Frontispiece

Frontispiece

1509
1458

THE ELEVENTH EDITION,
WITH VERY CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

THE Gentleman's Stable Directory:

OR,

MODERN SYSTEM OF FARRIERY.

COMPREHENDING

All the moſt valuable PRESCRIPTIONS and approved REMEDIES, accurately proportioned and properly adapted to every known DISEASE to which the HORSE is incident; interſperſed with OCCASIONAR REFERENCES to the dangerous and almoſt obſolete practice of GIBSON, BRACKEN, BARTLET, OSMER, and others; alſo particular DIRECTIONS for BUYING, SELLING, FEEDING, BLEEDING, PURGING, and getting into CONDITION for the Chaſe; with experimental REMARKS upon the MANAGEMENT of DRAFT HORSES, their BLEMISHES and DEFECTS.

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

UPON

THORN WOUNDS, PUNCTURED TENDONS, AND LIGAMENTARY LAMENESS.

With ample Inſtructions for their Treatment and Cure;

Illuſtrated by a Recital of Caſes, including a Variety of Uſeful Remarks.

With a Succeſsful Method of Treating

THE CANINE SPECIES,

In that deſtructive Diſeaſe called

THE DISTEMPER.

Inſcribed to Sir JOHN LADE, Bart.

BY WILLIAM TAPLIN, SURGEON.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR P. WOGAN, NO. 23, OLD-BRIDGE, AND P. BYRNE, NO. 108, GRAFTON-STREET.

MDCCXCIII.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

Sir JOHN LADE, Bart.

THE very diſtinguiſhed character and eminent ſituation you ſupport in the *ſporting world*, to the great pleaſure and admiration of thoſe who ſurround you in the *field* and accompany you in the *chaſe*, will, in the opinion of every experienced SPORTSMAN, ſufficiently juſtify the conſiſtency and propriety of inſcribing to you this earneſt endeavour to reſcue from the frequent and *dreadful* effects of STABULARIAN *ignorance*, and EMPIRICAL *confidence*, the future *eaſe*, *ſafety*, and *preſervation*, of an animal that not only conſtitutes to every SPORTSMAN one of the nobleſt bleſſings in life, but, in the

ſplendour of your *ſtud*, *ſtables*, and *equipage*, affords ample diſplay of your TASTE, JUDGMENT, and LIBERALITY. It is a gratification highly flattering, that I have the preſent opportunity to ſubſcribe myſelf,

With reſpect and admiration,

SIR JOHN,

Your moſt obedient,

And very humble ſervant,

THE AUTHOR.

TO THE READER,

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE

ELEVENTH EDITION.

IT would be a tacit acknowledgment of the author's total inſenſibility to every gratification of ambition, was he to omit the communication of acknowledgments, that in their general diffuſion, contribute ſo very much to his own honour. And he muſt ever conſider it no ſmall compliment to his endeavours that the work is univerſally known to have been crowned with the moſt perfect ſucceſs. The very great and almoſt unlimited portion of ſupport that has ſo ſingularly ſanctioned its birth, ſufficiently demonſtrates the abſolute want of ſuch publication.

This pleaſing incenſe to literary vanity could be increaſed only by the conſtantly accumulating encomiums, and *moſt ſubſtantial* proofs of private approbation, from ſome of the firſt characters within the circle of *The Royal Hunt* and *Favour*. Sportſmen, the propitious omen of whoſe patronage not only reflects rays of additional honour, but whoſe judgment, equeſtrian knowledge, and practical experience, jointly eſtabliſh a *criterion* of *equity* that will

ever

ever render the author *invulnerable* to the barbed and envenomed arrows of *menſtrual criticiſm.*

The rapid circulation of TEN large impreſſions has forcibly influenced the author to make ſuch additions and improvements as will, he has every reaſon to believe, render it of ſtill greater *utility* by the introduction of many uſeful obſervations for the *preſervation* of *health* and *promotion* of *condition*, as well as the *treatment* and *cure* of diſeaſe.

The proper management of *draft horſes* is more particularly attended to, their blemiſhes and defects are in many inſtances evidently accounted for, and the modes of prevention, in general, clearly pointed out. Several efficacious preſcriptions are likewiſe added, and a variety of uſeful inſtructions introduced, for the diſtinct and uſeful information of *metropolitan jockies*, *juvenile purchaſers*, and *inexperienced ſportſmen*; with very intereſting hints for the purpoſes of *buying* and *ſelling*, including (among many other ſtriking and advantageous particulars) a ſuperficial ſurvey of that *immaculate* mart of integrity—a *Modern Repoſitory.*

PREFACE.

IT is a truth generally acknowledged and univerſally lamented, that amidſt all the improvements of the preſent age, none has received ſo little advantages from the rays of refinement as the *Art of Farriery*. And it muſt be likewiſe confeſſed, it is an ill compliment to a country abounding with *ſportſmen*, and thoſe remarkable for their extreme liberality, that the intellectual faculties of many diſtinguiſhed members of the different learned ſocieties ſhould be abſorbed in abſtruſe contemplations and intenſe lucubrations upon the *antiquity* of a *coin*, the *proboſcis* of an *elephant*, the *genus* of an *exotic*, or the *beautiful variegations* of a *butterfly*; whilſt a branch of ſcience and ſtudy, involving the health, ſafety, and preſervation, of the moſt beautiful and eſteemed animal this kingdom has to boaſt, is neglected as derogatory to the dignity of a man of letters: and from this miſtaken idea of degradation, a ſubject of ſo much conſequence has been for many years ſubmitted to the arbitrary dictation of the moſt illiterate part of the community, without a ſingle effort of weight or influence to aboliſh the ancient and almoſt obſolete mode of practice; or a ſingle attempt made, from *proper authority*, to introduce the modern improvements and diſcoveries in every

branch

branch of medicine. It is moſt certain there is no one period of hiſtory where the horſe has been ranked ſo high in general eſtimation, or rendered of ſuch intrinſic worth, by a diſplay of his various powers, as in the preſent age of experiment and refinement.

To this cauſe may undoubtedly be attributed the very great attention paid for ſome years paſt to the breed of the diſtinct and ſeparate claſſes for the turf, field, road, or draft; and as their value has, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, abſolutely doubled their former worth, ſurely we ought to be proportionally anxious for their preſervation, whether for *ſport*, *convenience*, or *emolument*. The almoſt incredible number of this truly valuable part of the creation, that annually fall victims to the invincible confidence of thoſe ruſtic ſons of VULCAN, ſelf-denominated *farriers*, (with the thunder of whoſe ignorance almoſt every village reſounds,) has for years ſeemed to implore the aſſiſtance of ſome intelligent member of ſociety to come forward; and, by blending the adminiſtration of medicines with a practical knowledge of their *properties* and *effects*, reſcue the poor ſuffering animals from the conſtant, invariable, and unrelenting, depredations of illiterate *practitioners* and experimental *perſecutors*.

Well aware of the arduous taſk of attempting to eradicate vulgar and habitual prejudices in favour of ancient practice, or the improbability of reconciling attachments of long ſtanding to the rational ſyſtem of modern compoſition; and the little chance of exploding entirely the heterogeneous and inconſiſtent

ent *farrago* ſo long in uſe, univerſal ſatisfaction is not to be expected, or approbation obtained. But when a clear, open, and candid compariſon is drawn by the more enlightened, between the accumulation of contrarieties in the laboured preſcriptions "of GIBSON and BRACKEN," with the indigeſted obſervations of the more intelligent, though leſs prolix and digreſſive, "BARTLET," the leaſt doubt is not entertained but every degree of favour will be ſhewn to a ſyſtem of practice founded on *reaſon*, ſupported by *experience*, and juſtified by a general knowledge of *medicines*, their *principles*, *properties*, *preparations*, and *effects*.

To diſpel the gloom of ignorance from the brow of obſtinacy would be a taſk of HERCULEAN labour; I therefore wave every idea of animadverſion upon the intuitive knowledge of thoſe, who, wrapt up in the warm and happy conſolation of their own wiſdom, never ſuffer their *ſolid judgments* to be warped by the intruſion of new opinions; and proceed to make the neceſſary remarks upon the qualifications of thoſe country practitioners who rank very high in SELF-ESTIMATION.

And ſuch obſervations as are rendered unavoidable ſhall occaſionally appear with all poſſible delicacy, wiſhing to irritate, as little as may be, the feelings of any individual, whoſe want of cultivation and improvement muſt be conſidered a misfortune, not a crime; but in whoſe deficiency of profeſſional knowledge conſiſts the danger which ſo often occurs and expoſes him to that labyrinth of perplexity, that dilemma of diſtreſs, from which no brilliant

liant fertility of genius, no idea of the ſtructure of parts, no correſponding knowledge of medicines, or their effects, can poſſibly ariſe to extricate him, whilſt the ſuffering animal (in perhaps the moſt excruciating agonies) expires at the feet of this "*learned judge*," *jury*, and *executioner*.

Experience juſtifies the aſſertion, that nine times out of ten the complaint (if internal) remains a matter of hypotheſis and conjecture, without one explanatory *note*, *ſentence*, *ſhrug*, or *ejaculation*, by which we may be led to underſtand or diſcover the cauſe: but, as profeſſional ſtupidity muſt be defended, we are at laſt told with a ſyſtematic ſimplicity and vacuity of countenance) "*the horſe is in a great* "*deal of pain*."

This firſt point being (not without ſome difficulty and ſeeming depth of thought) at length diſcovered, the remedy is then to be obtained; and, as, in general, cowards once puſhed on become bold in proportion to the danger, ſo, according to the exigency, ſome powerful "*Mandragora*" of the "*Materia* "*Medica*" is inſtantly procured; and, as reputation muſt be ſupported, ſo "*kill or cure*," (time out of mind the ancient and modern medical motto) is compulſively adopted, and the whole *arcana* of equeſtrian knowledge is let looſe, from the very ſimple preparation of "*ſugar ſops*," to the more remote, active, and dangerous *mercury*, till relief is fortunately obtained, or the falling favourite expires, in tortures, a martyr to the *ignorance* of the *practitioner* and the *credulity* of its *owner!*

To

To corroborate this fact one ſelf-evident obſervation only is neceſſary to give it due weight in oppoſition to a mind even prejudiced againſt the INNOVATIONS of improvement in practice or rectification in judgment. For inſtance—Is it poſſible—can it (after a moment's reflection) be ſuppoſed—that theſe men, totally uncultivated in underſtanding and the moſt common occurrences in life, whoſe minds are as rude and uncivilized as their manners, can be at all converſant or acquainted with the different *properties*, *qualities*, *operations*, or *effects*, of a long liſt of medicines, to all of which they are ſtrangers even in appearance, poſſeſſing no other knowledge of the very articles ſpecified but what they have acquired from books and preſcriptions, long ſince become obſolete and uſeleſs from their inefficacy? Can they be expected to underſtand the chemical proceſſes of *mercury*, *antimony*, and other dangerous medicines they conſtantly put into uſe, without knowing their origins, preparations, combination of principles, or the exact line of diſtinction that renders them *ſalutary remedies* or *powerful poiſons*?

It is alſo highly neceſſary to introduce a matter perfectly applicable to the ſubject of inveſtigation, as an impoſition very little known (except to the faculty;) and is a palpable diſgrace to the body, of which every profeſſor of medicine conſtitutes a member. It is the common and ſcandalous adulteration of drugs, a practice too prevalent amongſt the *druggiſts* in the *metropolis*, as well as the country; who from

from the predominant paſſion of gain, ſo curiouſly adulterate, as to deceive even thoſe who conſider themſelves adepts in deception. And this, to be the better enabled to underſell their competitors, convinced, by experience, the majority of FARRIERS admit the medicines that can be purchaſed CHEAPEST to be much THE BEST.

Theſe circumſtances are not introduced or hazarded as matters of opinion, but as palpable facts that ſpeak home to every reader of judgment or experience; and ſufficiently indicate the neceſſity of circulating, from medical authority, the preſent improved ſyſtem of modern compoſition, univerſally adopted and generally approved, to the approaching extermination of *empirical practice* and *dangerous experiment*. This publication being undertaken to render as plain and familiar as poſſible a ſubject that has, through almoſt every diſſertation, been obſcured by the *miſt* of *ignorance* and *maſk* of *myſtery*; it is anxiouſly to be deſired in future, that every *gentleman* who has occaſion to elucidate or illuſtrate his own underſtanding, by calling to his aſſiſtance any of the *learned tribe* before deſcribed, ſo remarkable for their extent of communication, will (previous to their adminiſtration of medicine) require an explanatory prelude, with ſatisfactory information upon what *operations* they frame their expectations of relief and ſucceſs. With the very neceſſary and additional recommendation, to be particularly careful to obtain their medi-

cines

cines from *Diſpenſaries* of *repute*, where the *proprietor* is reported or ſuppoſed to have formed a *fair*, *honourable*, and *equitable* contract with *emolument* and *reputation*.

And this caution is rendered more immediately worthy conſideration, by the multiplicity of ſpecious advertiſements ſo conſtantly held forth to promote the lucrative ſale of innumerable *balls*, *powders*, and *paſtes*, individually infallible for every diſorder to which the horſe is incident. But what renders the circumſtance ſtill more extraordinary, is their being preſcribed and prepared, by thoſe very *metropolitan practitioners* in medicine, whoſe equeſtrian poſſeſſions *never* amounted to a *ſingle ſteed*; whoſe journies or unexperimental practice, *never* exceeded the diurnal progreſſions of a *hackney-coach*; and whoſe great anxiety for the general good *never* ſurpaſſed the idea of *cent. per cent.* in the circulation. This obſervation comes with a much better grace, when I can aſſure the public one of the very firſt advertiſers in this way was a medical adventurer, who having failed as a *pharmacopoliſt*, at the weſt end of the town (as did his ſucceſſor alſo,) they, in *rotation*, adopted the alternative of neceſſity, in pompouſly advertiſing "Horſe medicines "for the uſe of the nobility and gentry;" how well they ſucceeded the creditors of *both* can *moſt feelingly* teſtify; and of their

compoſitions

compoſitions the reader will be beſt enabled to form a competent opinion, when, in the courſe of the work *noſtrums* and *quack medicines* become the neceſſary ſubjects of animadverſion.

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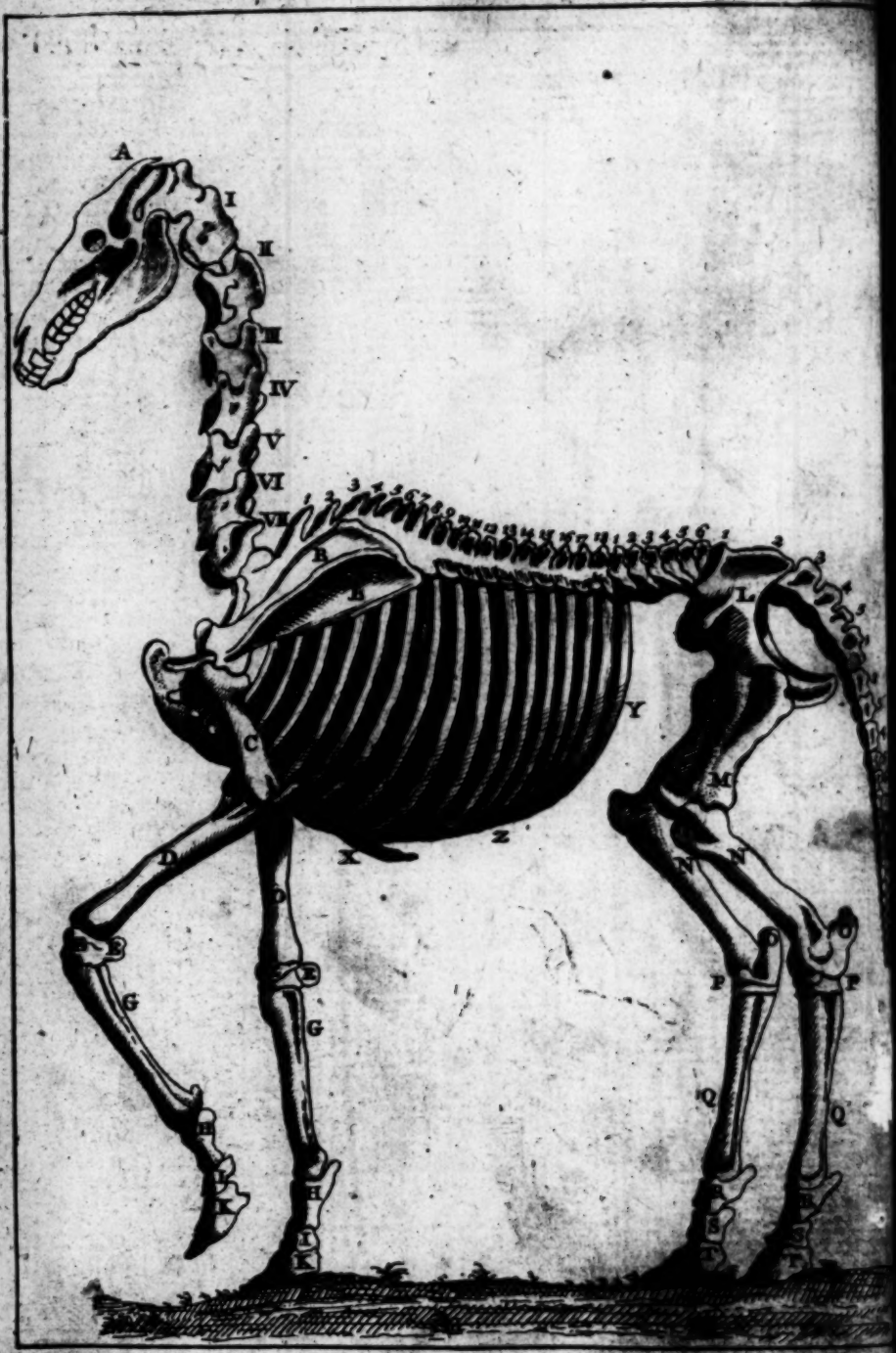
Fig. II.

Fig. I.

Plate 2



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AN

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PLATES.

THE Reader will be pleaſed to obſerve, that with this NEW and ENLARGED EDITION of the

MODERN SYSTEM OF FARRIERY,

four well engraved COPPER-PLATES are given, which are to be found in no other, and which, as they greatly enhance the value of the Work, muſt prove highly ſatisfactory to the Public.

THE FIRST OF THESE PLATES,

Repreſenting THE FORM OF A HORSE, is prefixed by way of Frontiſpiece, and requires no explanation.

THE SECOND PLATE

Shews THE WHOLE SKELETON OF A HORSE, *the Parts or Bones of which are marked with Letters and Figures, in the following order:*

A. The Head, including all its parts as articulated with the Neck.

BB. The Blade-bone or *Scapula.*

C. The Shoulder-bone.

DD. The Leg-bones.

EE. The Joints of the Knees, with the ſmall ranges of bones.

FF. The two proceſſes in the bending of the Knees or *Rotulæ* which both facilitate its motion and prevent diſlocation.

GG. The Shank-bones.

HH. The Paſtern-joints.

II. The leſſer Paſtern.

KK. The Coffin-bones of the Fore-foot.

LL. The Hip-bones, or *Oſſa Innominata.*

MM. The Thigh-bones.

NN. The Hind-leg-bones.

OO. The bones that form the Heel of the Hock.

PP. The Oſſets or ſmall bones of the Hock.

QQ. The Inſtep-bones.

RR. The great Paſtern.

SS. The little Paſtern.

TT. The Coffins.

V. The *Sternon* or Breaſt-bone.

X. The *Cartilago Enſiformis,* or ſword-like cartilage, being the point of the Breaſt-bone.

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YYYY. The Ribs.

Z. Their cartilaginous endings on the Breaſt and Belly.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. The ſeven *Vertebræ* of the Neck.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. The eighteen *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax* and Back.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The ſix *Vertebræ* of the Loins.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The five Spines of the *Os Sacrum*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. The eighteen Joints of the Coxendix and Tail.

THE THIRD PLATE

Repreſents THE EXTERNAL MUSCLES OF A HORSE, AS THEY APPEAR ON ONE SIDE, WHEN THE SKIN AND FLESHY PANNICLE ARE REMOVED.

It may not be unneceſſary to obſerve, that the fleſhy Pannicle is a Subſtance poſſeſſed by horſes and ſeveral other large animals, which lies immediately under the ſkin, and is compoſed of muſcular fibres, whereby the ſkin is moved and drawn into wrinkles, to ſhake off duſt, flies, or any thing elſe that hangs looſe upon the hair. It is moſt thick and diſtinct over the ribs, flanks, ſides of the belly, as alſo on both ſides of the neck, but adheres ſo to the ſkin, that it is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from it, but where the ſkin is looſe and moveable. It is alſo a great defence, and ſerves to keep a horſe warm in very cold weather.

A. The orbicular Muſcle of the Eye.

a. The temporal Muſcles, and Muſcles of the Cheeks.

b. The orbicular Muſcle of the Mouth.

c. The Muſcles of the Noſe.

BBB. The Muſcles of the Neck, with thoſe that deſcend to the Back and Shoulders, to aſſiſt in the motions of thoſe parts.

C. A ſtrong nervous ligament under the Mane, which keeps the Neck firm and ſteady in its motions.

D. The pectoral Muſcles.

EEEE. The proper Muſcles of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade, with thoſe that move the Shoulder.

F. The Muſcles that move the Fore-leg.

GG. The Muſcles that move the Paſtern and Foot.

HH. The Muſcles of the Back and Loins.

IIIII. The principal Muſcles of the Hips that move the Thigh.

K. The Muſcles that move the Hind-leg.

LL. The Muſcles that move the Hind-Paſtern or Foot.

MM. The Inſtep-bones, of both the Hind-legs, as expoſed in the diſſection of the Muſcles.

NNN. The Ribs as they appear when the Skin and fleſhy Pannicle and Muſcles are removed.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The *Seratus Anticus*, from their reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

6, 6, 6, 6, 6. The *Seratus Poſticus*. Both which aſſiſt in widening the *Thorax* or Cheſt, in reſpiration.

THE

THE FOURTH PLATE

Repreſents A HORSE WITH HIS FACE TOWARDS THE SPECTATOR, THAT HE MAY VIEW THE MUSCLES AS THEY APPEAR ON HIS FORE PARTS.

AA. A pair of the Muſcles belonging to the Ear.

BB. Another pair of the Muſcles of the Ear.

CC. Another pair belonging to the Ear.

DD. The temporal Muſcles.

EE. A pair of Muſcles of the Eye-lids.

FF. Another pair belonging to the Eye-lids.

GG. A pair of Muſcles that belong to the Lips and Noſe.

H. Another pair belonging in common to the Lips and Noſe.

II. Muſcles that move the Fore-leg and Elbow.

KK. The origins of ſome of the Muſcles of the Head and Neck.

L. The Muſcles of the *Larynx*.

MMMM. Two principal Muſcles belonging to the Head and Neck.

NN. Another principal Muſcle belonging to the Neck.

OO. Muſcles belonging to the Fore-leg and Elbow.

P. The Muſcles called the *Deltoids* of the Shoulder.

Q. Part of the intercoſtal Muſcles.

R. *Serratus Poſticus*, with part of the oblique Muſcles of the lower Belly.

SSS. The

SSS. The principal Muſcles of the Hips, being thoſe that chiefly move the Hind-legs.

TT. The Muſcles of the Knee and Hock, that move the fore and hind Paſterns.

To thoſe who are deſirous of a further Explanation of the Bones and Muſcles of a Horſe, we refer to the excellent anatomical deſcription of this valuable Animal given by GIBSON; an Author, that has ſo minutely inveſtigated and accurately treated the ſubject, that in Mr. TAPLIN's own words (Vol. I. Page 12.) "the "leaſt room for addition or enlargement is not left "for any ſucceeding writer." This character of GIBSON is certainly a juſt one; and at the ſame time that it proves Mr. TAPLIN's diſcernment, reflects no little honour on himſelf, that poſſeſſed a ſpirit of candour that would do juſtice to the merits of a brother writer.

GIBSON's TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF HORSES is become extremely ſcarce; and though the New Syſtem of Farriery, as introduced by Mr. TAPLIN, has in a great meaſure, ſuperſeded that work, ſo far as relates to the treatment of diſeaſed Horſes; yet for the anatomical part, which conveys the cleareſt ideas with reſpect to animal œconomy, and ſhews the diſorders and accidents to which it is expoſed, it will be always uſeful,

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ful, and always called for, by thoſe who deſire to be maſters of theſe ſubjects.

After theſe obſervations, dictated by equal juſtice and impartiality, it may not be improper to add, that GIBSON's Treatiſe, the third and beſt Edition, may be had, Price 8s. 8d. of P. Wogan, on the Old-bridge, Dublin.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. The Frontiſpiece, page i.
2. The whole Skeleton of a Horſe, page xviii.
3. The Muſcles of a Horſe, page xix.
4. Ditto, page xxi.

THE

MODERN SYSTEM

OF

FARRIERY.

THE very great diſcoveries made in the preſent century have certainly extended to every art and ſcience that could be materially improved by intenſe ſtudy and application; and to none more than the adminiſtration of medicine, and its effects upon the HUMAN BODY, by ſome of the moſt learned men in every part of Europe: and, from the rapid and univerſally acknowledged improvements in this ſyſtem, the moſt admirable advantages have been obtained, and incredible cures performed. In ſuch general refinement, the ancient mode of practice is not only exploded, but its origin and advocates nearly buried in oblivion. Thoſe ſtupendous folios, the voluminous herbals in the libraries of the botanical votaries, have reluctantly given place to various diſſertations on the diſtinguiſhed efficacy of thoſe grand ſpecifics, *mercury*, *opium*, *antimony*, *bark*, &c. of which ſo many experimental and efficacious preparations have been diſcovered by chemical proceſs, as to render of little uſe or reſpect any preſcription of ancient date, when put in competition with the rational and approved ſyſtem of modern improvements. The obſtinate and invincible advocates for the antient mode of practice, whether in phyſic or farriery, are at length obliged to acquieſce in the change; for, what they by inclination were not willing to acknowledge, TIME, TRUTH, and EXPERIENCE, have fully confirmed. But, ſtrange as it may appear, (yet ſhamefully true it is!) notwithſtanding this rectification of judgment,

very little has yet been done to improve, or produce a change in, the long ſtanding, abſurd, and ridiculous SYSTEM of FARRIERY; a change as equally *neceſſary*, *juſt*, *laudable*, *equitable*, and *uſeful*, as any that can be adopted for the general ſafety and advantage of our own ſpecies. And this becomes more neceſſary and immediately the object of ſerious conſideration, when circumſtances daily evince to the medical practitioner (or compounder of preſcriptions) the very great danger to which ſome of the FINEST HORSES in the world are conſtantly expoſed, by the ignorance and obſtinacy of the parties to whoſe care they are too generally entruſted; every STABLE-BOY, aping the *groom* his ſuperior, and the GROOM the *ſelf-inſtructed* FARRIER, all have their heads and pockets ſtuffed with the quinteſſence of ſtupidity, collected from the various productions of antiquity, whoſe very PRESCRIPTIONS are in themſelves ſo obſolete, that many of the articles included have been long ſince rejected as of no utility. But as variety muſt be obtained to effect the neceſſary purpoſe, the invention is inſtantly ſet at work to ſubſtitute new ingredients, for thoſe long ſince abandoned as ſuperfluous and unneceſſary, in medicinal compoſition. Theſe alterations and ſubſtitutes frequently form a moſt curious collection of contrarieties—*purgatives* and *reſtringents*, *cordials* and *coolers*, *mercurials*, *antimonials* and *diuretics*, are indiſcriminately blended in one maſs, as a ſpecimen of theſe wonderful improvements in the ART of FARRIERY! And thoſe who are moſt acquainted with this practice wonder leaſt how the DOG-KENNELS, in every part of the kingdom, are ſo amply furniſhed with HORSE FLESH.

As an elucidation of this circumſtance, and to corroborate the conſiſtency of theſe obſervations, we need only advert to the treatment of the human ſpecies in the time of that luminary, the famous SYDENHAM, who was ſo much the celebrated favourite of his day, it was almoſt ſuppoſed he could do no wrong. It then being a common practice of his—to order boldly THIRTY ounces of blood to be taken from the arm of a man, without fear of *murder* or danger of *puniſhment*. And this is not altogether likely to create wonder, when we recollect there is *no law* exiſting to hang a phyſician for error in judgment. *Time* and *experience* have fixed the ſtandard, according to caſes, circumſtances, and exigencies, from SIX ounces to SIXTEEN, which is nearly one half the original evacuation; ſo that we

we find by this change of quantity the *modern human body* is ſuppoſed to contain no more than one half the proportion of blood which ran in the veins of the HEROES of ANTIQUITY, unleſs the whole ſyſtem is entirely changed, as obſerved by *Gregory*, in the MOCK DOCTOR, who ſays "The heart was formerly on the *left* ſide, but the COL-"LEGE have altered all that, and placed it on the "*right*."

To produce a caſe exactly ſimilar in the World of FARRIERY, let us take a ſurvey of the medical abilities of GIBSON, who certainly wrote much better on the ſubject than BRACKEN; where we ſhall find ordered, in a ſingle preſcription for a purging ball, *two ounces of aloes*, with the addition of the other uſual purging articles, though modern practice and experience fix the eſtabliſhed proportion at exactly *half*, or at moſt *five eights*, to the ſtrongeſt horſes, with the cathartic aids before mentioned. He alſo moſt courageouſly recommends *half an ounce of calomel*, or *ſublimed mercury*, in a ſingle ball; and ſpeaks of the internal adminiſtration of moſt powerful poiſons, *corroſive ſublimate*, or *red precipitate*, as a matter of courſe: the proportion for a doſe being curiouſly aſcertained by the ſublime menſuration of a "ſilver two-pence," as if a premium had been abſolutely provided by *an act of parliament* for the general extirpation of the breed of HORSES, *as deſtructive to the intereſts of ſociety*. Though, after preſcribing theſe dreadful remedies, he *modeſtly* confeſſes "in the adminiſtration there is *great* "*danger*; and, unleſs a horſe is very ſtrong, he may not "be able to recover from the experiment."

This is *doctrine* (and *doctrine*) with a witneſs! Theſe are the kinds of *experiments*, and this the kind of language that has for two centuries been held forth in almoſt every tract upon the ſubject, and, under theſe abſurd, ridiculous, dangerous, and contemptible burleſques upon the application of medicine, will any man, who wiſhes well to the cauſe of *humanity*, ſay ſome *rational* ſyſtem of rectification and improvement is not neceſſary, to reſcue from the danger of perpetual experiments the nobleſt and moſt valuable quadruped in the creation!

The palpable neceſſity for ſuch improvement having been univerſally admitted *previous* to the firſt edition of this work, it is *ſince* rendered more *abſolutely needful* by the recent reſurrection of *ancient practice*, moderniſed in a different form

and periodical appearance*. It has evidently undergone a kind of regeneration by its *new birth*, and is now become the child of *adoption*; ſanctioned with the authority of a nominal voucher for the *conſiſtency* of its imperfections, and the *propriety* of introducing the moſt incredible accumulation of preſcriptive abſurdities that ever diſgraced a medical work offered to public inſpection for the purpoſe of information. And what renders the impoſition of ſtill greater magnitude, is the very confidential manner of proclaiming to the world what every profeſſor of medicine will inſtantaneouſly refuſe his aſſent to the belief of, viz. that it is the joint production of an operative farrier, phyſicians, anatomiſts, and profeſſors of ſurgery.

The taſk of criticiſm muſt at all times be an unpleaſant performance, but much more particularly upon the preſent occaſion, where it will be abſolutely impoſſible for me to diſcharge my obligation to an indulgent public (with the neceſſary preciſion and impartiality) without encountering, by this deciſion, the pique or reſentment of all parties intereſted in the fate of ſuch publication, or its effects upon the multitude. However, the predicament I now ſtand in compels me to proceed to a thorough explanation, feeling myſelf pledged by a public promiſe not only to *inveſtigate*, *make clear*, and *endeavour to explode*, the cruelties of ancient practice, but to point out the equal danger of *modern compoſition* even in its infancy; more particularly when uſhered into the world by ſuch high ſounding authority as may give it *temporary* weight with unthinking injudicious readers, or experimental adventurers.

Previous to farther animadverſion upon the elaborate periodical work in queſtion, I ſhall, without the leaſt intentional gratification of my own vanity, offer to the preſent reader one congratulatory fact beyond the power of *ſophiſtry* to confute, or *criticiſm* to condemn. Amidſt the paltry productions that have been obtruded upon the public under various titles, (thoſe ſervile imitations or wretched mutilations of what had gone before) it is a moſt flattering circumſtance to the author, and no indifferent conſolation to the publiſher, that *this work* will ever ſupport itſelf upon the baſis of its *own origin*. The great ſucceſs and rapid circulation of the former editions have totally exculpated every page from the leaſt accuſation of plagiariſm, as it will be found to differ very

* Syſtem of Farriery in weekly numbers.

very materially from *other* publications upon the *ſame* ſubject, and the *exact reverſe* of thoſe in circulation. The ſtudious enquirer will be moſt ſeriouſly diſappointed if he expects to find in *theſe pages* a literal imitation and repetition of GIBSON's anatomical ſtructure, with the *identical plates* and correſponding references, or a dangerous combination of deſtructive articles *heterogeneouſly* blended and *cruelly* applied.

Saying thus much to corroborate the intent and meaning of our own work, it becomes immediately applicable to repeat our aſſertions reſpecting the danger of others; particularly in thoſe truly *wonderful* preſcriptive parts, ſo *modeſtly* affirmed to be the conjunctive efforts of *learned phyſicians, ſtudious anatomiſts*, and *proficients in ſurgery*. That the practical knowledge of theſe *nominal* phyſicians "in "buckram" has far exceeded every thing preſcribed before their time, the magnitude and almoſt unlimited number of dangerous articles introduced in their recipes will ſufficiently demonſtrate to thoſe who are ſo unfortunate as to have the peruſal fall to their lot; but more particularly thoſe who ſtill *more unfortunately* fall into the practice.

It is impoſſible (without taking up too much time from the reader, or too much room in the work) to indulge a moſt predominant wiſh of enlarging upon the unaccountable abſurdities and aſtoniſhing proofs of ignorance in the properties, power, and uſe of medicine, that might be juſtly quoted from this *monſtrous prodigy* of *modern* inſtruction, to reſcue from the rapacity of literary impoſition that claſs of mankind who ſo frequently become the dupes of ſpecious plauſibility. As it would afford but little information or amuſement to enumerate the follies or copy the illiterate preſcriptions to juſtify my own obſervations, or court a coincidence from others, I ſhall content myſelf with one aſſurance to the public, that having taken the opinions of ſome of the faculty, (upon the recipes already promulgated in the trifling part of the production hitherto gone forth) they perfectly agree with me—there are a *variety* introduced that would in a very few hours *inevitably relieve* the ſubject from *every poſſibility* of future pain, *ſuffering*, or *diſquietude*.

I ſhall only convey an oblique hint at thoſe catchpenny ſhifts or abridgments, from the authors before ſpoken of, publiſhed under the titles of "Ten Minutes Advice;" "The "Pocket Farrier," &c. &c. and proceed to a few obſervations

tions upon the *wonderful diſcoveries*, *prolix deſcriptions*, *tedious digreſſions*, and *aſtoniſhing tales*, of HENRY BRACKEN (medicinæ doctor) who, to his diploma, which he boaſts of in his preface, adds the ſtrangeſt complication of language, for a medical author and phyſician, that ever diſgraced a candidate for critical diſſection. However bad the compliment may be to my own underſtanding, or largely it may tend to diſplay my want of taſte, I can neither condeſcend to imitate him in the ſublimity of his ſtyle or the fertility of his medical invention: nor ſhall I preſume to copy ſo great an *original*, by introducing "A Tale of a Tub" in every page foreign to the matter in queſtion, merely for the purpoſe of ſwelling this work to a ſize that may contribute to its diſgrace; reſerving to myſelf one conſolation—if it does not become entitled to approbation for its *utility*, neither *pique* or *prejudice* ſhall have juſt cauſe to condemn it for its prolixity.

It has been hitherto cuſtomary, in the introductory part of tracts upon this ſubject, to enlarge upon the ſhape, make, figure, and qualifications, of a horſe for the turf, field, road, &c. And all this might be very applicable and proper, *even now*, could we for a moment ſuppoſe that a ſportſman does not know a HORSE from an ASS, or that a gentleman attends a repoſitory, fair, market, or ſale, with a book in his hand, or his pocket, by way of remembrancer. Excluſive of this conſideration, in the preſent ſtage of refinement we are become ſo truly enlightened, that every juvenile devotee to *Diana*, who has juſt eſcaped from the tender anxiety of his *mamma*, and the ſucceſsful attention of his *tutor*, talks loudly and confidently of the "*full eye*," "*ſmall ear*," "*deep cheſt*," "*cloſe fillet*," "*ſhort back*," "*ſtrong paſtern*," "*ſound hoof*, &c. In ſhort, all thoſe qualifications that are at preſent univerſally underſtood, and in conſtant requeſt, by the beſt judges, are very hard to obtain; and it is by no means an uncommon thing to obſerve a horſe with a very few good points, in the poſſeſſion of thoſe we are apt to believe (from a combination of circumſtances) have it in their power to be much better accommodated.

Since the original publication of this work, objections having been ſtarted to the above mode of explanation, as not only too conciſe for the magnitude of the ſubject, but equally inadequate to the expectation of the young and inexperienced, who become inquirers more from the motive of information than amuſement; I ſhall endeavour to obviate that

that diſappointment by entering more minutely into the *deſcriptive* qualifications, and clearly point out the advantages ariſing from circumſpection to juvenile adventurers in the equeſtrian field of fortune. Excluſive of the before-mentioned claſs of enlightened pupils, who have improved their theoretic knowledge by practical experience and diſquiſition upon the well-worn hacks of *Eton*, *Oxford*, and *Cambridge* (enabling themſelves to animadvert upon ſplents, ſpavins, windgalls, and ſtrains,) it muſt be confeſſed there are innumerable inferiors who having unluckily no experimental knowledge to improve upon, no advantage to avail themſelves of but literary inſtruction, or dear-bought experience, it is undoubtedly juſt ſuch advice ſhould be inculcated as may tend to prevent their becoming dupes to the various traps of impoſition *eternally open* to plunder the unwary.

In reſpect then to the abſolute *ſhape*, *make*, and *figure*, of a horſe, ſuch rules ſhall be laid down for the ſelection, or choice in purchaſe, as it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary to adhere to, if *ſpeed*, *ſtrength*, or *beauty*, (commonly termed faſhion) are the objects of conſideration; though it may be juſtly believed an almoſt entire impoſſibility to procure a horſe with all thoſe points and advantages the eye of *caution* and *experience* conſtantly has in view. In ſuch ſurvey the primary and predominant conſideration (if found) is the ſtate of age, but much more particularly if required for immediate uſe, at leaſt that kind of uſe termed conſtant work; as no horſe *whatever* can be ſuppoſed adequate to ſuch taſk at an earlier age than riſing ſix years.

To the very neceſſary *conviction* of age ſhould follow a moſt minute and attentive inſpection, or rather ſtrict examination, of thoſe points conſtituting the diſtinction between *imperfections*, *blemiſhes*, and *defects*; in general doubtfully implied, and not always perfectly underſtood, by the common aſſurance of "Sound wind and limb." To aſcertain the veracity of which *technical phraſeology* much nicety of diſcrimination appertains.

Amongſt ſportſmen (who are juſtly entitled to the appellation of gentlemen, and poſſeſs a high and proper ſenſe of honour and the principles of equity) the general acceptation of the word "*ſound*" has *ever been*, and *ſtill is*, intended to convey an *honourable*, *unequivocal* aſſurance of the perfect ſtate of both the frame and bodily health of the ſubject without exception or ambiguity. It is meant to imply the total abſence of blemiſhes as well as defects, (unleſs particularly pointed

pointed out and explained;) and is really intended to confirm a *bona fide* declaration of the horſe's being (at the time) free from *every imperfection*, labouring under no impediment to *ſight* or *action*. This is the eſtabliſhed intent and meaning of the word "*ſound*" amongſt *gentlemen* and *ſportſmen*; its explication and various uſes, for the convenient purpoſes and impoſitions of *grooms*, *dealers*, *black legs*, and *jobbing itinerants*, are too perfectly underſtood (by thoſe who have run the gauntlet of experience and deception) to require further animadverſion.

However, as you can but very ſeldom poſſeſs the good fortune to purchaſe of a *gentleman*, it will prove no contemptible practice to adopt the ſage old maxim, and "deal with "an *honeſt man* as you would with a *rogue*;" this precaution may prevent a *probable* repentance, and palpably urges the neceſſity of putting your own judgment and circumſpection in competition with the integrity of your opponent, however he may be favoured by *fortune*, or ſanctioned by *ſituation*.

The prudent or experienced purchaſer conſequently commences his taſk of inſpection with *care*, *caution*, and *circumſpection*, firſt accurately aſcertaining the *ſhape*, *make*, *bone*, and *ſtrength*; collecting ſufficient information from ſuch obſervation, whether his qualifications are properly adapted to the purpoſes of acquiſition. He ſees him go all his paces, and forms his own opinion upon each; or perhaps more judiciouſly avoids every poſſibility of *trick* or *deception*, by riding the horſe and thoroughly inveſtigating his properties; thereby eſcaping bad action, lameneſs, ſtarting, reſtiveneſs, and other incidental imperfections. He then moſt attentively proceeds to the more minute and neceſſary examination of the ſtate of the *eyes*, *wind*, *knees*, *ſplents*, *ſpavins*, *windgalls*, *ringbones*, *quittors*, *cracks* or *greaſe*: deſcending laſtly to the *feet*, thereby avoiding *corns*, *running thruſh*, *canker*, and additional defects that young and inexperienced purchaſers frequently ſuppoſe unworthy conſideration or reflection, ſacrificing the whole at the ſhrine of *figure* and *faſhion*.

In the choice and purchaſe of a horſe, ſelected for *whatever* purpoſe, it is an invariable and eſtabliſhed cuſtom with the beſt judges to come as near the following points and advantages as circumſtances will permit, thereby gaining *in each* an additional ſtep to the ſummit of perfection. For the deſired or intended height, ſize, and figure, being aſcertained and procured, all other neceſſary points ſo ſtrictly correſpond (in a certain degree of uniformity) that what gives

ſpeed

ſpeed and *ſtrength* to a large horſe, will proportionably contribute ſimilar advantages to a ſmaller.

To contribute that uniformity the head and ears ſhould *both* be ſmall and ſhort, with a large full eye and open extended noſtril; a long well proportioned neck, riſing gradually upon the withers, forming what is generally termed "a fine forehand," having great depth from thence to the point of the breaſt, which being wide affords ample proof of *ſtrength*, as does the neceſſary declination of the ſhoulder (or blade bone) to the point of the withers another of *ſpeed*. This combination forms a well made horſe before, which is continued to the remaining parts of the frame, by the back's being ſhort and even, not *ſinking* at all in the loins, or *riſing* higher *behind*, upon what is termed "the *crupper bone*;" the carcaſe ſhould be round, and well ribbed up to the hip bones, (forming as trifling a hollowneſs or concavity in the flank as poſſible) theſe being by no means pointedly prominent. The legs ſhould not be too long for the height of the horſe, but ſhort in the joints, and particularly ſo upon the paſterns.

Theſe inſtructions reſpecting *ſhape*, *make*, and *figure*, will (with very few exceptions) prove leading traits to the neceſſary and deſirable qualifications. To aſcertain the whole of which, no invariable rules can be laid down as an *infallible* guide to certain perfection: for there are many inſtances of very well ſhaped horſes having proved indifferent goers, and others ſo entirely croſs made as to poſſeſs hardly a good point, being equal in action to ſome of the fineſt figures in the kingdom. Rules or inſtructions thus liable to exception, (though they are eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and in a great degree juſtified by experience,) have yet ſome claim to contribution from the *perſonal obſervation* and *deliberate judgment* of the purchaſer; for ſurely it can require no extraordinary portion of *genius*, or extent of penetration, to diſtinguiſh between "a *good goer*" and a bad one; if ſo, the adventurers may as probably ſtand in need of an inſtructor to point out the difference between a *horſe* and a *mare*.

Notwithſtanding theſe inſtructions may contribute to form the judgment of a juvenile and inexperienced purchaſer, yet he ſhould never attempt to obtain a high priced horſe from the hammer of a modern repoſitory, without the advantage of an aſſiſtant perfectly adequate to the arduous taſk of diſcrimination. Let it be remembered, at ſuch *mart* of *integrity*, a horſe is ſeldom, if ever, diſplayed in a ſtate of nature; he is thrown into a variety of alluring attitudes, and a profuſion

of

of *falſe-fire* by the powerful intermediation of *art*—that predominant incentive the *whip* before, and the aggravating ſtimulus of the *ginger* behind, (better underſtood by the application of "*figging*") giving to the horſe all the appearance of ſpirit, *(in fact fear)* that the injudicious ſpectator is too often imprudently induced to believe the ſpontaneous effort of nature.

During the ſuperficial ſurvey, in thoſe few minutes allowed for inſpection and purchaſe, much ſatisfactory inveſtigation cannot be obtained; for, in the general hurry and confuſion of "ſhewing out," the ſhort turns and irregular action of the horſe, the political and occaſional ſmacks of the whip, the effect of emulation in the bidders, the loquacity of the orator, and the faſcinating flouriſh of the hammer, the qualifications of the object are frequently forgotten, and every idea of perfection buried in the ſpirit of perſonal oppoſition.

Such a combination of circumſtances, tending ſo much to perplex and confuſe, urges the neceſſity of care, caution, and circumſpection. The eyes of *Argus* would hardly prove too numerous upon the occaſion, a bridle being as neceſſary upon the tongue as a padlock upon the pocket; for, amidſt the great variety of profeſſional manœuvres in the *art of horſe dealing*, a purchaſer muſt be in poſſeſſion of a great ſhare of *good fortune* or *ſound judgment* to elude the ill effects of deception and impoſition; a circumſtance ſo univerſally admitted that government conſidered a ſubſtantial *tax* no improper compliment to their *iniquities*.

The inſtitution was undoubtedly *originally* good, and for ſome years proved of the greateſt public utility: whether, like many other of the moſt valuable inſtitutions, it has been proſtituted to the *worſt of purpoſes*, remains with the opinion of every reader to decide. For my own part, however highly they may be extolled, or extenſively puffed, by the parties intereſted in their ſucceſs, I muſt confeſs, I am never included within their walls but I conceive myſelf in the very centre of Cheſterfield's "*ſink of iniquity*," and conſider a *ſound* horſe from a repoſitory equally rare with a capital prize in the lottery.

In the midſt of theſe very neceſſary conſiderations it muſt be remembered ſuch hebdomadal ſales are not without their acknowledged conveniences; for although they are by no means calculated to *buy at*, they are moſt admirably adapted for *ſelling*. Here you may, in compliance with *cuſtom* and the full force of *faſhion*, get rid of the *blind*, *lame*, *reſtive*, *broken*

broken winded, ſplented, ſpavined, or *glandered* horſes, without remorſe or fear of puniſhment. The ſeller, whether a *nominal* gentleman without *honour*, or the *dealer* without *principle*, is entitled to every degree of *duplicity* he can bring into practice; they lay *equal* claim to the privilege of obliquely puffing their *own horſes* (as ſtanders-by praiſing their unequalled qualifications,) and bidding for them with an affected enthuſiaſm, thereby inducing the unwary to proceed in the purchaſe very much beyond the intrinſic value. The credulous *dupe* becomes in a ſhort time convinced of the *bubble*, and is in poſſeſſion of no conſolation but the law of retaliation, by a repetition of transfer; neceſſity compels him to ſell at the *ſame* or a *ſimilar* market with an equal degree of deception, in which he now becomes initiated; and the perpetual routine of *crippled hoſpital* horſes is thus ſupported by the very predominant plea of ſelf-preſervation.

Theſe facts being well eſtabliſhed, and amongſt the experienced univerſally known, it is generally admitted that the moſt probable method of acquiring a *young, ſound, perfect* horſe, muſt be by purchaſing in the country, before they have made a "trading voyage" to the *metropolis*; where, with the joint effects of *indifferent riders, indolent grooms* or *oſtlers, hot ſtables, irregular feeds*, and the plentiful hay and water ſyſtem that frequently conſtitutes livery ſubſiſtence, we ſoon perceive fluctuating humours, depraved appetite, inflamed eyes, ſwelled legs, cracked heels, tender feet, and a multiplicity of thoſe *ſtable comforts* that inſtantly ſtrike the eye of an experimental obſerver, when taking an occaſional ſurvey of the public ſtables in London; where they conceive they execute every degree of equeſtrian duty in the higheſt perfection, though a lad, of even the *ſecond claſs*, from a common hunting ſtable in the country would inſtantly demonſtrate the contrary.

My very worthy and *learned* predeceſſor BRACKEN, in his digreſſions for the PUBLIC GOOD, has introduced ſtories and ſimilies of all deſcriptions and denominations, from the funeral of his "favourite mare with ale and roſemary," to the "compariſon between a *rider* of *ſixteen ſtone* and a *Scotchman*'s "*pack*;" ſtrictly enjoining every man (who had not a rational idea of his own corpulence, or circumference) to be careful in adapting the ſtrength of his horſe to his own weight; with many other obſervations of equal ſagacity and penetration. But, as I indulge a much higher opinion of the underſtandings of thoſe to whoſe ſerious inſpection this treatiſe

treatiſe will become ſubject, I ſhall not irritate the feelings of any ſportſman, who unluckily rides a great weight, by reminding him what kind of horſe is moſt likely to reconcile the inconvenience, but naturally conclude every reader will exert his judgment for the procuration of ſuch purchaſe as will prove moſt likely to become adequate to the purpoſes for which he is intended.

He alſo (from an univerſality of genius, no doubt,) animadverts upon the art of riding and the qualifications of horſemen, their tempers, diſpoſitions, agility, alacrity, fear, fortitude, "*wry faces*, and *loſing of leather*;" deſcants largely upon the apparatus of bits, bridles, ſaddles, &c. entering into the very minutiæ of the riding ſchool, which now would be not only degrading the experimental knowledge of every ſportſman in the kingdom, but abſolutely *ſmuggling* a ſubject the acknowledged property of *Angelo*, *Aſtley*, *Hughes*, and *Jones*.

In reſpect to the anatomical ſtructure of a horſe, nothing can be added upon that ſubject to excite attention; it has been already ſo minutely inveſtigated and accurately explained by GIBSON and SNAPE, that the leaſt room for addition or enlargement is not left for any ſucceeding writer who does not (as before obſerved) admit the capacities of the ſolids to be more enlarged, the fluids encreaſed, or the heart changed from one ſide to the other, ſince the days of thoſe authors, who ſo well fulfilled to the public the taſks they had undertaken. And as the operative part of FARRIERY is not intended to come within the purpoſe of our preſent plan, but is entirely ſubmitted to thoſe whoſe immediate poſſeſſion it is to be moſt clearly informed of; to the excellent anatomical works of the above writers I refer them for a completion of their ſtudies, and come to ſuch a ſyſtem as it is abſolutely neceſſary for every ſportſman to underſtand, that he may be not only enabled to preſcribe for his own horſes upon emergencies, but to judge of the propriety of their treatment when, by the ſeverity of circumſtances, ſubmitted to the ſuperintendence of others.

Much multifarious matter has conſtantly been introduced relative to the age of a horſe by his mouth; where (after all the obſervations upon the ſubject) it becomes an acknowledged fact by every writer, each ſign is doubtful, and liable to deception in the various arts and deſigns of the dealers, who, by engraving and burning artificial marks in ſome teeth, and totally extracting (or beating out) others, render the

the horſe of any *ſeeming* age moſt applicable to their purpoſe. And theſe faults cannot be eaſily diſcovered but by grooms or judges who are in the conſtant habit and practice of making ſuch remarks and obſervations.

Nor is there any matter in a horſe requiring a nicer diſcrimination in judgment, than to aſcertain to a certainty the age of a horſe by his teeth only, having abſolutely ſeen two men of abilities and experience on the oppoſite ſides of a horſe's mouth, at the ſame time declare him of different ages; when, by exchanging ſides, each changed his opinion, and the horſe proved, by the common rule, to be coming a year older on one ſide than the other. Theſe doubts in reſpect to the certainty of age being admitted, one fixed rule is incontrovertible—that, after the mark (which is the general guide) is obliterated, the longer the teeth are, and the narrower the under jaw is towards its extremity, the more the horſe is advanced in years.

But, as the age of the horſe is ſo diſtinctly abſtracted from, and unconnected with, the deſcription of diſeaſe which becomes more immediately the ſubject of diſcuſſion, I ſhall leave the former to the ſubtle deciſion of the ſtable diſputants, to whoſe province it may be ſaid to belong, and whom it more materially concerns.

There can be but little doubt that whoever becomes a purchaſer, at the preſent high price of *ſound*, *freſh*, and faſhionable horſes, will proportion the price to ſuch deficiencies as times and circumſtances render unavoidable; and make pecuniary allowances for *advanced age*, *broken wind*, *bad eyes*, *ſplavin*, *ſplents*, and a long detail of incidental imperfections. But, as ſuch neceſſary circumſpection does not always take place with the young and inexperienced purchaſer, a conciſe hint not to acquire too many infirmities at a high price, merely to gratify a little perſonal oſtentation in an external diſplay of BLOOD and FASHION, cannot be amiſs. More particularly when we ſo frequently ſee an accidental fall, and conſequent laceration upon the knees, prove the tranſient value of what was (a few minutes before) the object of admiration and poſſeſſion with every beholder, now become blown upon, and of no greater eſtimation than to be unrelentingly torn to pieces, by that moſt *merciful* and *humane* invention.

A MAIL COACH OF PALMERIAN MEMORY.

Previous to the treatment of diſeaſes, it cannot be inapplicable to point out ſuch things as are ſtrictly neceſſary, and abſolutely

abſolutely conducive to the preſervation of health, though perhaps not at all times properly attended to. For inſtance, no ſubject is more highly intitled to a diſtinct and ſeparate inveſtigation than the article of

FEEDING,

as a peculiar attention to the qualities and quantities of aliment is particularly neceſſary to ſecure the horſe in a ſtate of health and condition, fit for the immediate purpoſe to which he may be deſtined. To produce him at all times ready for the *turf*, *field*, or *road*, becomes neceſſary the complete ſtyle of *cleanlineſs*, *dreſſing*, *exerciſe*, and various minutiæ, that conſtitute the preſent ſtate of ſtable diſcipline; which never roſe to ſo high a pitch of excellence, and can have originated only in a laudable emulation, that ſeems (by a kind of ſympathetic inſpiration or enthuſiaſm) to have taken poſſeſſion of every groom in ſtables of repute, and renders unneceſſary the moſt trifling obſervations upon this ceremony, where the horſes are thought worthy the attention of MASTER or MAN.

And it is equally ſo in reſpect to the articles of *food*. Horſes are as often out of condition (in inferior ſtables) from the effect of improper food as from natural diſeaſes. Reſpecting the moſt proper food to a horſe in health no diverſity of opinions can be ſupported unleſs by FOOLS or MADMEN.

Experience, that inevitable touchſtone of *truth*, demonſtrates, to an indiſputable certainty, the acknowledged preference of *ſpring-graſs* in the field; or *ſweet oats*, *ſound beans*, and *fragrant hay* in the ſtable; to every other article that imagination can invent or novelty ſupply.

And here it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to introduce a circumſtance that conſtantly occurs in the courſe of obſervation; at leaſt to thoſe who, entering a multiplicity of ſtables, wiſh to enlarge their information or exerciſe their judgment. How very common is it to find a conſultation held upon the appearance of a favourite horſe, who, to the ſurpriſe of the parties, loſes fleſh, becomes dull and heavy in the ſtable, languid in action, ſickly in coat, and foul in excrement, doomed to a courſe of *purgatives*, then *diuretics*; and, laſtly, a tedious adminiſtration of *alteratives*, as ſickly and unſound! And all for what?—becauſe the poor

poor emaciated animal, being deſtitute of the powers of ſpeech, could not better inform his perſecutors, than by his *emphatical* and miſinterpreted looks, that his hay was *muſty*, and conſequently laying the foundation of many diſorders. For, being thus deprived of more than half his ſupport, the trifling quantity he did take (being againſt the diſpoſition of *nature* and *appetite*) afforded little nutriment: nor of courſe could, when fourteen pounds of hay only had perhaps paſſed the inteſtinal canal in four days, inſtead of fifty-ſix; the accuſtomed and proper proportion being rated at fourteen pounds for twenty-four hours, where horſes are regularly corn fed. To bring this defect in the quality and quantity of this part of the *aliment* home to every comprehenſion, let any reader conceive the idea (or try the experiment) of ſitting down with an excellent appetite (after a moſt excellent chace) to a beef ſteak nearly approaching *putrefaction*, with no ſauce but *hunger*, no alternative but *neceſſity*, and I believe I may venture to aſſert—the feelings of the MAN and the BEAST will not be diſſimilar on the occaſion.

Theſe circumſtances attending both hay and corn I have repeatedly been witneſs to; and do affirm, in oppoſition to any opinion that may be formed againſt me, moſt horſes will ſhew, in leſs than a fortnight, both in their *fleſh*, *coat*, and *ſpirits*, when hay or corn do not yield or convey their proper *nutriment*, if given in fair and juſt proportions. I conſequently avail myſelf of this fact, to urge the neceſſity of *ſound corn*, *ſweet hay*, *ſoft water*, *regular feeds*, and *as regular exerciſe*, if a horſe is deſired or expected to appear in good

CONDITION.

The word CONDITION, in the phraſeology of the *turf*, is ſuppoſed to imply a horſe's being in ſuch a ſtate of perfection, and in ſtrength and power ſo much above the purpoſe he is deſtined to, that he diſplays it in figure and appearance. *Fine* in *coat*, *firm* in *fleſh*, *high* in *ſpirits*, and *freſh* upon his *legs*. To be in this deſirable ſtate, if a young horſe, and ſtranger to hard work, may be readily expected, and naturally concluded; but, on the contrary, where a horſe has been ſubject to a proportion of duty, either on the turf, field, or road, a great degree of good fortune

fortune muſt have attended him through all his journies, not to have ſuffered from ſome one of the many dangers to which he has been ſo repeatedly expoſed. By way therefore of introducing directions for getting a horſe into condition, it will be moſt proper to fix the criterion of commencement at that ſeaſon when a hunter, having had what is called a ſummer's run, is taken up with an intent to get him into proper condition for the field. The horſe being taken up, if he is free from lameneſs, and there is no blemiſh, infirmity, or other obſtacle, to forbid ſuch proceedings, put him firſt upon a very moderate proportion of hay and corn, and increaſe it gradually, according to the ſize and conſtitution. At the expiration of three or four days, when the hard food may naturally be ſuppoſed to have diſlodged the graſs, and ſupplied its place, a proportion of blood may be taken away according to the ſize, ſtate, ſtrength, and temperament of the horſe, with due attention to the fleſh he may have gained, or the impurities he may have imbibed with his paſture.

And here let me particularly caution the operator and the owner againſt that *ſlovenly*, *infernal*, and *contemptible* (not to add dangerous) practice of ſuffering the blood to fall indiſcriminately, in reſpect to quantity and quality, upon the *ground* or *dunghill*. This ſelf-ſufficient manner of

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the farrier always conſiders a ſtriking proof of his conſequence, and a never failing mark of his infallibility; but it never can be too much diſcouraged, and in fact ought by no means to be countenanced, or indeed, permitted. If no particular plethora or fulneſs appears, to render large evacuations neceſſary, *three pints* will prove ſufficient for a ſlender or delicate ſubject; *two quarts* for the more advanced in ſtrength and ſize; but from the very large and ſtrong, or remarkably foul horſes, may be ſafely drawn full *five pints*. However theſe directions ſhouldbe carefully made by meaſure, to avoid the inconvenience and danger of too much relaxing the whole ſyſtem; an impropriety in conduct that may not be ſo eaſily remedied as imagined. After this evacuation, let the ſame regular ſyſtem of food, and gentle exerciſe, be continued for three clear days; and on the fourth prepare his body for the phyſic intended to be

taken

taken on the following morning, by giving him in the courſe of the day *three maſhes* of equal parts of bran and oats, ſcalded with boiling water, and given at a proper degree of warmth, morning, noon, and night; putting on the neceſſary body-clothes, at the time of giving the firſt maſh, to prevent the leaſt hazard of cold from the relaxation of either body or pores. In the morning give one of the following *purging* balls, of which four different proportions are ſpecified, and calculated for the horſes before mentioned, in reſpect to ſtrength, ſize, and conſtitution. But as we ſhall, in the courſe of the work, have occaſion to introduce *references* to theſe CATHARTIC BALLS, under the heads of various diſeaſes, it will be more convenient to diſtinguiſh them by *numbers*; and, beginning with the weakeſt, the *reference* need only be made to the *number* in future, without a repetition of the ingredients.

PURGING BALL.

(No. 1.)

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes one ounce;
India rhubarb two drachms;
Jalap and cream of tartar each one drachm;
Ginger (in powder) two ſcruples;
Eſſential oil of cloves and anniſeed each twenty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn a ſufficient quantity to form the ball.

(No. 2.)

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes ten drachms;
Of rhubarb, jalap, and ginger, each a drachm and a half, and ſyrup of buckthorn to make the ball.

(No. 3.)

TAKE Barbadoes aloes ten drachms;
Jalap and Caſtile ſoap, of each a drachm and a half;
Diagrydium and ginger (in powder) each a drachm;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

(No. 4.)

TAKE Barbadoes aloes an ounce and a half;
Caſtile ſoap and jalap (in powder) of each two drachms;
ginger two ſcruples;
Oil of aniſeed forty drops; of cloves twenty drops; which form into a ball with ſyrup of roſes or buckthorn.

It is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve theſe BALLS are gradually increaſed in their *purgative qualities*, ſo as to be ſelected by the judgment of the reader, according to the ſtate of ſtrength and foulneſs the ſubject may be in; and are ſo carefully guarded with warm aromatics, that the *operation* will (by a ſtrict adherence to the following RULES) in general proceed without the leaſt alarm or danger. The BALL being given early in the morning, let it be waſhed down with a quart of water ſlightly warm, to take off the *nauſea* as much as poſſible: leave in his rack a little ſweet hay; and, in about three hours after, give a warm maſh of *ſcalded bran*, containing one fourth of *oats*; upon which let the water be poured boiling hot, and ſtand a proper time to cool before it is put into the manger; as, by placing it there too hot, the fumes produce an antipathy which the horſe does not eaſily get over; on the contrary, by touching the *maſh*, and being burnt, will not be prevailed upon to attempt it in future. In caſe of a fixed averſion to *maſhes* a FEED of BRAN may be given at the ſtated periods, in which may be mixed one quart of GROUND OATMEAL. Water proportionably warm may be given him to the quantity of half a pail thrice in the day; and let his *maſh* be repeated twice that day alſo, and early on the following morning, about

about which time the phyſic may be expected to begin its operation; but if the maſh ſhould be refuſed, a pail of warm water may be ſubſtituted; and in two hours after (well clothed) walked out for half an hour at leaſt. Frequent ſupplies of warm water muſt be given, and two other maſhes at their proper times; by no means omitting to take him out, and walk him gently twice or thrice in the courſe of the day. But, as purgatives adminiſtered to quadrupeds of this deſcription cannot, from the great continuation of the inteſtinal canal, be expected to commence their operation in leſs than twenty-four hours, no hurrying or forcing methods muſt be taken to agitate the animal, or produce preternatural effects. So ſoon as the medicine begins to operate kindly and patiently, aſſiſt the work by the means before mentioned, at ſtated periods, or at ſuch times as the appetite will permit them to be taken; continuing the maſhes no longer than the phyſic is ſaid to be ſet, or (in other words) the excrements become firm, and reſume their original form.

Indeed the management of horſes, during a courſe of phyſic, is at preſent ſo well underſtood, that little more need be added upon that ſubject; excepting the very neceſſary precaution to avoid *cold* during theſe operations, by a proper attention to the variations of the weather, and proportional clothing to the horſe: for a cold caught at that ſeaſon we ſpeak of, and particularly during a courſe of phyſic, by fixing on the eyes or lungs, becomes an inveterate enemy to ſport, and ſometimes for the whole winter.

Six clear days ſhould be allowed between the firſt and ſecond doſe, and the ſame ſpace between the ſecond and third. The entire courſe being regularly gone through, it will undoubtedly remove every degree of foulneſs reſulting from full feeding at graſs: and unleſs ſome palpable defect or latent obſtacle indicates the contrary, he will (in little more than a fortnight) by his *fleſh*, *coat*, and *ſpirits*, prove his ability to undertake any moderate chace in which his rider may be inclined to engage.

Though in the attainment of this ſtate of perfection much depends upon the care and punctuality of the *groom* or *ſuperintendent*; the increaſe in *food* and length (as well as ſtrength) of *exerciſe*, ſhould be very gradual from the ſetting of the laſt doſe of phyſic; as for inſtance, the horſe ſhould be regularly taken out (if the weather permit) morning and evening, walking him half an hour before his water,

and the ſame after; which ſhould be taken at a pond of ſoft water, in preference to a ſpring or running ſtream, if poſſible. His dreſſings ſhould be as conſtant and regular as his exerciſe, which having been gradually lengthened for the firſt five or ſix days, he may then, after walking his uſual time, have a moderate gallop (increaſing it daily in length and ſpeed, according to ſtate and ſtrength) before he is taken to water, walking him a proper time, both before and after; by no means adopting that moſt *ridiculous*, *contemptible*, and *pernicious* practice of *galloping* your horſe *immediately after*, in ſervile ſubjection to the *illiterate* opinion of warming the water in the horſe's belly; a cuſtom that has, through the ignorance or folly of ſervants, proved the abſolute ruin of *many hundreds*, as will be clearly explained in the courſe of our future remarks, when we come to ſpeak of broken winded horſes.

This mode of exerciſe muſt be conſtantly perſevered in without relaxation: his gallops night and morning ſhould be increaſed as well as his walking exerciſe, which ſhould by this time be lengthened to a full hour in the morning, and the ſame in the evening: not only during the time of promoting *condition*, but regularly continued to preſerve him ſo; if the owner is prompted by the leaſt ſpark of emulation to appear in the field with a portion of that *eclat*, ſo very much the *ton* in every ſporting county in the kingdom.

A proper reſpect to the abilities of BARTLET (who has very conſiderably improved and moderniſed the ſyſtem of GIBSON and BRACKEN) induces me to give a literal copy of his preparation for "a cooling purging drink;" which, as he obſerves, "is cooling, eaſy, and quick in its operation, "and greatly preferable, in all inflammatory caſes, to any "other purge, as it paſſes into the blood, and operates alſo "by urine."

"TAKE ſenna two ounces; infuſe in a pint of boiling water two "hours, with three drachms of ſalt of tartar; pour off and diſ-"ſolve it in four ounces of Glauber ſalts, and two or three "drachms of cream of tartar."

In inflammatory caſes, where a cathartic is required to operate expeditiouſly; or where a horſe, by his rejecting powers, compels a ball to regurgitate, and it cannot be eaſily or properly paſſed, this drink may be admitted with propriety. But where a doſe of phyſic is given merely as a purgative, without any indication of inſtantaneous neceſſity, I muſt,

muſt, in juſtice, certainly recommend a ball in preference; and for this reaſon, which I doubt not will prove perfectly conſiſtent and ſatisfactory to every mind prepared for information.—The ball being given, is twenty-four hours in its gradual diſſolution in the ſtomach, and ſubſequent paſſage through the inteſtinal canal; this, by his gentle and regular ſolution of the excrements, and lubrication of the parts, accounts moſt readily for the great eaſe any of the preceding balls work off with in general, without the leaſt neceſſity for all that alarm and apprehenſion betrayed by ſo many, who prefer the chance of ſpoiling, or at leaſt injuring, a capital horſe, to ſeeing him under the temporary diſquietude of a ſalutary courſe of phyſic.

The ſame eaſe is not to be expected in the operation of cathartic medicine conveyed in a liquid form; for the joint qualities and force of the different ingredients being let looſe at the ſame moment upon the internal coat of the ſtomach, without their ſtimulative powers being covered by aromatic or carminative ingredients, may (excluſive of the diſagreeable ſenſation excited by their action upon the irritability of the ſtomach) be productive of ſpaſms, or very ſevere griping pains previous to the laxation of the hardened fæces in the inteſtines.

And where ſuch pains are evidently predominant, (the proper time being more than expired,) and there is no palpable ſign of the phyſic's beginning to operate kindly, (which for the conſolation of thoſe unacquainted with the ceremony, is very ſeldom the caſe, particularly if the medicines are carefully and accurately prepared) ſo far from applauding the raſhly recommended ſyſtem of oiling "*a ſmall hand*," and extracting the excrement from the fundament, I relinquiſh every expectation of finding "*a very ſmall hand*" among farriers or grooms, and conſequently diſclaim the idea of encouraging any ſuch practice, unleſs the *rectum* ſhould be abſolutely *plugged* up, ſo as to prevent the paſſing of the pipe for the injection of a glyſter, which ſhould be given immediately with a large bag and pipe procured for the purpoſe, and repeated if neceſſary; making not the leaſt doubt but this *lubrication* and *ſtimulus* will remove all obſtructions, and afford every advantage that can be obtained from the favourite and long-ſtanding practice of RAKING.

To prepare the GLYSTER.

TAKE of camomile flowers, ſweet fennel, and coriander ſeeds bruiſed, of each one ounce; carraway ſeeds half an ounce; boil in two quarts of water till reduced to three pints; then ſtrain, and add for ſolution, while hot, of Epſom ſalts two ounces; and, when nearly cool enough to adminiſter, add of olive oil, and tincture of ſenna, commonly called Daffy's elixir, of each a quarter of a pint.

On the contrary, where the conſtitutional ſtamina does not prove ſo ſtrong as imagined, the bowels in a weaker ſtate than expected, or the medicines are found to irritate or purge more than is requiſite or deſired; and the phyſic does not ſet at the uſual time, (the horſe being conſequently low, and off his appetite) let the following CORDIAL RESTRINGENT BALL be prepared and given immediately, repeating it in ſix or eight hours if neceſſary:

TAKE mithridate one ounce, Armenian bole, gum arabic, and prepared chalk (in fine powder,) each half an ounce; ginger (in powder) two drachms; ſyrup of diacodium quantity ſufficient to make a ball.

In three hours after let the following RESTRINGENT MASH be given, properly prepared and kept occaſionally ſtirring when over the fire, to prevent its burning: or this may be given, if neceſſary, without the ball, where the operation has not been ſo violent as to require both.

RESTRINGENT MASH.

TAKE two pounds of rice, and half an ounce of cinnamon, bruiſed to a groſs powder, and tied up looſe in a piece of linen, (fine enough to prevent its paſſing through); boil in five quarts of water till reduced to the conſiſtence of a maſh: take out the cinnamon, and ſtir in a quart of ground oatmeal, and let it be placed in the manger when of a proper warmth. This may be repeated if neceſſary.

It cannot be inapplicable, after theſe preſcriptions, to make a remark upon one obſervation of BARTLET, who ſeemed to think it unavoidably neceſſary to omit a deſigned part of his preſcription at ſometimes on account of the expence; but I muſt confeſs, in all my experience, I have obſerved,

ſerved, and happy I am to acknowledge it to the honour of the ſporting world at large, I never remember to have ſeen an inſtance of *penury*, or even heſitation in the article of expence, where a HORSE has been in pain or danger.

Having gone through the proceſs univerſally eſtabliſhed for getting horſes into proper condition, it becomes neceſſary to proceed to the long liſt of accidents and diſeaſes to which they are ſubject: and to introduce ſuch medical ſyſtem as (after a gradual ſucceſſion from generation to generation, and from grandſire to grandſon, in the old ſtyle) has at length acquired a degree of reformation and approbation, by the experimental rejection of the ancient botanical practice, *believed infallible*; and the innumerable diſcoveries made in the world of medicine, by ſome of the moſt learned, judicious, and enlightened characters in every part of the globe. And where the applications of modern invention are introduced, as much more adequate and applicable to the cauſe of complaint than the practice of former writers, the reaſon ſhall be conſtantly adduced, and ſupported by incontrovertible proof, why the preſent mode of treatment is entitled to every degree of preference and reſpect.

Without becoming a convert to the uſual ſtyle of dividing and ſubdividing chapters, caſes, and remedies, as has in general been the cuſtom, introducing a large proportion of extraneous matter, merely by way of ſwelling the work (as a compliment to the pecuniary ſenſations of the publiſher) I ſhall proceed, as in many other reſpects, the direct contrary way, and contract the plan as much as the conſiſtency of circumſtances will permit, by bringing into claſſes ſuch accidents or diſeaſes as bear a degree of affinity to each other, or come under a ſimilar mode of treatment; and ſhall likewiſe (as much as poſſible) diveſt each caſe and explanation of *technical terms*, that every part may be the more univerſally comprehended.

CLASS

CLASS I.

SPLENTS, SPAVINS, WINDGALLS, LAMENESS, AND STRAINS.

SPLENTS.

Of which various accounts have been given without any thing ſatisfactory as to their origin or cure, except that "they are hard excreſcences of different ſhapes and ſizes on "the ſhank bone, which often diſappear of themſelves; that "they are not dangerous but when ſituated near the "joints, or appear very large upon the back part of the "bone, and preſs againſt the back ſinew." All this is moſt certainly true, and generally believed to be ſo. Now let us remark what follows as directions for cure: "That the "hair is to be ſhaved, the part to be rubbed with a round "ſtick *till it is almoſt raw*, and then touched with *oil of origa-*"*num*, *ſublimate*, *arſenic*, or *oil of vitriol*." You are then told "theſe may produce an *ulcer*, a *rottenneſs* of the *bone*, and, "when cured, an *ugly ſcar!*" Another ſays "it is to be "*ſoundly* rubbed with the handle of a hammer, till it is ſo "much *bruiſed* as to bring on an impoſthume, and con-"quent ſuppuration or diſcharge of matter!" And there can be no doubt but this is rubbing it *ſoundly* with the impoſthume for a *witneſs!*

Another tells you "they are to be deſtroyed with actual "cauteries, or flat inſtruments of iron, made red hot, and "applied to the ſplents, placing a piece of the rind of bacon "between, with the fat ſide outwards; and, having a ſecond "iron heating alternately with the firſt, the operation is to be "repeated till the ſplent is diſſolved." To theſe, in caſe of failure, they acknowledge the neceſſary aid of "*bliſtering*, *firing*,

ſpring, &c. &c. Now, upon a candid inveſtigation of this accumulated variety of opinions, we ſhall find them amount to a verification of an obſervation not long ſince made; a paltry practice of ſwelling their writings at the expenſe of a reader's UNDERSTANDING as well as his PURSE. From circumſtances the moſt predominant it abſolutely appears that neither of the authors here quoted (notwithſtanding the degree of eſtimation they may be held in) gave himſelf time, even for a moment, to conſider the nature of the "excreſcence" he means or wiſhes to deſcribe, or the method of cure he may be naturally anxious to recommend.

And this the more powerfully appears, by the ridiculous attempt to deſtroy what they acknowledge an apparent oſſification, or bony ſubſtance, ſeated upon a ſolid body, under the integuments, without a deſtruction of the integuments themſelves, or a palpable injury to the component parts. But to bring this matter as near the truth as conjecture can juſtify, we will (by allowing an alternative,) take one or other for the fact, and draw what muſt appear a very natural and juſt concluſion; that is, whether the protuberance upon any part of the ſhank-bone, called a Splent, is an enlargement of the *perioſteum* (or membrane covering the bone,) by an original rupture of the ſmall veſſels, and the extravaſated fluid collected and become indurated by time; or, a *calloſity* originally formed upon the bone (as hinted by GIBSON) and becoming oſſified, conſtitutes a bony ſubſtance, ſeeming a deformed part of the bone itſelf. In either caſe the only expectation of cure without anxiety and difficulty, is to be careful in obſerving ſuch appearances, in their *earlieſt ſtate*; and then *ſeeing* that frequent friction is uſed for a conſiderable time, twice every day, with the utmoſt force of the operator's hands, letting the part be well moiſtened, after each time of rubbing, with a proportion of the following *liniment*, leaving a pledget of tow wet with the ſame, bound on pretty firm with two yards of wide tape as a roller:

TAKE camphorated ſpirits of wine, and ſpirits of turpentine, of each four ounces, (a quarter of a pint.) Mix together.

Or,

Oil of origanum and ſpirits of turpentine, each half an ounce; camphorated ſpirits of wine, two ounces.—Mix.

When

When this plan has been perſevered in for ten days or a fortnight, you will then be able to judge whether any perceptible advantage has been obtained from the force of theſe powerful repellents: if not, procure two ounces of the ſtrongeſt mercurial ointment, and let the ſize of a hazle nut be well rubbed in upon the part affected, every night and morning, till the whole is conſumed, uſing the roller each night, and taking it off in the morning. If this does not ſucceed, the beſt and moſt ſpeedy method will be the immediate extirpation, by making a longitudinal inciſion ("without *bruiſing, hammering,*" &c.) through the integuments, diſſecting and extracting the ſubſtance, completing the cure by taking up a couple of ſtitches, and treating it as a ſuperficial wound; for which directions will be found under that head.

Notwithſtanding the variety of opinions inculcated, and inſtructions laid down, to obtain a radical cure, it becomes a matter of doubt whether a little deliberation, previous to a raſh execution, may not prove the moſt uſeful monitor of the two; that is, if the ſplent is not productive of lameneſs or diſquietude, forming no inconvenience but an external appearance, whether it may not be the moſt adviſable (at any rate moſt *prudent*) to let it remain in its pacific ſtate of inactivity, rather than provoke it to a certain degree of active virulence, by the premature application of *bliſters* or burning *cauſtics*. This reflection renders a former obſervation of greater weight, by adverting to the neceſſity of attacking them in their firſt ſtate of appearance; when there is not the leaſt doubt but the beforementioned early courſe of friction, with the mild diſſolvents and repellents, will, if applied with care and punctuality, effect their total obliteration, without any perceptible *eſchar*, or even the leaſt loſs of hair.

In reſpect to the auxiliaries of purging balls and diuretic drinks, ſlightly recommended by BARTLET, they form no part of my opinion; nor can I ſee the leaſt reaſon for encountering that expenſe and trouble, as they cannot contribute in any degree to the removal of ſuch ſubſtances, ſo remote from the centre of action, without injuring the general ſyſtem to a greater degree than adequate to any proportional local relief that can be obtained. But to reduce this myſterious and technical explanation to a more ſimple and leſs complex idea, BARTLET's ſyſtem may be adopted by thoſe whoſe credulity can conceive that a courſe of purgatives

tives and diuretics will contribute to the removal of *corns* or *warts* from the feet or hands of the human ſpcies.

SPAVINS.

Of theſe there are two kinds, very diſtinctly explained by moſt authors on the ſubject, and juſtly denominated a BLOOD and BONE SPAVIN. They both take their ſeats in nearly the ſame ſituation, and proceed from the following cauſes—a BLOOD SPAVIN is a preternatural enlargement of the vein running on the inſide the hough, and by the accumulated fluid forms a ſwelling that is pliant to the touch, ſubmitting to preſſure, becoming, in the courſe of time, productive of lameneſs. Theſe appearances, were they attended to in their infancy, would (as obſerved in the preceding article) immediately ſubmit to a frequent application of the following embrocation; rubbing in about two table ſpoonfuls twice every day, and keeping on (when in the ſtable) a pledget of tow, wet with the ſame, and confined with an elbow bandage; that is, the elbow part of an old waiſtcoat ſleeve, opened and furniſhed with tape ſtrings, at equal diſtances, to confine it upon the part affected.

TAKE of ſtrong white wine vinegar four ounces; Camphorated ſpirits of wine three ounces; Extract of ſaturn, commonly called Goulard's extract, one ounce.
Shake well together at every time of uſing.

In almoſt all caſes of ſhort ſtanding the cauſe of complaint will ſubmit to the power of theſe conſtant applications, that, by their action upon the ſolids ſo reſtore their elaſticity and contract their circumference, as to repel the internal expanding fluid, and reduce the vein to its natural and original ſize. But where the defect is of long ſtanding, and will not ſubmit to this mode of treatment (the attempt having been ſufficiently perſevered in to enſure a fair probability of ſucceſs,) the following had better be adopted.

TAKE of cantharides (in powder) one drachm; of olive oil two ounces.—Mix together.

And let this be gradually rubbed upon the part till abſorbed by the ſeat of diſeaſe; then place over it a piece of flannel, and faſten on with the elbow-bandage as before deſcribed. In every eight-and-forty hours repeat this operation for a week

week (with the ſame proportion,) which has been attended with certain ſucceſs in a multiplicity of caſes, particularly in the metropolis of Ireland, where the moſt eminent practitioners (and very able there are) prefer it to our general method, which will be hereafter deſcribed. The great advantage reſulting from this kind of bliſter is its immediate *ſtimulus* upon the parts, from which is derived a very ſpeedy and plentiful diſcharge. The hair is raiſed up, and becomes what is termed *pen-feathered*, during the efflux of *ſerum*, in large proportion; which, ſubſiding, forms a kind of ſcurf, and may be all brought away in a few days by waſhing two or three times with ſoap and water; leaving no ſcar or trace of external application behind. And ſurely this method, juſtified by ſucceſs and experience, muſt be preferable to the long-ſtanding opinion of inſtrumental extirpation. As for inſtance, an inciſion is to be made through the ſkin, of ſufficient length to admit of the vein's being taken up, above and below the enlargement, by paſſing a crooked needle, furniſhed with a wax thread, underneath the vein, making the ligatures at the parts moſt applicable to the extirpation intended. Should any inflammation or extreme ſwelling attend the parts after operation, warm fomentations and mild poultices muſt be made uſe of till they ſubſide; after which the wound muſt be treated with digeſtives till the exuberance is ſloughed off with the dreſſings, and the cicatrization, or ſkinning over, is accompliſhed, as in the caſe of abſceſſes and wounds, will be treated of hereafter, when we come to that claſs.

Every degree of information, obſervation, and experimental inveſtigation, defines a BONE SPAVIN to be exactly in a greater degree *behind* what a SPLENT is acknowledged to be *before*; formed nearly by the ſame means, fed nearly in the ſame manner, differing only in its critical ſituation; which, from a contiguity to the joints, and ligamentary appendages, becomes ſo much the more an object of concern and attention, to avoid the certain impediment of lameneſs, which will in time inevitably enſue, if not prevented by reduction or extirpation. Much adviee, and many directions, might here be obtruded of *bliſtering*, *firing*, &c. but they all come ſo immediately within the department of the OPERATIVE FARRIER, that further animadverſion upon the ſubject will be totally foreign to the preſent intention—one obſervation and recommendation only excepted, viz. the neceſſity, *in operations*, of applying to practitioners

of

of EMINENCE, whoſe judgment and execution will require no greater pecuniary compenſation than thoſe whoſe comparative abilities entitle them to no more than a *manual aſſiſtance* in furniſhing the *apparatus*.

Previous to the diſmiſſion of this article, I ſhall, for the accommodation of thoſe who have never ſeen the publication, introduce the directions given by OSMER for the cure, as they literally appear in a tract of his committed to public inſpection about five and twenty years ago; but, I believe I may venture to affirm, the elaborate operation procured very few converts to the practice.

" Firſt clip the hair from the diſeaſed part; make ſe-
" veral punctures on the ſame, through the ſkin, with a
" ſharp-pointed inſtrument: make a longitudinal inciſion
" through the ſkin, above the diſeaſed part, about the
" middle thereof: there introduce a cornet, and dilate the
" ſkin with it as far as the ſwelling reaches. Make ano-
" ther ſmaller longitudinal inciſion, through the ſkin, below
" the ſwelled part, directly oppoſite to the wound above:
" in doing which, your probe introduced at top will di-
" rect you.—At the ſuperior wound a cauſtic wrapped up
" in a piece of lint is to be introduced, and there left. The
" cauſtic diſſolved is carried off by the inferior wound, the
" whole is directly to be covered with a warm adheſive charge,
" and this is the whole of the operation.—The cauſtic thus
" introduced under the ſkin acts both ways, namely, on
" the membrane underneath it, and the outer tegument
" upon it. Thus the membrane, outer tegument, and the
" charge, throw themſelves off together, and the diſeaſed
" or ſwelled part becomes fair and ſmooth. The horſe
" ſhould be turned out, or kept in a looſe ſtable; and if
" the charge comes off before the wound is well, another
" ſhould be immediately applied. But in ſpite of this, and all
" other methods uſed for this diſorder, the horſe will very
" frequently remain full as lame as he was before, although
" the appearance of the diſeaſe is removed: the reaſon of
" which is, that the perioſteum only is ſometimes diſeaſ-
" ed; at other times the bone itſelf, and its cellular part.
" Yet I dare ſay there is not one farrier in this kingdom
" but has an infallible and certain cure for theſe diſorders."

WINDGALLS.

ARE thoſe prominences ſituate on both ſides the tendons (commonly called the back ſinews) above the fetlock joints on the forelegs, and not unfrequently upon the hind-legs likewiſe. They are much larger on ſome horſes than others; and as they never appear but upon thoſe that have been conſtantly worked too young, or proportionably overworked when older, the cauſe will be the more readily explained. For the tendons, by their perpetual action in conſtant labour, are ſo preternaturally extended, that ſome of the fibres of which the aggregate is compoſed, are, by ſuch extenſion, actually ruptured or broken; from the mouths of which (minute as they are) ooze a very trifling portion of ſerum, or fluid, which, when extravaſated, forms a gelatinous ſubſtance; and, combining itſelf with the included air, becomes, to external appearance, a kind of bladder between the tendon and integuments.

This being the exact ſyſtem of principle and action that conſtitutes the cauſe, we proceed to the received notion (and our own opinion) of cure. Perhaps it may not be thought intruſive or inapplicable firſt to introduce a few words upon the ſubject of *prevention*, which will convey a much ſtronger proof of judgment in the *rider* than any ſubſequent advice that can poſſibly be offered on the part of the FARRIER; that is, no more than to recommend it to every man in the poſſeſſion of a *good horſe* to reflect a little upon the nature of his *own* ſuperiority, that it is but *temporary*, and of fleeting duration; to ruminate upon this circumſtance in the career of his journey, and, feeling proportionally for the animal who bears his burthen, take no more of his ſtrength in the field, or upon the road, than Nature intended or prudence may dictate.

For ſo beautiful a beaſt, conſtituting almoſt the centrical point of every good, (whether in pleaſure or profit,) is certainly entitled to the utmoſt exertion of tenderneſs and humanity. And I will venture to affirm that no man, whoſe line of conduct is regulated by the principles of unſullied rectitude (or whoſe heart is open to thoſe finer feelings that are even in *enjoyment* or *poſſeſſion* a gratification,) ever did or *ever will*, after a *chaſe* or *journey*, indulge the calls of appetite till the partner of his pleaſure, or the companion of

of his labour, has had every attention paid to his wants; which Nature has formed equally numerous and neceſſary with thoſe of his (often unnatural) RIDER.

The frequent boaſting of every unfeeling puppy who has rode thirty or forty miles in "ſo many hours and ſo many "minutes, without baiting," and other equeſtrian exploits, equally wonderful, leaving the jaded object of his perſecution to the affected diligence of idle grooms or drunken oſtlers, not only accounts, in a variety of caſes, for the appearance of *windgalls*, but for very many of the long liſt of diſeaſes upon which we proceed to expatiate.

But from this digreſſion we return to the cure, reſpecting which various opinions have been promulgated: "vinegar, "or verjuice, and bandage; red wine lees; curriers' ſhav-"ings wetted with vinegar;" and, laſtly, "opened with a "knife, a fleam, or a cobbler's awl, and apply to the "orifice a plaſter of roſin, pitch, maſtic, oil of bays, and "white of egg." I ſhall not add a ſingle obſervation upon this moſt curious plaſter, or wonderful arcanum of variety, but declare I have ſeen but very few inſtances of a perfect cure by any means. For whether a temporary completion has been obtained by *repellents*, *bliſtering*, *perforation*, or *reſt*, a repetition of the ordinary work has ſoon produced a repetition of the defect. It is a conſolation, however, to be informed that, in moſt horſes, no lameneſs is produced by this appearance; and the only inconvenience it conſtitutes, is the diſagreeable effect upon the eye (and indeed no *inconſiderable* one upon the *pocket*) when the horſe comes to be ſold. Windgalls are always very much enlarged after ſevere work, and again reduced by exerciſe and friction, or ſubſtantial rubbing down in the ſtable. And this circumſtance is mentioned only to corroborate the *theſis* advanced to eſtabliſh their origin.

Although a total eradication is but ſeldom experienced, it will be neceſſary to introduce the moſt approved and rational methods now in practice to obtain the deſirable object of relief; and this can be effected only by *rarefaction*, *repulſion*, and *bandage:* to promote the intentional operations of which

TAKE oil of origanum and ſpirits of turpentine each half an ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine one ounce.—Mix well together:

And

And with a ſmall portion of tow ſufficiently moiſten the tumours twice every day, leaving a pledget wet upon each; and immediately upon the centre fix a circular piece of lead about the thickneſs and circumference of a half-crown-piece, binding it down with a roller of wide tape or linen, nearly or quite three yards long, and continue this method for a fortnight at leaſt without omiſſion; to which treatment (if not of too long ſtanding) they may perhaps luckily ſubmit: but ſhould that not happen, and it is determined to attempt a cure by *perforation*, which operation is ſimple, and may be eaſily performed, the *inciſion* ſhould be made with a ſtrong abſceſs lancet, or biſtory, and be performed in a ſingle motion, by elevating or raiſing the inſtrument from the moment of penetration at the lower part of the ſwelling. The confined gelatinous matter, and cyſt or bag, being perfectly extracted, prevent its becoming a wound by bringing the edges in contact; and dreſs with a pledget of lint or tow plentifully impregnated with *Traumatic*, (or *Friar's Balſam*,) and bandage as before. In moſt caſes the cicatrix will form, and the part heal without farther trouble: on the contrary, ſhould any diſcharge of matter come on, or temporary inflammation enſue, dreſs as directed when we come to the treatment of WOUNDS.

In this caſe it will be but candid to point out the probable difficulties that may occur in ſuch earneſt attempt to obtain a radical extirpation; for, notwithſtanding the theoretical plauſibility of this ſyſtem, ſome inconveniencies may poſſibly occur, and a ſatisfactory cure not enſue; in ſuch inſtance the remedy will moſt aſſuredly prove worſe than the diſeaſe, and there can be no doubt but a prudent or compaſſionate man will much rather ſubmit to a ſlight and almoſt inſignificant inconvenience, than encounter by the attempt an evil of much greater magnitude.

Should, by any miſmanagement in the operation or want of dexterity in the operator, the tendon be at all injured, lameneſs may be the inevitable conſequence; ſhould the edges of the ſeparated parts not diſplay a tendency to union, but, on the contrary, become diſpoſed to foulneſs, engendering *fungus*, it may degenerate to a *fiſtulous wound*, and be ultimately productive of infinite trouble and conſiderable expence. Theſe attendant evils upon the experiment thus pointed out and taken into conſideration, it will then become worthy the attention of the owner, whether the gentler methods of cure before preſcribed, with every poſſible portion of reſt,

reſt, (and when uſed, that uſe exceedingly moderate) will not prove the moſt advantageous and leaſt dangerous ſyſtem that can be purſued to effect the deſired purpoſe.

LAMENESS

Is a ſubject of ſo much univerſality, in fact an event ariſing from ſuch a variety of cauſes, that it can never be thought inapplicable to enumerate the moſt probable from which ſuch defect may be occaſioned; thereby exciting a proper degree of inveſtigation, aſcertaining to a certainty by theſe means what very frequently, from want of *care*, *accuracy*, and *attention*, in the examination, is fixed erroneouſly on an improper part, or attributed to a wrong cauſe, as a mere matter of opinion, and conſequently liable to the full force of injudicious or inconſiſtent treatment, with its long train of inconveniencies.

Excluſive of the diſtinct kind of lameneſs proceeding from STRAINS, very different degrees may be occaſioned by BLOWS or BRUISES upon particular parts; ſplents, ſpavins, wind-galls, thruſh, ringbone, quittor, and a variety of additional cauſes that have *already*, or will be *hereafter* ſufficiently explained under their different heads, and the moſt expeditious and efficacious method of cure pointed out. Lameneſs from *wounds* or injuries ſuſtained by *ſhoeing*, come ſo immediately and properly under the inſpection of the OPERATIVE FARRIER, that the leaſt enlargement upon thoſe ſubjects here might be very juſtly conſidered a matter of ſuperfluity.

I ſhall therefore advert to that peculiar kind of lameneſs, produced in general by the inattention or *inhumanity* of the owner; which, unattended to in its firſt ſtate, (and the original cauſe continued) enſures to a *certainty*, the annual deſtruction of many of the moſt ſerviceable horſes in the kingdom. I allude, in this deſcription, to ſuch lameneſs, or rather univerſal debilitation of the legs and feet, as is the palpable effect of too conſtant labour without the leaſt reſt or intermiſſion.

By inceſſant labour, I mean to be underſtood that *diurnal routine* of ſlavery through the ſeverities of every ſeaſon, whether the *bad roads*, *froſt* and *ſnow* of *winter*, or the *ſultry heat*, *burning ſands*, and *flinty roads* in *ſummer*, without a lite-

ral or relative conſideration to the neceſſary, and indeed indiſpenſable article of REST.

This perpetual drudgery a horſe of ſpirit and bottom will (from the inſtinctive power of emulation) bear up againſt with almoſt incredible fortitude, particularly, if well ſupplied with a ſufficiency of hay and corn; but the repeated ſtruggles and efforts of Nature being at length totally ſubdued by the extremity of fatigue, ſhe is compelled to ſink under the burthen of *inhuman perſecution*, and a general inability or univerſal lameneſs becomes the inevitable conſequence. The cauſe requires but very little animadverſion for the purpoſe of either explanation or comprehenſion, as it may be with trifling attention and reflection *univerſally* underſtood; for the *tendons*, by their almoſt perpetual extenſion and contraction (without the leaſt portion of reſt or inaction to reſtore their tone and elaſticity) become ſo extremely relaxed, as to be rendered not only totally inadequate to the purpoſes of motion and flexibility for which they were formed, but to produce a general tenſion upon all the ſurrounding parts. The legs become full, round, inflamed, and exceedingly painful; the horſe alternately eaſing one leg or the other, when ſtanding; which he is obſerved to do as little as poſſible, except when up for the purpoſe of feeding. This kind of lameneſs remains in general little attended to, till by a too conſtant repetition of the *cauſe*, the horſe is ſo far diſabled, that his daily labour becomes a work of miſery; inadequate to the rapidity of motion or action required, he is rode or driven, till (ſinking under the burthen,) with *repeated falls*, *broken knees*, and a perſeverance in *perpetual drudgery*, he is literally brought to "a ſtand ſtill," and rendered unfit for every purpoſe but the cart; where they are too frequently obſerved dying wretched martyrs to the horrid combination, or rather joint effect, of HARD WORK, WHIPCORD, and POVERTY.

To avert this calamity from ſo deſervedly great and univerſal favourite of mankind, is a duty incumbent upon every individual, who (prompted by his reflections, becomes conſcious of the uncertainty of his own ſtate, and the admirable ſervices of this dependant,) wiſhes by a contribution of his endeavours, *however diſproportionate*, to render himſelf of ſome utility to that ſociety of which he conſtitutes a member. This conſideration, blended with a perfect knowledge of the various, not to add almoſt inexpreſſible, ſufferings of an animal ſo truly valuable, firſt rouſed me from the lethargy of oblivion, and prompted me to undertake a taſk of reformation,

tion, which (diveſted of every perſonal paltry idea of ambition) I ſhould have been far happier to have ſeen from an abler hand, and more extenſive abilities. Whatever might have been my original ſuſpenſe, I am now juſtified in making confeſſion, ſuch portion of diffidence is in a great degree obliterated; the foſtering hand of *public favour* having removed every doubt, rendered every conſolation, and I muſt ever conſider it one of the *moſt fortunate* occurrences of my life, that I have been enabled to mitigate the inconveniences of ſo general a want by the preſent publication.

From this ſentimental digreſſion, it will be thought prudent to advert to the caſe in queſtion. It is therefore (even in the firſt inſtance) moſt earneſtly recommended to let every horſe have ſuch proportion of reſt from his daily employment or purpoſes as nature evidently ſtands in need of. That invariable rule will prove a practice highly advantageous to the proprietor, for he may be then experimentally convinced *prevention* is ever preferable to a *cure*, by precluding its neceſſity. But when ſuch failure is perceived, every kind of work ſhould be inſtantly ſet aſide, if the leaſt deſire is indulged to reſtore the horſe to his former ſtate of *purity* or *perfection*. Such defect being attended to in proper time, moderate reſtringent applications, with a looſe ſtable, if in *winter*, or a ſimilar method, with turning out in *ſummer*, will, in a ſhort time, generally reſtore the tone of the whole ſyſtem affected by theſe means. In this claſs of medicine the following is entitled to the preference:

TAKE rectified ſpirits of wine one pint;
Camphor two ounces;
Beſt vinegar half a pint.

Let the camphor be totally diſſolved in the ſpirits before the vinegar is added, which being ſhaken well together, the parts affected muſt be *properly* and *patiently* bathed with a ſufficient quantity every night and morning, till the whole is conſumed, leaving that grand ſpecific, REST, to crown this prelude with ſucceſs.

This treatment may ſuffice when taken in its early ſtate, but where the evil has been ſuffered to increaſe, and accumulate to a certain degree of lameneſs, attended with viſible tenſion, inflammation, and extreme pain, as before deſcribed, let the above embrocation be uſed as there directed, it being a proper preparative to the following ſtimulative application,

which will moſt certainly and infallibly effect the cure, if the inſtructions here laid down are ſtrictly adhered to.

TAKE cantharides (in powder) three drachms;
Oil of olives ſix ounces;
Spirits of turpentine two ounces.
Mix the Spaniſh flies with the olive oil, then add the turpentine.

Half of this compoſition to be well rubbed into the fore-legs, and the other half in four-and-twenty hours after, taking care to employ proper time in each operation; rubbing in a ſmall quantity at once, and continuing ſo to do by moderate friction, till the portion preſcribed is abſorbed by the ſeat of diſeaſe. After which proceſs the halter muſt be ſhortened, or the parts covered, ſo as to prevent a probability of the effects being deſtroyed by the natural exertions of the horſe, when finding himſelf diſagreeably affected by the ſtimulus of the application. In three or four days after which he ſhould be turned out and left to enjoy the advantage of *gentle motion* for a length of time, adapted to the original cauſe and preſent ſeverity of complaint. If a radical cure is anxiouſly deſired or meant to be promoted, *prudence* will readily point out the conſiſtency of a three months run, when a horſe may be expected to come into hand perfectly ſound, and as ſuch (no ſymptoms appearing to indicate the contrary) may be got into proper condition, as directed under that head.

There are undoubtedly ſome, who, from different motives of *intereſt* or *impatience*, will not permit ſo long a reſpite from buſineſs or pleaſure, let what may prove the conſequence; notwithſtanding which I ſhall preſume to introduce my farther advice, and recommend it moſt ſtrenuouſly to ſuch owners as have horſes in this predicament, to extend their lenity for ſix weeks at leaſt in the former caſe, and two months in the latter, leſt, by an almoſt immediate relapſe, they may have reaſon to repent their *folly* or *impatience*.

STRAINS

ARE a part of this treatiſe to which ſuch frequent application will be made for information, that they cannot be too accurately explained for the purpoſe of being well underſtood. And as I would much rather appeal to the taſte and critical inquiries

inquiries of the intelligent and enlightened reader than the caprice of the prejudiced vulgar, I ſhall be more anxious to obtain the approbation of the judicious by a minute and explanatory inveſtigation, than the ſanction of the multitude by ſuch a ſuperficial account as would beſt come into compact with the ſtandard of their comprehenſion.

Previous to farther animadverſion, it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to combat the promulgated opinion of OSMER, who, in his remarks, ventures an aſſertion that "tendons "are unelaſtic bodies," though, in the very ſame page (and frequently after,) he ſays, "the tendon is often elongated "and ſtrained."—How this writer, or his readers, could reconcile ſuch palpable abſurdity and contradiction, I am at a loſs to conceive; or how a tendon can be *elongated*, that has no *elaſticity*, I am yet to learn. Nor does the introduction of this obſervation prove of greater utility than to corroborate the propriety of my former remarks upon the ſingularity of ANCIENT *practice* and MODERN *publications*.

To underſtand this ſubject clearly, it is unavoidably neceſſary to be informed not only of the cauſes from which ſuch complaints proceed, but the parts that conſtitute the ſeat of diſeaſe itſelf. To acquire which let it be obſerved STRAINS are of two ſorts, the one originating in the ligamentary parts, by which the different joints are preſerved in contact; the other by a relaxation of the *muſcles*, or *tendons*, whoſe purpoſe are the direct office of *motion*. Hence it is that the farrier and groom are ſo frequently at a loſs for their definition or explanation of any particular lameneſs, fixing it by *conjecture* upon *any* part (attributing it to *any* cauſe) but the right; and to this they are ſeldom directed by any mental information, poſſeſſing a very barren conception of the ſtructure of parts, their purpoſes, or appropriations. The *muſcles* or *tendons* (by farriers generally termed ſinews) are ſtrong elaſtic ſubſtances, compoſed of innumerable threads or fibres, poſſeſſing the properties of extenſion and contraction to a certain degree, beyond which their flexibility or elaſticity cannot be extended without palpable injury, and certain lameneſs; for, by overſtraining, their elaſtic quality (or affinity to catgut) is in a great meaſure deſtroyed in proportion to the injury ſuſtained. To render this idea ſo clear that it cannot be miſunderſtood, let us ſuppoſe that a horſe is going at his rate, and in ſo doing his toe covers a prominence, or the edge of one, where the heel has no ſupport, it conſequently extends the tendons beyond the diſtance afforded

forded by nature, and inſtantly conſtitutes what is called a letting down of the back ſinews, a circumſtance that conſtantly happens upon the turf in running for a heat, and the horſe is then ſaid to have been "broken down."

This being ſuppoſed to have happened, the principal indication of cure will immediately ſtrike every reader, ſo far as the gradual contraction and tone of the tendon is concerned; but the previous and inſtantaneous conſideration will be to prevent, as much as poſſible, any conſequent inflammation that may fall upon the part. To which end take away, ſo ſoon as convenient after the injury is ſuſtained, a proportion of blood adequate to the ſtate and ſtrength of the ſubject from a vein as contiguous to the part affected as may be conſiſtent; and as your ſucceſs will in a great degree depend upon the earlieſt applications, procure a quart of the beſt white wine vinegar, or very ſtrong verjuice; and, after making it hot over the fire, add two ounces of the extract of Saturn; and with this foment the leg every night and morning, bandaging the part with a broad roller of a ſufficient length, ſtraining it pretty firm. After uſing this fomentation for two nights and mornings, begin with the following embrocation; and let two or three table ſpoonfuls be gently and gradually rubbed into the affected part every night and morning, never omitting the uſe of the bandage tolerably firm.

TAKE of Barbadoes tar and ſpirits of turpentine each two ounces.
Opodeldoc four ounces.—Mix well together and keep ſtopped.

Previous to the uſe of this, ſhould any degree of inflammation have been productive of ſwelling, a poultice may be applied twice a day, prepared with a proper quantity of oatmeal, rendered of a neceſſary conſiſtence, with a ſtrong decoction of wormwood and camomile (boiling a large handful of each in three pints of water and ſtraining off;) this, by its emollient tendency, will contribute to the early reduction of the inflammation, without a farther relaxation of the tendinous parts: but the poultice muſt be immediately diſcontinued ſo ſoon as the ſwelling ſubſides, and the embrocation taken into uſe, as above directed. To this very conſtant application muſt be added *reſt:* too much ſtreſs cannot be laid upon this moſt predominant and neceſſary article; from which the greater good muſt certainly reſult. To the want of *patience* and *mercy* only it is to be attributed that ſuch an infinite number

number of fine horſes have been ſtaked to the *burning cautery* that, with proper time in the field, would have been as certainly ſaved from the heat of the iron. And it is no leſs aſtoniſhing that, in the preſent age of equeſtrian ſagacity and penetration, few can be found whoſe reaſon will ſufficiently demonſtrate the abſolute neceſſity of *time* and *reſt* to reſtore the tone of a relaxed muſcle or tendon; a ſyſtem of knowledge as clear as any mechanical principle that can be produced. When the horſe has continued in the ſtable, under the treatment here mentioned, for a fortnight, he ſhould, if in winter, have his liberty in a large ſtable or barn where he will, by a natural attention to his own eaſe and ſafety, (unleſs hurried, driven, or diſturbed, which ſhould be prevented) ſufficiently guard the injured part. On the contrary, if in the ſummer he ſhould be turned into a paſture alone, and at a diſtance from other horſes, where he cannot, by their neighing, be excited to any exertion of ſpirit or extravagance, that may occaſion a relapſe. But, in either caſe, if the enlargement of the part (that generally attends) does not ſubſide, and the lameneſs bear viſible marks of amendment, ſo ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, take the horſe up and immediately apply the following *liquid bliſter*:

TAKE Spaniſh flies (in powder) two drachms; euphorbium and oil of origanum, each one drachm; corroſive ſublimate (in powder) half a drachm; olive oil, four ounces.—Mix well together.

This muſt be deliberately and gradually rubbed over the whole part for at leaſt half an hour, letting it be entirely abſorbed by the ſeat of pain if poſſible; then cover it with a woollen bandage, and ſhorten the halter to prevent its being forced off: the ceremony and effect of this kind of application is before deſcribed under the article of *blood ſpavin*. At the expiration of three or four days he ſhould be turned out, and not have even a halter upon him for ſix weeks, or two months, at leaſt: and, however ſound he may ſeem to be, his exerciſe, or work, ſhould be very gentle; firſt boiling half a pint of common ſea-ſalt in a quart of the beſt and ſtrongeſt vinegar that can be procured: this keep in a bottle in the ſtable, and let the neceſſary part, or parts, be well bathed with this *reſtringent* (and a very uſeful one it will be found) for a quarter of an hour every night and morning, till double the quantity has been uſed. Under this

this practice I have ſeen the complete cure of many, without inſtantly recurring to a perpetual blemiſh by the preſent rage of FIRING, which is in general by much too frequently adopted; and no doubt upon moſt occaſions hurried on by the pecuniary propenſity and dictation of the intereſted operator, anxious to diſplay his dexterity, or (as SCRUB ſays) "his neweſt flouriſh," in the operation; which when performed, and the horſe is turned out (as muſt be,) if taken up *ſound*, I ſhall ever attribute much more of the cure to that *grand ſpecific*, REST, than to the effect of his *fire*. Nothing can be more truly contemptible than the ridiculous and abſurd adoption of the ancient practice of cold charges, compounded of articles calculated in ſome degree to what they call *brace the parts*, it is true, but tending much more to form a kind of bandage by its firmneſs of adheſion, than medical relief by its power of penetration. And this will be the more readily credited when a moment's conſideration is afforded to the fact: for what inherent reſtringent virtues can be poſſeſſed by "*doe's hair*, *Armenian bole*, *rye flour*, or "*oatmeal*," more than the properties of forming a cement (equal to a bandage) for keeping the parts in a firm and certain poſition, conſtituting a pompous prelude to the general idea of REST.

No one advocate for *cold charges*, or ſtrengthening poultices, will be confident enough to declare they retain a ſufficient portion of *ſtimulus* to penetrate the integuments; and, by their reſtringent or contracting powers, affect the tone or elaſticity of the relaxed *tendon*. If ſo I will venture to hazard an opinion that what efficacy they may hold individually is entirely locked up in the maſs of compoſition, and forms no other merit as a corroborant than a medical ſubſtitute for a bandage of rollers, &c. with this exception only, that it bears the appearance of buſineſs, or ſagacity extraordinary, in the *farrier* and *groom* employed in the elaborate preparation; who may prevent their loſs of time, and proſtitution of judgment, by methods much more eminently entitled to approbation, as founded upon principles of *reaſon*, and ſenctioned by ſucceſs. The ſame obſervations hold good in reſpect to poultices; they never ſhould be applied to ſtrains but in caſes of ſwelling and inflammation; as they can only contribute to the very reverſe of the general intention, by relaxing the ſyſtem they are employed to contract.

I can

I can have no doubt (notwithſtanding the dictatorial manner in which inſtructions were formerly conveyed, amounting almoſt to a degree of infallibility,) but the majority of readers who condeſcend to ruminate at all upon the ſubject, will inſtantly admit the great probability of receiving a greater portion of relief from active liquids, that, by their volatile and penetrative power, (aſſiſted by frequent and induſtrious application) ruſh immediately into contact with the ſeat of pain, than from a compound of mere ſimples formed into elaborate poultices or cataplaſms, that are prevented by the nature of the parts, (as the hair and thickneſs of the ſkin,) from bringing ſo inactive a maſs into effect, with parts requiring reſtringents of much greater power and penetration.

Strains in the ligamentary parts are in general occaſioned by ſudden jerks, ſhort turns, or ſinking in deep ground, and forcible exertions to get extricated. Theſe being ſituated at the junction of the bones, and in moſt caſes ſo covered with the muſcles and ſoft parts, that no great expectation of relief can be formed upon the efficacy of external application, when the ſeat of pain is unluckily ſo remote from the ſurface. But as theſe caſes are very frequently productive of internal heat, exciting ſymptomatic inflammation, waſh well with the following LOTION three or four times every day, adhering ſtill cloſely to the article of *reſt*, already repeatedly mentioned, and never can be ſufficiently attended to; remembering alſo the great utility of bandage, where it can be conveniently applied:

TAKE beſt white wine vinegar one pint;
Extract of Saturn two ounces;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine four ounces;
And rain or pond water one pint.

Mix the extract with the camphorated ſpirits; then add the vinegar, ſhaking well together; and, laſtly, add the water for frequent uſe.

To enumerate the variety of ſtrains, and particulariſe the different ſymptoms conſtituting each, would be an endleſs undertaking; ſuch information or knowledge muſt always depend upon judgment and attention of the operator; for the directions from books are always doubtful, and ſeldom deciſive. Nor can it be believed that different horſes *lamed* in *this* part, or *ſtrained* in *that*, will all *ſtep*, *halt*, or *retreat* in

in the ſame manner; if ſo, I may venture to affirm the idea will be frequently as *lame* as the horſe!

To aſcertain the ſeat of diſeaſe to a certainty, the judicious inveſtigator will depend much on the EYE, more on the TOUCH; and, if aſſiſted by obſervation and experience, he will very rarely err in the effect of his judgment: for, his minute examination being made with a neceſſary attention to concurring circumſtances, he will ſeldom fail to convey a true ſtate of the caſe upon almoſt every inveſtigation.

Previous to the final diſmiſſion of this article, it may not be inapplicable to introduce the *compoſition* of a BLISTER in great eſtimation, and of a different form, calculated for thoſe who may be in ſome degree attached to the *former* mode of practice, and indulge their doubts of the efficacy of the *liquid bliſter* before deſcribed.

TAKE of Venice turpentine and quickſilver each one ounce; rub together in a mortar till the quickſilver is no longer viſible; then add
Of the ointment of marſhmallows and yellow digeſtive, commonly called baſilicon, each two ounces; and laſtly,
Of cantharides (or Spaniſh flies,) three drachms;
Of corroſive mercury one drachm; both in fine powder, mixing the whole well together

A portion of this to be carefully rubbed into every part upon which the bliſter is required to take effect, and the remainder to be laid on as thick as judgment may dictate or the caſe require, covering the whole with a piece of ſheep or lambſkin leather, having a margin ſpread with ſticking *diachylon*; over this may be placed any other convenient bandage, making it firm, and uſing every precaution to prevent its being ſtripped off by the horſe, ſo ſoon as its ſtimulating power makes him ſenſible of his ſituation.

The operation of firing is ſo much the rage at preſent (without a relative conſideration to his becoming diſfigured,) that a ſingle obſervation on the ſubject is rendered unneceſſary, one offer of advice only excepted, viz.—Never to adopt an alternative ſo truly *diſagreeable* and *diſtreſſing* till all the more *gentle* applications have repeatedly failed in effect; amongſt which do not let the following be omitted;

TAKE oil of wormwood one ounce;
Amber and origanum of each half an ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine and opodeldoc of each four ounces;

ounces; and let a proportion (according to the injury ſuſtained) be gently rubbed into the part twice every day.

Or,

TAKE extract of Saturn and camphorated ſpirits each two ounces;
Opodeldoc four ounces.—Mix the extract and camphorated ſpirits together; then add the opodeldoc, and uſe as above, never omitting the uſe of proper bandage.

In corroboration of my own remarks upon the inconſiſtency of raſhly bringing into uſe the *burning cautery*, I muſt beg to introduce the judicious opinion of OSMER upon the operation of *firing*, which I ſhall quote exactly in his own words, from a treatiſe of his that never fell into my hands till a few weeks after the original publication of *this work*.

"Between the tendon and the ſkin of the leg, as nothing "intervenes but a thin membrane, what hand can deter- "mine betwixt the boundaries of thoſe bodies, whoſe ap- "pearance, by the heat of the iron, is made undiſtinguiſh- "able to the eye. Now mark the event of firing.—If the "fire reaches no further than the ſkin, little advantage can "accrue to the tendon, but the fibres of the ſkin will be- "come contracted and leſs pliant; if the fire reaches the "membrane or ſheath of the tendon, ſome of its glands are "deſtroyed, and the tendon becomes more or leſs frigid. If "the tendon be burnt the conſequence will be ſtill worſe, "and in either caſe the velocity of motion will be impeded; "on all theſe occaſions the horſe ſhould be turned to graſs "and indulged with proper reſt, that the diſeaſed parts may "recover their former firmneſs, tone, and ſtrength."

CLASS

CLASS II.

CRACKS, SCRATCHES, THRUSH, AND GREASE.

CRACKS AND SCRATCHES

IN the heels are ſo evidently children of the ſame family, that, not being able to reap any advantage from their ſeparation, it would be very unfair to part them. Every reader well knows, without information from me, that, in the general *ſearch* for *cures* in the books gone before upon this ſubject, they have been moſt plentifully furniſhed with remedies, and thoſe very conciſe too. The whole claſs of *corroſives*, *detergents*, *repellents*, and *reſtringents*, have been let looſe, affording ample FOOD to indulge the moſt extenſive *appetite* for *experiment*. But *modern* and *experimental practice* abandons this beaten barren tract of *alum*, *lead*, *vitriol*, *mercury*, and a long liſt of inveterate poiſons, coming immediately to a rational ſyſtem founded on common obſervation and long experience.

CRACKS and SCRATCHES, in *nine* caſes out of every *ten*, are undoubtedly produced by *negligence* and a *want of care* in the SUPERINTENDENT; and not, as is too frequently ſuppoſed, from a bad habit, or an acrimonious ſtate of the blood.

In many ſtables, (particularly where the maſter ſeldom pays a viſit,) ſo as the carcaſe is ſleek, the feet and heels are left to take care of themſelves. From this circumſtance in ſevere weather (when the parts below the fetlock are left in a wet, dirty, and ſlovenly condition,) do theſe complaints originate, evidently reſulting more from bad grooms than bad

bad habit. It is likewiſe remarkable that the *mode of treatment* for a century paſt has been in *direct oppoſition* to the EFFORTS of NATURE, without the introduction of a ſingle attempt to co-operate in her endeavours. Inſtead of *corroſive* waſhes, *detergent* lotions, *repelling* liniments, or *reſtringent* embrocations, calculated to form rigid *eſchars*, or painful *calloſities*, I ſhall communicate, and earneſtly recommend, a *ſafe*, *ſimple*, and *effectual* METHOD of CURE, which I have never yet ſeen *once* fail in an experience of *twenty* years.

In every *twenty-four* hours, but more particularly at *each* time of the horſe's returning from the road or exerciſe, let the CRACKS or SCRATCHES be waſhed for a conſiderable time with *ſoap* and *warm water*, making a lather, and continuing to rub them tenderly with the *ſuds*, till they become pliable, and perfectly clear from every degree of ſcurf, or hardneſs at the edges, and the ſtiffened mucus, or oozing, is entirely waſhed away; then wipe very dry with a linen cloth, and when perfectly ſo, rub in a ſufficient quantity of *camphorated ſpermaceti ointment*: there is no doubt but they will ſoon ſubmit to this ſimple treatment, if regularly perſevered in. On the contrary, if in ſome days after this method has been adopted, you perceive the CRACKS to be deep, the diſcharge copious, and the ſmell fœtid or ſtinking, you may naturally conclude there is a foulneſs in the habit, or an acrimony in the blood, requiring rectification; in that caſe continue your *waſhings* with *ſoap* and *warm water* every night and morning; take away a proportion of blood, according to the directions before given under that head, rubbing in a ſmall quantity of the ſtrong *mercurial ointment* (inſtead of the camphorated ſpermaceti,) adminiſtring *two* purging balls; and if neceſſary afterwards a diuretic ball, every other morning for a fortnight, as will be hereafter deſcribed, under the article *Greaſe*, when we come to that ſubject.

THRUSH,

Commonly called "the *Running Thruſh*," is a varicous ſtate of the frog, which, becoming perforated in different parts, bears the appearance of rapid decay and rottenneſs; occaſioned by an ichorous corroſive diſcharge, frequently the evident effect of neglect in ſuffering the horſe to go badly ſhod, till the frog, by repeated bruiſes, loſes its original property, and becomes diſeaſed. To *inattention* the complaint is generally owing, and by *early care* is as generally cured.

There

There are undoubtedly inſtances of ſuch defects being what are termed natural blemiſhes; but the mode of treatment will be ſimilar and effective. The putrid, ragged, or rotten part of the frog ſhould be conſtantly pared away, as ſhould alſo the hoof that bears upon the defective parts. The bottom of the foot ſhould be frequently waſhed with warm water, particularly after coming into the ſtable; and, when dry, the whole frog moiſtened ſlightly with tincture of myrrh. The feet ſhould be conſtantly ſtopped with a compoſition of the following proportion:

Cow dung, ſeven pounds;
Vinegar and chamber-lye, of each one pint.—Mix.

If the complaint diſplays (by its depth or fœtidity) a degree of inveteracy, aſſiſt with the following diuretic balls:

TAKE white ſoap, eight ounces;
Nitre and roſin (in powder) of each three ounces;
Camphor and oil of juniper of each three drachms; form the maſs into half a dozen balls, and let one be given every, or every other morning, as the ſtate of the caſe requires.

But ſhould the horſe be viſibly foul, and, by his whole appearance, indicate a tendency to fluctuating humours, from an impurity in the blood, a courſe of phyſic is firſt to be adopted, preceded by a proportionable bleeding, regulating both by the directions given under thoſe diſtinct heads. Theſe inſtructions properly attended to, no doubt need be entertained of a perfect cure; yet it had in moſt caſes (particularly where the defect has been ſevere, or the frog very much impaired) much better be fully confirmed by turning out to graſs for an adequate length of time, where the ſoftneſs of the paſture may act as a natural cataplaſm promoting the growth of the frog to its original ſtate of ſtrength and perfection.

GREASE.

We are told by an author of the leteſt date, what is almoſt univerſallly underſtood by thoſe at all acquainted with the animal economy, that "the blood is conveyed "from the heart to the extremities by the arteries and re- "turned by the veins; in which latter the blood is to riſe "in perpendicular columns, to return their circulating fluids

"from

" from the extremities. Hence ſwellings in the legs of " horſes may be eaſily accounted for, from a partial ſtag- " nation of the blood and juices in the finer veſſels, where " the circulation is moſt languid; and eſpecially where " a want of due exerciſe, and a proper muſcular com- " preſſion upon the veſſels to puſh forward the returning " blood, and propel the inert or half-ſtagnating fluid " through their veſſels." This is one reaſon (where a reaſon is wanting and muſt be obtained,) and is quoted entirely for the ſervice of thoſe who require *no other*. But, as many may wiſh to receive more ſatisfactory information upon the ſubject it will be neceſſary to afford it a nicer elucidation.

Indeed it cannot be ſuppoſed that any reader poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt degree of rational conception will fall into this ridiculous idea, and implicitly believe NATURE has perverted her own laws, by appropriating to certain offices veſſels inadequate to the purpoſes for which they were formed. That the veſſels are ſmall in the extremities muſt be acknowledged; that the contents are proportional, cannot be denied; theſe poſitions being admitted, it certainly ſhall follow the leſs the weight or ſubſtance, the leſs muſt be the force required to give it motion: this force is retained in the contracting power of the veſſels acting upon their own contents, excluſive of the aſſiſting muſcular compreſſion mentioned by the author above quoted, which (in the ſyſtem of circulation) can only prove the ſecondary conſideration, I do not mean to enter into tedious and uncntertaining diſquiſitions upon the laws of *nature* and *motion*, but hope (and naturally conclude) every reader will coincide with me in *one* opinion—that theſe veſſels are as fully adequate to the offices aſſigned them in the extremities, as thoſe whoſe capacities have fixed them in the more noble parts.

This truth being allowed (as by every intelligent reader it muſt be,) I conſider NATURE totally exculpated from the accuſation of inſufficiency in the execution of her own laws; and doubt not, in the inveſtigation of the ſubject, we ſhall be able to produce more ſatisfactory reaſons for the appearance and progreſs of this diſeaſe, than any we have yet ſeen offered to public conſideration.

That " a partial ſtagnation of the blood and juices in the " finer veſſels, where the circulation is moſt languid," may and does happen, I readily admit, but by no means ſo often as

as to conſtitute the diſeaſe we now treat of; if ſo (the extremities in moſt horſes being the ſame, as well as the circumference or capacity of the veſſels and force of circulation,) there can be no doubt but nineteen out of every twenty would be afflicted with this malady, from an "ERROR in NATURE," that no human foreſight can prevent or judgment remove.

BARTLET (who is the author before alluded to,) ſays in the paſſage there quoted "the horſes moſt ſubject to it are "thoſe where there is a due want of exerciſe." In compliment to an author of merit and repute, we will admit this for a moment, but, the better to eſtabliſh my own point, I ſhall claim the privilege in making one *obſervation* in direct oppoſition to an aſſertion that has acquired ſome authority by remaining ſo long uncontradicted. And as I, from the firſt moment of my embarkation in this treatiſe, have totally diſclaimed the very idea of implicit obedience to the dictation of thoſe who have preceded me on the ſubject, I now come to the declaration of an opinion directly oppoſite to what we have juſt quoted; and (as no bad prelude to what is to follow) wreſt the attention of the reader to the following circumſtance well worthy of note.—That the horſes having the moſt regular and temperate exerciſe, food, air, and water, ARE the *very* ſubjects that are in general more ſeverely afflicted with this diſeaſe than any other, no one will attempt to diſprove. For inſtance, thoſe paſſing under the denomination of "cart horſes," employed in teams, agriculture, road waggons, &c. and this circumſtance alone, if unaſſiſted with other teſtimony, would very much warp the opinion before-mentioned; and prove both the veſſels and circulation to be leſs culpable in this buſineſs than that writer ſeemed to imagine.

It is a circumſtance known to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, that enormous quantities of hair are permitted to remain upon the heels of *draft horſes* of the above deſcription without exception; and it is in vain to expoſtulate upon the abſurdity, by enlarging upon the heat it occaſions in ſummer, or the dirt and filth it harbours in winter. You are told, in return, "of its utility in preventing injuries from flints, "bruiſes from ſtones," &c. this is the evident effect of inſtinctive obſtinacy and ignorance, tranſmitted from ſire to ſon; and is one of the moſt palpable reaſons that can be produced for the frequent appearance and progreſs of this complaint,

complaint, whether proceeding originally from a hidden accumulation of external naſtineſs or internal impurity.

As I mean however to give the explanation of this diſeaſe the face of novelty, I ſhall hint only at the impoſſibility of removing, from under the loads of hair juſt deſcribed, the quantity of dirt and extraneous matter that muſt inevitably lodge there, and continue to accumulate without even a probability of extirpation; and proceed to hazard an opinion, or perhaps a fact, that the proportion of ſecreted perſpirable matter, making its efforts here (as elſewhere) for a natural diſcharge, is obſtructed by the maſs or filth caked upon the ſurface, as before explained; and becomes, in the courſe of time, too *viſcid* and *ſubſtantial* to be again abſorbed and carried into the circulation. This is palpably the ſtate of the caſe, and NATURE, ſaid by BARTLET to be deficient in her own office, is not ſo but upon compulſion; the conſtant flow of perſpirable matter to the parts ſo evidently obſtructed, totally overpower every effort of Nature; and, from the accumulation of matter, the veſſels certainly become inadequate to the taſk of conveying TREBLE the proportion for which they were intended: the extremities being by theſe means overloaded and diſtended, the contents not only become, from their ſtagnation, *putrid* and *corroſive*, but at length, by their *acrimonious* quality, perforate the integuments in a *fœtid ichor*; and, by a peculiar ſharpneſs in its cutaneous oozing, gives a *calloſity* or *hardneſs* to the edges of the apertures, ſmall as they are, conſtituting, in this diſeaſe, a greater or leſs degree of inveteracy, according to the ſtate and temperament of the blood at the time of attack.

The diſorder having once made its appearance, will, in its progreſs, beyond every admiſſion of doubt, be almoſt entirely regulated by the favourable or unfavourable ſtate of the habit which may now be more minutely inquired into. But as it appears very little amongſt horſes of the firſt or ſecond claſs, appropriated to either turf or field, and is confined chiefly to thoſe before deſcribed, or ſuch as are unluckily deſtined to a hard road, and a *harder* maſter, fall in for a much greater proportion of WORK than CARE: I avail myſelf of this additional obſervation to corroborate any former aſſertion or opinion,—that this complaint frequently originates much more in the *ill humours* of the *groom*

than the HORSE; to which the careleſſneſs and inattention of the maſter does not ſometimes a little contribute.

But as an ancient adage inſtructs us to believe "There is no rule without exception," ſo I am willing to admit the exception, and allow that a *viſcidity* or *tenacity* in the blood may engender *foulneſs*; and *impurities* may be produced by omitting to correct and purify *acrimony* on the one part, or a *ſluggiſh coheſion* on the other. Collections of matter may be formed, and are undoubtedly the EFFORTS of NATURE to diſburden herſelf of the *morbid affection:* and ſhe, moſt wiſely, makes thoſe efforts as remote as poſſible from the vital principles of action, and in the parts beſt qualified to bear the operation.

Thus much produced to inculcate the doctrine of the diſeaſe, let us endeavour to eſtabliſh (contrary to the cuſtom of a century paſt) the moſt rational and leſs objectionable mode of obtaining relief in caſes of ſo much pain and trouble. So ſoon as the attack is diſcovered, or the appearance of diſeaſe is aſcertained, let blood be taken away with a proper reference to the directions given under that head; letting your quantity be proportioned to the ſize, ſtate, and ſtrength of your horſe; and ſo ſoon as the blood is cold, let an examination be made of its ſtate and proceed accordingly. If you find the BLOOD is firmly coagulated with a ſmall proportion of ſerum or liquid, that the craſſamentum, or maſs, is livid, with a coat of ſize, or gelatiniſed matter, upon the ſurface, you may immediately conclude there is too great a tenacity and adheſion in the BLOOD for the office of circulation through the ſmaller veſſels; and that ſuch quality has contributed to the cauſe of obſtruction under which the ſubject is diſcovered to labour. If the diſeaſe is in its earlieſt ſtate, and does not ſeem to indicate rapid *ſigns* of *inveteracy*; and the horſe is not remarkably *foul* or out of *condition*, it may probably ſubmit to the mildeſt method of treatment; as for inſtance, let the parts affected be *well waſhed twice* every day with *ſoft* water made warm, and plentifully impregnated with *ſoap*, ſo as to form a ſubſtantial lather; with which every defective or offenſive ſpot ſhould be moſt patiently rubbed, ſo as to clear the ſurface of all ſcurf, ſcabs, or indurated matter; then *wipe* the parts gently *dry* with a linen cloth; and ſo ſoon as well dried, waſh where neceſſary with as much as is requiſite of the following LOTION:

Take

TAKE tincture of myrrh and camphorated ſpirits of wine, each one ounce;
Of beſt white wine vinegar and ſpring water, each two ounces.
—Mix together;

And when well dried in ſlightly rub over with a ſmall quantity of the following OINTMENT.

TAKE of white diachylon plaſter three ounces, olive oil four ounces; melt together over the fire; then keep ſtirring till cold, and mix upon a ſtone with three drachms of the ſugar of lead, firſt powdered very fine in a mortar.

And let one of the following DIURETIC BALLS be given every other morning for a courſe of one dozen: but if the horſe is evidently groſs in habit, and foul in excrement, this courſe muſt be preceded by two doſes of phyſic, prepared according to his ſtrength and condition, from ſome of thoſe preſcribed under the directions for purging. See page 17.

DIURETIC BALLS.

TAKE of Caſtile, or beſt Briſtol ſoap, twelve ounces; ℥
Yellow roſin and nitre (in powder) each eight ounces; ℥
Camphire (in powder) one ounce; ℥
Oil of juniper ſix drachms; ʒ
Mix with as much ſirup or honey as required, and divide into a dozen balls, and roll up in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

If the diſeaſe is farther advanced, and diſplays a palpable inveteracy, the parts conſiderably enlarged, and the diſcharge both fœtid in itſelf and copious in quantity (the *blood* being as before deſcribed,) bleed again in four or five days; giving in two days, or three at moſt, *one* of the PURGING BALLS, adding of *mercurius dulcis* (commonly called calomel) two drachms; working it off as before deſcribed, and uſing every precaution to avoid cold: at the expiration of four or five clear days repeat the *purging ball*, adding or diminiſhing (that is changing the number,) ſo as to render it effectual in reſpect to ſtrength. In three days after the ſetting of which ſecond doſe begin a *courſe* of the above DIURETIC BALLS, and let *one* be given every morning for a fortnight, three weeks, or a month, as may be found neceſſary. The waſhing with the ſolution of ſoap in warm

water to be regularly and ſubſtantially repeated *twice* every day; the parts to be *fomented* after each waſhing with *flannels* dipped in a hot decoction of *camomile*, *wormwood*, *marſhmallows*, and *roſemary*, for a quarter of an hour or more; and this to be followed, if neceſſary, by the application of a POULTICE prepared with equal parts of *ryemeal* and *oatmeal*; with *garlic* and *white lily root*, of each two ounces; both beat to a paſte, and all mixed together to a proper conſiſtence, with a part of the decoction prepared for the fomentation; and then ſtir in a quarter of a pound of *lard*, and apply as warm as may be with ſafety.

On the contrary, if circumſtances ſhould not be ſo ſevere as to require the *poultice*, the following OINTMENT may be plentifully applied after the fomentation (when rubbed dry;) or, in worſe caſes when the poultice is left off:

TAKE ointment of elder four ounces;
Camphire, powdered and mollified with a little olive oil, ſix drachms;
Of liquid laudanum and extract of Saturn, each two drachms;
Mix well together, and keep cloſe ſtopped for uſe.

But when the caſe is ſo obſtinate as to bear no ſigns of ſubmiſſion either in a reduction of the diſcharge, or a decreaſe of the ſwelling, let longitudinal and tranſverſe *ſcarifications* be made ſuperficially with a fleam, in number and diſtance proportioned to the diſtenſion of the parts, (or inveteracy of appearance,) ſo as to enſure a plentiful *diſcharge* of *blood* and *ſanies*. Immediately after the diſcharge apply a poultice very warm, and ſufficiently large to cover all the parts compounded of the following ingredients:

TALE of coarſe brown bread and boiled turnips equal parts; and maſh well over the fire; adding a ſufficient quantity of ſtale ſtrong beer to give it a proper conſiſtence; and ſtir in of beſt flour of muſtard one ounce, turpentine two ounces, linſeed powder three ounces, and lard ſix ounces, or ſufficient to keep it from getting too ſtiff.

This muſt be continued night and morning till a change in appearance renders a *variation* in *treatment* neceſſary, regulating the uſe of purgatives or diuretics by the face of the diſeaſe, and the diſcretion of the *preſcriber*, *farrier*, or *groom*; adopting ſuch choice of the various methods pointed

cut

out as may rationally appear moſt applicable to the ſtate and changes of the ſubject. During the whole progreſs of cure ſuch proportion of *gentle motion* or *exerciſe* ſhould be adopted as the nature and circumſtances of the diſeaſe will bear: and the horſe, if at a proper ſeaſon of the year be turned out to enjoy the advantages of gradual and voluntary motion, ſo ſoon as his eſtate will admit, firſt obſerving however mild or ſevere this diſeaſe may have been. So ſoon as the diſcharge has declined, its fœtidity (or offenſive ſmell) is ſubdued, and the ſwelling totally ſubſided, the cure may be compleated by well *waſhing* the parts with equal proportions of *ſoap lees* and *good vinegar*, once every day, occaſionally moiſtening with a ſmall quantity of the *ointment* before mentioned, compounded of *diachylon plaſter*, *olive oil*, and *ſugar of lead*, page 51.

Having treated largely upon that degree of foulneſs termed GREASE, originating in a palpable combination of neglect and naſtineſs, ſtrengthened by internal groſſneſs and viſcidity of blood, with the various methods of treatment adapted to each diſtinct ſtage of diſeaſe, let us revert to the ſame diſeaſe, formed by a very diſtinct and ſeparate cauſe, where, from the kind of horſe and the care conſtantly taken, we are inſtantly *convinced* it muſt *ariſe* from an acrimonious ſtate of the blood and juices, or an hereditary retention or taint from SIRE or DAM.

In this caſe the firſt ſtep to cure muſt be the ſame as with the other; that is, bleed to a proper quantity, according to the ſtate of your ſubject: if he is *full* of fleſh, *high* in condition, and had no *forced* evacuations for a length of time, take ſufficient in proportion to ſtrength: if the ſymptoms are powerful and threaten obſtinacy, give him a *couple* of the following PURGING BALLS ſix days a part. The management being ſtrictly regulated by the *directions* given under the *article of purging*, page 17.

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes nine drachms;
Æthiop's mineral half an ounce;
Caſtile ſoap and jalap of each two drachms;
Ginger one drachm;
Oil of juniper forty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

If this proportion does not purge quite ſo much as deſired, add another *drachm of aloes*; if on the contrary it is thought to

to relax too much, take off a drachm of the jalap. In four days after the laſt doſe begin with one of the following BALLS, and repeat it every morning for fifteen days, three weeks, or a month, as the urgency or mildneſs of the caſe may require.

TAKE of antimony finely levigated, ſulphur, nitre, and Æthiop's mineral, each three ounces;
Caſtile ſoap ten ounces;
Oil of juniper three drachms;
Sirup of honey ſufficient to make the maſs, which divide into a dozen balls, rolling them in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

This diſeaſe has been ſo fully explained, and every method of cure ſo minutely entered into, that the reader can be at no loſs for farther inſtructions under this head, having ſuch a variety of preſcriptions to aſſiſt his endeavours, if he will but induſtriouſly exert his judgment on the occaſion.

And this in fact becomes neceſſary even in its earlieſt ſtate; for by remaining long uncorrected, it ſoon aſſumes a degree of virulence, particularly in ſubjects remarkably foul and out of condition; occaſioning a greater portion of trouble and inconvenience than can poſſibly happen in almoſt any other diſeaſe. To obviate this difficulty, and counteract the tendency as much as poſſible, ſuch hints will be found in the Appendix reſpecting the management of draft horſes, as taken into conſideration and properly attended to, may, in a great meaſure, reduce the number conſtantly labouring under this diſtemper; many of whom, by neglect and injudicious treatment, are doomed to perpetual puniſhment, and relinquiſhed as incurable.

CLASS

CLASS III.

HIDEBOUND, SURFEIT, MANGE, AND FARCY.

HIDEBOUND

Is a ſubject that has hitherto been very little treated of, and by no means at all ſatisfactory. It has been attributed to many cauſes; but, from every obſervation I have been able to make, I muſt confine it to few. The ſigns are, a want of flexibility in the ſkin, which is pervaded by a general ſtiffneſs that ſeems to form an entire adheſion to the fleſh, without the leaſt partial ſeparation or diſtinction. There is a kind of duſty ſcurf, plainly perceived underneath the hair, that raiſes it up in different parts; and, giving it another hue, the coat in many places forms an appearance of two or three colours; conveying, even in this trifling circumſtance, a *very forcible idea* of POVERTY in both *food* and *raiment*. The horſe is generally languid, dull, heavy, and weak; his excrement is dark, foul, and offenſive; he ſweats much upon very moderate exertions; then his coat ſtares, the hair turns different ways, (which in its effluvia is diſagreeable,) and affords evident proof of weakneſs and debilitation. The cauſe requires very little animadverſion, as it bears the face of *poverty* (in food and attention) upon every trait of its countenance.

Bad food and want of *ſtable care* are, in general, the only probable reaſons that can be aſſigned for this complaint, or defect. Long lank graſs in low ſwampy land in autumn, and muſty hay or bad oats at any ſeaſon, may in ſome degree allay the hunger, but not gratify the appetite; for, being in itſelf deſtitute of the effect and quality of ſuperior food, no nutritive contribution can be conveyed for the generating

generating of blood or formation of fleſh. The ſources for the ſupply of chyle being thus obſtructed, the lymphatics are deprived of their due proportion of nutritive fluid that ſhould paſs through theſe ſmaller veſſels, and they become not only in ſome meaſure contracted, but in a great degree inactive, which, with the want of proper external care and dreſſing, contribute to an almoſt univerſal obſtruction of the cutaneous pores. Theſe, from the preternatural debilitation of the general ſyſtem, are compulſively thrown open upon the moſt moderate exerciſe, when a horſe that is (from excellent food, care, and attention) in what is termed good condition, will not diſplay the leaſt moiſture upon his ſkin, even in undergoing a much greater proportion of fatigue.

Thus much is introduced to prove its exiſtence as an original complaint, probably cauſed by theſe means, when abſtracted from its conſideration as a ſymptomatic attendant upon any other. And when that is really the caſe, by effectually removing the cauſe, the effect will ceaſe; or, in other words, cure the diſeaſe on which it is an attendant, and you will of courſe get rid of its concomitant likewiſe. In reſpect to its *cure* very little inſtruction will be neceſſary, for (under judicious management) it is hardly entitled to the appellation of *diſeaſe*, being in fact no more than a temporary inconvenience. Therefore, by way of affording ſome little change to the circulation of the blood, take away a ſmall quantity, and in three or four hours after, increaſe its *impetus* by a maſh of malt, oats, and bran, equal parts; continuing it every night for a fortnight, ſtirring in two ounces of flour of brimſtone every other night; giving his other feeds (morning and noon) equal parts of oats and bran, with half a pint of old beans in each, to prevent relaxing the body too much by the maſhes. To give this method of cure ſome certainty of ſucceſs, regular and ſubſtantial dreſſing, air, exerciſe, ſound oats, ſweet hay, and good ſoft water, will greatly contribute. And when by theſe means he has viſibly improved in hide, coat, and condition, let him have twice in a week a bruſhing gallop, to produce a tolerable ſweat and enliven the circulation; taking care not to let him ſtand ſtill till he is perfectly cool; when his dreſſings ſhould be thoroughly gone through with attention, care, and perſeverance, every night and morning. If this method ſhould be unattended with ſucceſs,

there

there muſt be ſome unknown cauſe lurking behind; in which caſe go through a mild courſe of phyſic, feeding well between the doſes, or a regular adminiſtration of diuretics, as deſcribed in the laſt claſs.

SURFEIT.

THIS word has been the conſtant friend and frequent reſource of all country farriers, and may, with great truth, be termed "The Farrier's *Vade Mecum*," abridged to a word of two ſyllables, for the convenience of technical explanation and vulgar comprehenſion. For certainly ſo ſoon as a cutaneous eruption appears, indicating an acrimonious ſtate of the blood, or a degeneracy of habit, it is (with a wonderful degree of ſagacity, and almoſt incredible penetration,) confidently pronounced "A SURFEIT;" but what a *ſurfeit* is, unleſs as *Captain le Bruſh*, in the *Regiſter Office*, defines *chaos* to be "a ſort of —, a kind of "a—*chaos*;" they ſilently acknowledge *they cannot tell.* And what makes it the more unfortunate for them is, that BARTLET, the great "god of their idolatry," to whom they *look* for every information, omitted to give them the leaſt clue by which they might gloſs their ignorance. "For," ſays he, *in toto*, "ſurfeits ariſe from various "cauſes: but are commonly the effects of *ſome* diſeaſes "not attended to, or that have been ill cured." Whether this can be called an elucidation, or is entitled to the compliment of "*multum in parvo*," I leave to the diſcerning reader, anxious for inſtruction; and gladly ſubmit to his *impartial* deciſion alone, whether we are not likely to derive greater gratification to our inquiries from a more minute inveſtigation.

As the before mentioned writer has been indulgingly *conciſe*, another has been moſt *tediouſly prolix*, who, after taking a trip through almoſt every KNOWN diſeaſe, *feeling* for the cauſe, plainly tells you, "it may originate in ALL or "ANY; but it moſt commonly proceeds from a horſe's con"ſtantly feeding till he can feed no longer." We thank him heartily for ſuch very USEFUL *information*; and proceed to our part of the taſk, but not without the neceſſary compliment of making one obſervation upon *his*—that it is very natural to ſuppoſe a horſe conſtantly ſupplied with food, even to ſatiety, muſt be *fat*, (at leaſt in tolerable condition,) whereas

whereas on the contrary it is univerſally ſeen, that horſes labouring under the diſeaſe known by the appellation of SURFEIT, are generally *poor*.

There is no rational unprejudiced man living who will not moſt cheerfully ſubſcribe his opinion to a fair inveſtigation and demonſtration of TRUTH, rather than every *fallacious conjecture* that may be forcibly ſeized upon by a POST-HASTE *author*, impatient to arrive at the goal of his undertaking.

Of SURFEITS then there are two kinds, originating from different cauſes, one being no more than a very advanced ſtage of the caſe laſt deſcribed; which being long neglected, continues to encreaſe, with *all* its *ſymptoms* before mentioned, till the entire *maſs of blood* being at laſt *affected*, diſplays itſelf upon the ſurface of the body with a degree of virulence that forcibly appeals to the *ſenſations* of the *owner*; and *neceſſity*, by the plea of SELF-INTEREST, prompts him to yield, in his own defence, what the dictates of *humanity* had in vain *endeavoured* to *obtain*. This I conſider one *embelliſhment* to the FARRIER's abſtruſe abridgment; to which I ſhall add an additional definition of this diſeaſe, that has for ages occaſioned infinite *looks* of *ſurpriſe*, and *exertions of wiſdom*, when invoking the interpoſition of *Minerva* or *Somnus*, to elucidate a matter that even their IMMACULATE BARTLET did not condeſcend to explain. And as his *great* predeceſſor (who he has moſt inceſſantly and implicitly copied,) after ringing the changes upon almoſt EVERY diſeaſe, fixed his opinion of the cauſe upon "immoderate feeding;" I ſhall avail myſelf of the privilege afforded me in the ancient adage of "*Doctors differ*," and declare I attribute the *cauſe* to HARD DRINKING. And although he declined ſaying much in favour of HIS opinion, I ſhall not omit to advance a theſis in confirmation of MINE.

The *kind* of *ſurfeit* differing from the former in *cauſe*, but very little in *effect*, is that kind where, from *ignorance*, *intoxication*, or *inattention*, a horſe is ſuffered to drink immoderately of *cold* water, when in a violent *perſpiration*, and the blood conſequently in the higheſt degree of circulation.

The *ſhock* nature ſuſtains by this *revulſion* will be inſtantly conceived, even by a mind not at all accuſtomed to ſearch into the abſtruſe receſſes of Nature. The blood, in its greateſt velocity, is ſo inſtantaneouſly checked by the *ſtyptic influence* of the *frigid* element, and the ſudden contraction of the ſolids, that the CRASSAMENTUM, or balſamic part of the blood,

blood, becomes immediately thickened and inflamed, ſeparating itſelf from the ſerum or watery part, which (being, from the inflammatory particles, impregnated with its proportion of acrimony) extravaſates itſelf; and, by an *effort* of Nature, is propelled to the ſkin for tranſpiration, where the pores (having been inſtantly collapſed at the time of the water's taking effect) are ſo cloſely obſtructed that its *paſſage* to the ſurface is abſolutely *prevented* and rendered *impracticable*. Thus fixed, it becomes united with the *perſpirable matter* already confined there (forming a morbid combination;) and is, in the courſe of time, compelled by the progreſs of internal inflammation to make its way through the ſkin; upon which it at laſt appears in a variety of FORMS and different SYMPTOMS, aſſuming diſtinct degrees of malignancy, according to the *ſtate*, *habit*, and *conſtitution* of the ſubject at the time of attack.

This being the exact PHYSICAL demonſtration and regular *proceſs* of the *diſeaſe*, the indications of cure aptly ariſe from our inveſtigation. For inſtance, to reſolve the inflammatory crudities, remove cutaneous obſtruction, correct the acrimonious ſtate of the blood, and gently quicken the circulation. The better to effect theſe, take away a *moderate* portion of blood that the impetus may be encouraged; open the body with a few *warm maſhes*; and, according to the mildneſs or inveteracy of its appearance, give (as the caſe requires) either *two* or *three* of the following PURGING BALLS, allowing ſufficient time between each doſe, and exerting more than uſual precaution to avoid cold, on account of the mercurial preparation contained in its compoſition; though it is not only remarkably gentle in the operation, but ſmall in quantity, and may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety and effect;

TAKE Barbadoes aloes one ounce;
Jalap (in powder) two; and
Mercurius dulcis, alias calomel, each two drachms;
Caſtile ſoap, and ginger (in powder) of each one drachm;
Sirup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

After the courſe of *phyſic* is regularly gone through, and properly conducted, let ſtrict attention be paid to the very neceſſary *directions* of FOOD, dreſſings, water, &c. given under the laſt article of "HIDEBOUND;" and in three days after the laſt doſe of phyſic begin the following courſe of ALTERATIVES, perſevering for a month with unremitting punctuality,

punctuality, if you wiſh to ſucceed in the acquiſition of events fully enumerated in the indications of cure:

TAKE of antimony levigated and ſulphur, each half a pound;
Æthiop's mineral and cream of tartar, each four ounces.
Mix well together, and divide into *twelve* equal parts of two ounces each, giving one every night with the feed of corn; which being firſt *ſprinkled* with water, will retain the powders and enſure their conſumption. Two ounces of *nitre* muſt be given every morning in a pail of *ſoft* water, and continued during the whole time of giving the powders. Should any trifling eſchars, ſcabs, or excoriations, prove obſtinate upon any part of the body, they may be waſhed with equal parts of lye (procured from the ſoap-boilers) and lime water. After a regular continuation of the above proportions, ſhould no conſiderable advantages appear, the doſes muſt be gradually increaſed of each, from *two* ounces to *two and an half*; and in another week to *three* ounces for each doſe, of both the compoſition and the nitre.

MANGE.

THIS diſtemper is ſo univerſally known that a general deſcription of its moſt predominant features would be a very indifferent compliment both to the time and underſtanding of the reader; ſuffice it therefore to ſay, a mere ſuperficial view of it inſtantly conveys to the ſpectator a very ſtrong idea of general wretchedneſs. For ſurely nothing can convey it *ſtronger* than EXHAUSTED NATURE ſinking under a *complication* of *diſeaſe* and *poverty*. And in this caſe ſo true it is "one "misfortune *ſeldom* comes *alone*," that the latter ſeems in combination to go hand in hand with this diſtemper wherever it makes an appearance. And as a proof of the truth in this obſervation, it is very little ſeen amongſt HORSES of any ESTIMATION: on the contrary, is almoſt entirely confined to the lower claſs of ſtables and proprietors.

It is obſerved to fall *chiefly* upon thoſe that have been almoſt *ſtrangers* to the TASTE of *oats*, and are kept entirely on the *refuſe* of provender, *barren* paſture, *muſty* hay, *ſeparated* haybands, *ſwampy* moſſy ground, or *ruſhy* moors; from all which NATURE may receive a wretched EXISTENCE, but cannot be furniſhed with *ſupport*; at leaſt the ſupport neceſſary to contribute nutritive juices for the con-

ſtant

ſtant healthy ſubſiſtence of ſo large a frame. From this mode of living (or rather ſtarving) originates ſo ſevere and inveterate a diſeaſe; the economy and law of NATURE *demonſtrates* it to a certainty, and renders farther ANIMADVERSION upon the ſubject *tedious* and *unneceſſary*. For the *blood* being by this *barren* contribution robbed of what it was by nature intended to receive, becomes *impoveriſhed* even to a degree of incredibility (by thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſyſtem of repletion and circulation;) it loſes its *tenacity* and *balſamic adheſive* quality, degenerating to an acrid ſerous vapour that acquires malignity by its preternatural ſeparation from its original *corrector*. Thus extravaſated and unreſtrained, its *morbid* effects and virulence ſoon diſplay themſelves upon the ſurface, with a ſevere and conſtant IRRITATION or ITCHING; to allay which the poor *beaſt* is eternally exerting himſelf in perpetual *rubbings*, till with thoſe, and the loſs of hair from the different parts, he bears the *univerſal* appearance of approaching EXCORIATION. In this predicament it has been the conſtant practice to get rid of ONE *devil* by the application of MANY; for inſtance, *quickſilver, aquafortis, oil of vitriol, corroſive mercury, ſpirit of turpentine, ſulphur vivum, ſal armoniac, tar, train oil*, and all the *combuſtibles* that could well be invented for the ſupport of an everlaſting *conflagration* in the lower regions.

Without enlarging upon this *deſperate* mode of PRACTICE, I ſhall only acknowledge it brings to my memory a paſſage from that juſtly celebrated writer who ſays,

"Where the greater malady is, the leſſer is not felt."

And I naturally conclude from the purport of this ſentence, their *mode* of practice was *adopted* to extirpate an itching by a courſe of *cauterization*; and there is no doubt but a poor devil would feel very little *uneaſineſs* from a *cutaneous* irritation when *burning alive* with a combination of the moſt powerful CAUSTICS. That THESE PRESCRIPTIONS were in full practice upon the principle of "kill or cure" no one will deny; for, as GIBSON ſays, when he ſpeaks of the internal adminiſtration of corroſive mercury, or other POISONS, "the horſe "muſt have a very ſtrong conſtitution to recover it:" and I will, in OPPOSITION to the *confidence* and *ſelf-ſufficiency* of ANY FARRIER in the kingdom, declare the above courſe of unction (and *extreme unction* it certainly is) hath ſent more HORSEFLESH to the different *dog-kennels* than the diſeaſe

eaſe itſelf. That the poor diſtreſſed emaciated ſubjects may in future be in ſome degrees RESCUED from ſuch a *dreadful* ſcene of unmerited MISERY and PERSECUTION, ſuch methods are *pointed out* as will certainly *eradicate* the diſeaſe, with proper attention and punctuality, unleſs it has been ſuffered by a long and *neglected* continuance to aſſume a degree of *inveteracy*; if ſo, and the horſe is not of great value, I will venture to hazard an IRISHCISM, and aſſure the owner that the moſt merciful, certain, and leaſt expenſive CURE, will be by inſtantly *cutting his throat*, or *ſhooting* him through the *head*.

The firſt ſtep to be taken is a conſtant ſupply of WARM *maſhes*, prepared with half *malt* and half *bran*; or equal parts of *oats* and *bran*, with four ounces of *honey* diſſolved in each: let theſe be given night and morning, with a feed of *dry corn* every day at noon. During this treatment (which muſt be continued a week, to ſheath the acrimony and ſoften the rigidity of the ſkin) give one ounce of ſulphur in each maſh, and one ounce of nitre in water every night and morning. In a week or ten days, when the frame becomes more invigorated, *diſcontinue* the maſhes, and let the diet be changed to *good oats* and *ſweet hay*; giving, in the morning and evening feeds, one of the following POWDERS intermixed with the corn, firſt ſprinkled with water:

TAKE ſulphur and prepared antimony, of each a pound; rub well together in a mortar, and divide in twenty-four equal parts:

Or,

Antimony levigated, and ſulphur, of each twelve ounces; Liver of antimony and cream of tartar each half a pound.—Mix well together and divide into twenty-four equal parts, and let them be given as above directed.

Upon firſt taking the ſubject in hand, and previous to the commencement of the maſhes, procure a pail of warm water, and a quarter of a pound of ſoft ſoap (tied up in a linen rag;) and with this let every infected part be thoroughly waſhed and cleanſed, by forming a ſubſtantial lather, ſo that no ſcurf or filth remains upon the ſurface; then rub tenderly dry with a coarſe cloth or ſeparated haybands; and on the following morning begin to rub in a neceſſary portion of

of this OINTMENT, and repeat it for ſeven, ten days, or a fortnight, (as the urgency of ſymptoms may require) upon every part affected.

TAKE of the weak mercurial ointment half a pound;
Sulphur vivum four ounces;
White hellebore (in powder) three ounces;
Black pepper (in powder) and oil of tartar, each one ounce;
Olive oil as much as is neceſſary to make it ſufficiently ſoft.

Continue the uſe of the powders before mentioned, with the nitre alſo, for three weeks or a month; and ſo ſoon as it is conceived by the horſe's condition he is in a ſtate to bear it, take away a moderate portion of blood, and give him afterwards *two* very mild *doſes of phyſic*, ſelected from the *preſcriptions* under the article of *purging*, and this will be the more neceſſary, for reaſons that cannot require the leaſt explanation.

FARCY.

I MUST confeſs I have heard, ſeen, and read, leſs to prove ſatisfactory upon this diſtemper than any other to which the horſe is ſubject. Every writer has deſcribed the ſymptoms, but no author, farrier, or groom, has aſcertained the cauſe. Their opinions upon the ſubject forming a very great ſimilitude to SCRUB's alluſion in the comedy, where he ſays "Some ſay one thing, and ſome ſay another; "but for my part, I believe he's a Jeſuit." This is ſtrictly the ſtate of the caſe with the FARCY; ſome attribute it to one cauſe ſome to another; moſt declare it a bad cauſe, and all acknowledge the "fault," (as uſual) to be in the *blood*.

That they are right muſt be admitted; and that they are ſo is the leſs extraordinary, when a very ſuperficial ſurvey of the caſe will evidently prove it would be a difficult taſk to be wrong. One author gives us many pages replete with *figurative* deſcriptions, and runs through the whole animal mechaniſm to demonſtrate the cauſe very clearly, but unluckily never draws nearer the point than to prove what a writer of more modern authority LEARNEDLY tells us in

two

two lines, that "the *true* FARCY is properly a diſtemper of "the blood veſſels which generally follows the track of the "veins." What infinite ſatisfaction muſt it afford every reader, to be informed from the fountain head of inſtruction, that "the blood veſſels generally follow the track of the "veins!" *Anxious* for information, and *open* to conviction, I receive the intelligence with gratitude; and, although my retentive faculties are deceptive and imperfect, I ſhall exert their utmoſt influence to preſerve, in high eſteem, ſo excellent a *monitor*; making no doubt but it will prove highly ſatisfactory to the curious to be informed they need not *look* for a diſtemper of the blood veſſels in the "TRACK" of the inteſtines. But to purſue this vein of irony no farther, and come to the ſubject in diſcuſſion, let it be obſerved that, from the beginning of this claſs, we have had occaſion to ENLARG ſo much upon the *acrimony*, *viſcidity*, *putridity*, and *tenacity* of the *blood*, under the ſeparate articles of HIDEBOUND, SURFEIT, and MANGE, it is but natural to conclude, the intelligent reader is by this time enabled to form a competent judgment of its circulation, qualities, diſpoſitions, and effects: from rules ſo clear and explanatory, the ſyſtem is abſolutely reduced to the moſt minute demonſtration, and cannot poſſibly be miſunderſtood.

Every reader being by theſe means put into poſſeſſion of ſuch reaſons as may tend to form *his* own opinion, perhaps it may be the moſt prudent to ſay nothing peremptorily deciſive upon the matter, but introduce *my* opinion, leaving each obſerver open to an exertion of his own judgment, to which of the three preceding diſtempers this is allied; or whether it bears the leaſt ſimilitude to the ſeverity of the whole. It would be a very indifferent compliment to the patience of the enlightened reader to repeat the technical jargon that was unavoidably neceſſary to explain the original cauſes of *greaſe*, *hidebound*, *ſurfeit*, or *mange*. An hypothetical explanation of the nature and origin of this complaint would be to go over the ſame ground, introducing the ſame law of nature in the ſyſtem of circulation: the conveyance of chyle by the lymphatics or ſmall veſſels, for the generating of blood, the partial coagulation of the craſſamentum, and its conſequent effects; as obſtruction, putrefaction, and the appearances that follow upon different parts of the body, or in general over the whole. That this DISEASE has its different ſtages or degrees of malignity according

according to the *ſtate*, *habit*, *blood*, *age*, *keep*, and *condition* of the *horſe*, is certain; but generally that circumſtance is miſunderſtood, and the different degrees of the diſtemper, are ſuppoſed to conſtitute diſtinct kinds of the ſame diſeaſe.

That the diſtemper *originates* in an inflammatory ſtate of blood in the firſt inſtance, gradually increaſing to the greateſt pitch of acrimony, and affecting the ſyſtem by degrees, till the whole maſs is corrupted, is too evidently clear to admit of a doubt. The gradual and general affection of the frame may be eaſily reconciled to any comprehenſion, by the idea of a ſingle ſpark of fire giving life to a combination of combuſtibles that ſoon conſtitute a general flame. To ſay the FARCY is or can be long partial to any particular ſpot is a very ridiculous ſuppoſition; for although the attack may be *local* (the cauſe being inflammatory,) it muſt ſoon be *univerſal* from the very nature of the circulation. Certain ſolid parts of the body may be individually affected by inflammation, but we naturally infer, from a knowledge of the circulation, one part of the blood cannot imbibe a temporary affection without a ſpeedy communication to the whole.

If, as it has been before obſerved, "the *Farcy* is a diſ-"temper of the blood veſſels," I cannot indulge a momentary doubt but ſuch diſtemper in the veſſels muſt have received the full force of diſeaſe from the acrimonious ſtate of the blood itſelf; which by its accumulating force and morbid pungency, ſoon exceeds the bounds preſcribed by nature, making its way to the ſurface, by a corroſion of the veſſels in which it was contained. The coat is raiſed in different parts (as they become affected) with various ſmall prominences, bearing the appearance of bunches of berries, branching off in direct uniformity with the veins. Soon after their appearance they are generally covered with a ſmall ſcab or eſchar, which, as they advance to maturation, peel off, and the puſtules diſcharge a ſharp ſerous ichor, or a gelatinous, adheſive, putrid matter, forming ulcers of a more or leſs inveterate appearance, according to the degree of diſeaſe.

Previous to the preſent improved and rational ſyſtem of cure, it may be applicable to introduce one of the promiſed OBSERVATIONS upon the dangerous and almoſt obſolete practice of others, or rather the moſt *cruel* experiments and

infernal perſecutions that were ever invented, or could be ſuppoſed to enter into the mind of man, for the prevention or cure of diſeaſe. In the laſt article treated on we produced a *tolerable* ſyſtem of cruelty; but in the FARCY (as a more perplexing diſeaſe and greater excitement to judgment or madneſs) we have FIRE UPON FIRE, or effectual cauterization *treble* refined.

As they advanced in danger they increaſed in courage; and adhering invariably to the general intention of "*kill* or *cure*," they dealt about them with the fire of Mars and the ſtrength of Hercules. Began with oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine; then euphorbium, helleboré, quickſilver, oil of origanum, double aquafortis; and, to ſum up the whole ſcene of *conſiſtency*, made open paſſages with ſmall hot irons, and touched with oil of vitriol or aquafortis; or, opening the buds, put in a ſmall quantity of corroſive mercury, arſenic, or Roman vitriol and ſublimate, equal quantities. "But," ſays the writer, "let it be remembered that many "a horſe has been *poiſoned* by theſe medicines ignorantly "uſed, and in too large quantities." This very acknowledgment (for which I confeſs I am under infinite obligations) will ſerve to corroborate my former aſſertion—that ſome SYSTEM has long been neceſſary to *reſcue* this moſt uſeful and ſuffering animal

FROM STABULARIAN IGNORANCE AND EMPIRICAL CONFIDENCE.

Can it be ſuppoſed, will reaſon or reflection for a moment ſupport the idea, that the moſt ſevere and burning cauſtics, very little ſhort of actual fire, were ever calculated, when laid on by loads, to rectify the blood, or promote an incarnation of the fleſh? It muſt create aſtoniſhment in every mind made calm by time, or cool by experience, that men have lived, who from a want of knowledge in the properties of medicines, could ſo proſtitute their uſes; or others prove ſo weak as to tranſmit that proſtitution to poſterity! But ſo deeply has the injurious and dangerous ſyſtem taken root among the illiterate, who ſtick to a ruſtic maxim never to be obliterated, that "old laws, old times, old ſongs, "and old books are beſt," and conſequently fly to the latter upon every occaſion; in whoſe inſtructions they have ſo much faith, and to whoſe contents they pay ſuch implicit obedience, that the *very* DEVIL, however great his influence be

be in other reſpects, will never prevail upon that claſs to change their ſyſtem.

That MERCURIALS and ANTIMONIALS *internally*, with neceſſary and occaſional cauſtics *externally*, will (dictated by judgment, and proportioned with diſcretion,) work wonders, experience and indefatigable attention from men of the moſt extenſive abilities have ſufficiently proved. But the abundant, unlimited, and injudicious application of ſuch deſtructive *poiſons*, either externally or internally, no reaſon can juſtify, or prudence direct. And what confirms it a danger of ſtill greater magnitude is, the predominant deſire to increaſe the doſes and applications, upon a moſt contemptible but very common ſuppoſition; "if a ſmall or "even a moderate doſe does much, a large one will CER-"TAINLY do a great deal more."

The very frequent application of cauſtics and repellents is a cuſtom evidently too abſurd to require animadverſion. Every common obſerver muſt inſtantly perceive the folly of repelling a morbid and malignant putrid matter to be again abſorbed into the circulation, at the very time nature has arrived at the critical effort of relieving herſelf from the morbid affection or preternatural load with which ſhe is oppreſſed. To prevent therefore a miſconception, let it be once for all underſtood, that in diſeaſes of the blood or juices, however externals may occaſionally alleviate as auxiliaries, the very fountain of relief muſt take its courſe from the effect of medicines internally adminiſtered. But ſorry I am to believe, and have every reaſon to declare, penury on the one ſide, and a want of common humanity on the other, has in general countenanced and promoted the burning practice formerly adopted; a few ounces of oil of vitriol, turpentine, aquafortis, or a RED HOT IRON, being, in the difference of expenſe, much more applicable to the conſtitution of the POCKET than a *regular* courſe of alteratives.

Theſe obſervations being made to point out the danger and deter the practice, more than to condemn the authors, who, to their exculpation be it remembered, wrote in times of leſs refinement, I ſhall conclude them for this claſs with one REMARK—That where the cure is not to be effected by the courſe of bleeding, purging, mercurials, antimonials, and alteratives, hereafter deſcribed, I perfectly *coincide* in opinion with a writer before quoted, who ſays, "When

" the diſeaſe is ſo inveterate as to reſiſt every application, " that the ſymptoms not only continue predominant, but " evidently increaſe, it is incurable." And to this information I ſuſpect he meant (but omitted to recommend what I heartily do,) the putting a period to a ſcene of pain and miſery, by taking away a life that every degree of aſſiduity and effort of art cannot render worthy preſervation.

In reſpect to cure, upon the very earlieſt appearance take away blood in quantity as before deſcribed, and after ſo doing attend minutely to the quality, which circumſtance will enable you to form a very deciſive judgment how ſoon, and to what proportion, the ſubject will bear this evacuation, ſhould it again be neceſſary; for, according to the extra proportion of the *craſſamentum* (or *coagulum,)* and the ſize (or gelatinized ſubſtance upon the ſurface,) with the diſproportion of the ſerum, or watery part, it may be very readily aſcertained how much the blood is certainly *above* or *below* the ſtandard of mediocrity neceſſary for the abſolute PRESERVATION of *health.* If the horſe is in a high ſtate of condition, and full of fleſh, give him maſhes through the day of bleeding, and the next; on the following morning let this *purging ball* be given:

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes ten drachms;
Of calomel and jalap (in powder) each two drachms;
Ginger and oil of aniſeed each a drachm;
Syrup of buckthorn or roſes ſufficient to form the ball.

Let it be carefully attended to, and worked off as ſpecified under the direction for purging. If the phyſic works favourably, and ſets well, let his feed (if his appetite is keen,) for four clear days, be plentiful; and on the fifth, or ſixth at fartheſt, repeat his *purging ball*, conducting the operation as before. If the diſtemper has attacked him with violence, or makes rapid progreſs, a third doſe muſt be given in like manner; on the contrary, if the diſeaſe is mild, and early diſcovered, the two may do. In two days after your courſe of phyſic is completed begin with the following *antimonial alteratives*, aſſiſted by a regular adminiſtration of nitre; both being continued a month without the moſt trifling intermiſſion:

TAKE

TAKE of prepared antimony one pound;
Common ſulphur twelve ounces;
Cream of tartar eight ounces;
Cinnabar of antimony ſix ounces.

Incorporate well in a mortar, and divide into *twenty* equal parts, giving ONE every night in the corn, ſprinkling with water to ſecure its adheſion; giving two ounces of nitre in the water every morning, at which time he will generally drink it with the greater avidity, as being moſt thirſty. This proportion is meant for the diſtemper in its mildeſt ſtate; when the buds or ſwelling, upon their firſt appearance, may be well waſhed with the following *lotion* twice every day:

TAKE extract of Saturn two ounces;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine eight ounces;
Diſtilled vinegar a pint;
Mix well together and keep cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

Should the diſtemper be in a more advanced or inveterate ſtage, bleeding ſhould be repeated, in proper time, between the phyſic, in a moderate degree; and upon the ſcabs or eſchars peeling from the buds, with a degree of inveterate malignity, waſh well occaſionally with the following:

TAKE corroſive mercury two drachms, diſſolve in half a pint of Britiſh brandy; then add of white wine vinegar a pint; half a pint of ſpring water, and two ounces of tincture of myrrh; ſhaking well together:

Or,

TAKE ſugar of lead and white vitriol each an ounce;
Diſtilled vinegar and ſpring water each one pint;
Styptic tincture three ounces—Mix together.

Should the ulcers continue foul, and their edges become callous, very ſmall quantities of the ſtrong mercurial ointment muſt be gently rubbed into the centre of the moſt inveterate, once in three or four days, cleanſing them occaſionally with one of the waſhes before mentioned. In this caſe one of the following *mercurial* ALTERATIVE BALLS muſt be given regularly every morning for a month, or longer if neceſſary; altering your proportion of nitre to three

three ounces; which muſt in the arrangement of this courſe, be given in the water every evening, upon the viſible neceſſity of introducing your ball in the morning:

TAKE Æthiop's mineral four ounces;
Of milk of brimſtone, prepared antimony, cream of tartar, and cinnabar of antimony, each five ounce;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs; divide into a dozen equal balls, and roll up in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

Theſe remedies are founded upon a ſyſtem of certainty to effect all that alteratives can do; and are directed in ſuch proportions as may be given with the greateſt ſafety, and calculated to bear ſome additions to their more active ingredients, at the diſcretion of the preſcriber, ſhould an unexpected reſiſtance render it neceſſary. And upon the introduction of ſuch additions, and a perſeverance in the alteration for a proper length of time, ſhould the whole maſs prove ſo virulently corrupted as to diſplay no ſign of ſubmiſſion to ſuch treatment, there can be no doubt but death would put a very deſirable period to the buſineſs, and had much better be ſolicited than rejected.

☞ For a ſingular caſe and cure, ſee Supplement.

CLASS IV.

WOUNDS, ULCERS, FISTULA, AND POLL-EVIL.

WOUNDS

ARE a ſpecies of injury to which horſes are not only perpetually liable, but of ſo many different kinds, and requiring ſuch various modes of treatment, (according to the cauſe, appearance, ſituation, depth, and ſtate of the wound, or habit of the ſubject) that, to enumerate the whole, with all poſſible or probable circumſtances, would be to write a volume on the article alone; which is certainly entitled to every degree of *attention* and *inſtruction*, from the ſimple and complex caſes that ſo frequently occur. And though it may naturally be ſuppoſed that wounds of ſize, depth, or danger, muſt conſequently come under the immediate care and inſpection of the *operative* FARRIER, whoſe judgment or experience ſhould direct him in all caſes of emergency, as time will not admit of reference to books; and even with ſuch aſſiſtance, much more will depend upon his *experimental* dexterity, or expertneſs in manual operation, than any information he may derive from *literary* inſtruction, when a ſudden exertion of judgment or fortitude is immediately neceſſary.

WOUNDS may be divided into ſuch a variety, that to enumerate the liſt of probabilities would be to encounter the work of an age, and ſerve more to *perplex* than *enlighten* thoſe not altogether adequate to the taſk of defining technical terms or profeſſional deſcriptions. To enlarge upon every probable means by which a wound may be received, and

and from the variety of weapons, or ſtable inſtruments, is an abſolute impracticability; we will therefore "take up "the mangled matter at the beſt," and endeavour, by a very fair and extenſive explanation, to give ſuch DIRECTIONS as ſhall enable the *profeſſional ſuperintendent*, or *occaſional aſſiſtant*, to form a proper idea of the buſineſs, and make ſuch effectual APPLICATIONS as may prevent the neceſſity of calling in extra-aſſiſtance, or running into any extremes of practice not *warranted* by REASON or *juſtified* by NECESSITY.

Finding how very difficult it is to deſcribe the multiplicity of wounds that may probably occur, and the many changes to which they are liable, I ſhall be ſtudiouſly attentive to inculcate ſuch information and directions as will, I am induced to believe, exculpate me from the accuſation of treating the ſubject worſe than it deſerves.

In all wounds the danger is greateſt, or the cure moſt difficult, where large *blood veſſels* are ſeparated, the *tendons* injured, or the vital *parts* affected. The regular proceſs of NATURE conſtituting the cure of wounds, is the *ſuppreſſion* of blood, the ſubſequent digeſtion, or diſcharge of matter, the incarnation or filling up with fleſh, and the cicatrization or ſkinning over. To effect the *firſt*, if the injury ſuſtained has ſeparated any blood veſſel of ſufficient magnitude to produce a hæmorrhage or bleeding of conſequence, let the mouth be taken up, by paſſing a proper needle underneath, furniſhed with a waxed thread, and made faſt according to art or profeſſional knowledge. The perſon, whoſe immediate province it is to perform this taſk, ſhould, no doubt, be amply furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus, (as a variety of needles both crooked and ſtraight) ready provided for the *faculty* by every INSTRUMENT-MAKER in London. This operation *depends* ſo much upon *profeſſional ſkill* and *experimental practice*, that it is in vain to enlarge upon the ſubject, to comprehend which would require an entire knowledge of the blood veſſels, an ACQUISITION only to be obtained by *theoretical* ſtudy and *practical* experience.

When the mouths of the bleeding veſſels are obſcured, or ſo ſurrounded with ſoft parts that it is impoſſible to ſecure the orifice by the aſſiſtance of the needle, (which muſt be abſolutely accompliſhed if an artery is ſeparated) *apply* immediately a *pledget* of *lint* or *tow*, plentifully impregnated with *tincture of myrrh*, *friar's balſam*, or *camphorated ſpirits*; relying

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ing in this inſtance upon the advantage and ſafety of a *bandage* (judiciouſly adapted, and properly applied,) as much as the medical efficacy of STYPTIC applications. NATURE in this buſineſs (as in moſt others) is, in a great degree adequate to her own work; and will, by the very *balſamic* property of the blood, do more in *nine* ſuperficial caſes out of *ten* than a long liſt of *ill-formed* UNGUENTS, reported to have effected the moſt miraculous cures. In addition to this circumſtance it muſt be remembered that a ſpeedy cure depends upon bringing the edges of the wound into early contact, which ſhould (particularly if the caſe is alarming) be immediately performed, by taking up the neceſſary ſtitches at proper diſtances (according to circumſtances and diſcretion) with ſuch needle as the caſe may require; an operation ſo very trifling, that it may be moſt readily executed by any perſon not at all proficient in the practice, ſhould an emergency render ſuch exertion unavoidably neceſſary. Taking great care, in large *wounds*, not to draw the edges too cloſe to each other, and hazard the breaking out of the ſtitches or bringing on an inflammation by an accumulation of confined matter, in not leaving ſufficient room for a proper digeſtion. But in general, where the edges are expeditiouſly ſecured and brought into tolerable contact, the *wound* is very little trouble; the ſoft parts unite favourably by the adheſive quality of the blood, and the cicatrix is ſpeedily formed, without application to the elaborate preparations of art. In caſes of this kind the dreſſings ſhould not be taken off in leſs than *eight-and-forty hours*; and, if a large wound, (where the bleeding was difficult to ſuppreſs) not leſs than *three* days, unleſs the part has begun to digeſt, and a perceptible diſcharge is come on; or the parts ſurrounding the wound are very much inflamed, in which caſe the following mild POULTICE may be applied.

TAKE of bread and barley meal equal parts;
Goulard's vegeto mineral water ſufficient to make it of a proper conſiſtence; and add
Lard four or ſix ounces, at leaſt enough to keep it ſufficiently moiſt.

Let this be renewed twice every day till the ſwelling or inflammation ſubſides, and the wound begins to digeſt or diſcharge favourably.

To

To make the VEGETO MINERAL WATER.

TAKE extract of Saturn one ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine two ounces.
Mix together, and add of rain or river water one quart.

So ſoon as the ſwelling ſubſides, and the wound begins to diſplay favourable ſigns of digeſtion, dreſs with the following, which may, without more mention, be always underſtood as the general *ſtable digeſtive ointment*, and is thus prepared:

TAKE olive oil one pint;
Yellow wax and black roſin each four ounces;
Burgundy pitch and turpentine each two ounces.
Melt the wax, roſin, and Burgundy pitch, in the oil, over a ſlow fire; when taken off ſtir in the turpentine. For large wounds, where a plentiful diſcharge is required, ſtir into this quantity three ounces of the ſpirits of turpentine, that it may incorporate in getting cool.

It is here neceſſary to obſerve nothing can be more truly ridiculous than the idea of applying *greaſy* or *unctuous* ſubſtances to recent wounds merely ſuperficial, and by which none of the large veſſels are affected. For moſt ſuperficial wounds, or ſimple lacerations, proceeding from what cauſe ſoever, may in general be very ſoon made perfectly ſound, by a ſingle application of the *tincture* or *balſam* before mentioned; or equal parts of *camphorated ſpirits* and *vinegar*, bandaging up properly, and not opening for ſome days, that the mouths of the veſſels may be ſufficiently conſtringed and hardened before they are expoſed to the air; uſing every precaution to prevent a relaxation of the parts, by the admiſſion of water or applications of ointment. On the contrary, ſhould a ſlight *diſcharge* come on, keep the wound clean, and dreſs with the DIGESTIVE in very ſmall quantities till the cure is complete.

The ſpirituous or reſtringent APPLICATIONS, by their *ſtypticity* ſo conſtringe the mouths of the ſmaller veſſels near the ſurface, (acting in concert with the natural cement of the blood,) as to render, in many inſtances, the *officious intruſions* of ART totally unneceſſary: but *this* method of cure is frequently rejected as too eaſy, and the ſalutary courſe of Nature is often obſtructed and perverted by the SELF-SUFFICIENT ſagacity of THOSE proficients in QUACKERY, who, piquing

piquing themſelves upon a *family receipt* or *noſtrum of antiquity*, had rather prolong the complaint for weeks or months, merely to obtain the reputation of curing what, intruſted to NATURE, would have abſolutely cured itſelf.

Should wounds happen from complicated cauſes, where the adjacent or ſurronnding parts have received additional injury (from a fall or bruiſe,) an inflammation and larger *diſcharge of matter* may conſequently enſue, than from a ſimple wound where no ſudden or violent impreſſion upon the veſſels or ſoft parts has taken place: large wounds proceeding from any cauſe where an evident deſtruction and *loſs of parts* has been occaſioned, can only receive ſubſtantial cure from the regeneration and incarnation: being a work of Nature, and to be effected only by the co-operation of time, it muſt be waited for with care and patience; as it can originate in no other feature than granulations of new fleſh, which, with proper application, will daily continue to increaſe till the wound or cavity is entirely filled up: when the cicatrix is ſoon formed, and the cure complete. In wounds of THIS claſs, the firſt object is to extract any foreign or extraneous ſubſtance, and promote a good digeſtion; by which not only every degree of foulneſs is carried off, but the ragged and injured parts themſelves putrefy and ſlough off, being brought away with the dreſſings ſo ſoon as the wound is in a healthy promiſing ſtate. Here the granulations begin to form and ſprout out; and a proportion of judgment is required, but little poſſeſſed or exerted upon theſe occaſions; for, inſtead of nouriſhing an appearance ſo much to be ſolicited (and without which you can obtain no cure) it is often moſt injudiciouſly miſtaken for fungus, and ſcouted accordingly: inſtead of a bed of dry lint to ſooth and encourage this effort of nature, cauſtics and eſcharotics are loudly called for, and plentifully beſtowed; the very baſis of cure is thus deſtroyed; the mouths of the veſſels are imprudently cloſed by the worſt means; the diſcharge contributing to the conſtant improvement is moſt unnaturally ſuppreſſed; and calloſities or eſchars follow of courſe.

Ignorance now becomes foiled with its own weapons, the operator ſtanding bewildered in a labyrinth, from which he is in poſſeſſion of no clue to eſcape. No day produces a change but for the worſe; the wound is dreſſed, dreſſed, and DRESSED AGAIN! ſtill *no ſign* of relief, no favouring power preſides, nor any prevailing GENIUS appears, but the predominant

predominant GENIUS of DULNESS, who, anxious to increaſe the "miſchief ſhe has made," prompts him to finiſh with fortitude what he had commenced in ſtupidity! To confeſs the leaſt degree of inability would be a degradation of dignity, therefore, on he goes (*Ranger* like) "NECK OR NOTHING!" ſtrong digeſtives (and thoſe *ſcalding* too) follow, but follow in vain. No improvement, no enlivening ray, longer to keep up the farce of profeſſional infallibility: no lucky alternative but *mercury*, *vitriol*, and all the family of *fire* renewed, till the ſerious ceremony terminates in an inveterate ulcer, or confirmed fiſtula, as will be ſeparately treated on under thoſe heads.

There are certain wounds that occur much more frequently than any other; and though in themſelves not at all dangerous, yet ſomething may be expected upon a treatment proper to be adopted in caſes that ſo conſtantly happen. Among theſe are *broken knees*, *over-reaches*, and *lacerations* between *hair* and *hoof*. In reſpect to the firſt, it is a misfortune whenever it happens that not only reduces the horſe very much in his value, but is conſidered an indelible ſtigma of imperfection, that (with connoiſſeurs) renders him at firſt ſight unworthy a ſecond conſideration. This being a circumſtance univerſally underſtood and admitted, there is no doubt but every prudent man will think a certain PREVENTATIVE preferable to a doubtful cure, and admit the propriety of a ſhort obſervation, without any unfair digreſſion from the ſubject before us. Not indulging the ſhadow of fear, by *offending* the ſhallow EQUESTRIAN HEROES of ROTTEN-ROW, or the more expert and courageous, who (for once in their lives) have joined the royal chaſe; including that SET who reach London in an *hour* and *fifteen* minutes, "*All Lombard-ſtreet to an egg-ſhell!*" I will venture to affirm, that nineteen of every twenty are brought to the ground by unfair and moſt unmerciful uſage.

For thoſe doubtful compoſitions, whoſe heads are as light as the heels of their horſes, and whoſe form, by the hurry of conception and ambiguity of generation, are deſtitute of the more noble parts neceſſary to the power of reflecting, can form no idea of the ſtrength of the animal they beſtride; but each concluding his ſteed a Pegaſus, formed of a ſubſtantial material called *labour everlaſting*, and gifted with perpetual motion, they continue to ride or drive the oppreſſed object till Nature being (after a thouſand ſpirited exertions) at length quite

quite exhauſted, can move no farther. And I am convinced it requires no *uncommon ſhare of penetration*, at leaſt no *magical* aſſiſtance from BRESLAW, or his contemporaries, to diſcover ſo great a palpability as that all things certainly fall when, being deprived of ſupport, they can ſtand no longer. From this trifling digreſſion I infer (and enforce my opinion) that more horſes are thrown down and irremediably injured by the careleſſneſs and ſhameful inattention of bad riders on bad roads, and over rolling ſtones, or when they are more cruelly exhauſted with labour and fatigue, than by any other means in the whole liſt of accidents.

From what cauſe ſoever this misfortune may ariſe, the *firſt ſtep* to RELIEF will be ſtill the ſame. Waſh the parts with a ſponge and warm water, thoroughly cleanſing the wounds or lacerations from every retention of gravel or ſand; for theſe will evidently irritate and inflame the tender parts, and be productive of a diſcharge which may often be entirely prevented by gently wiping dry after the uſe of the ſponge, and plentifully embrocating the parts with either of the liquids before mentioned, bandaging over a pledget of tow wet with the ſame, repeating it once or twice, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary. This ſhould be continued, that an eſchar or cicatrix may be formed to render unctuous or greaſy applications unneceſſary; but ſhould the wound or laceration be ſo violent as to produce great inflammation, *ſuppuration* muſt enſue, and ought to be encouraged; to this end apply a *poultice* of the ingredients before mentioned, and let the cure be afterwards performed by regular applications of the *ſtable digeſtive ointment*.

OVER-REACHES are the injuries ſuſtained by the throwing in of the hind-toe upon the back part or heel of the fore-foot, in the hollow below the fetlock joint, and above the hoof. They are ſometimes very violent, and ſubject to great diſcharges from the bruiſes and laceration in conjunction; at others they are merely ſuperficial; and the treatment muſt be exactly the ſame as laid down for other wounds, making ſuch allowances and alterations as circumſtances may require or emergencies dictate.

The *ſame* ſyſtem muſt be adopted in all injuries ſuſtained between hair and hoof, except where a horſe has been ſtubbed in hunting, as ſometimes happens in a leap or in covert; when a ſtump coming into immediate contact with the upper edge of the hoof, a laceration or penetration is effected,

ed, in which caſe the membrane is almoſt inſtantly protruded; and unleſs ſpeedily prevented ſoon conſtitutes the origin of what is afterwards denominated a QUITTOR. To effect this diſſolve a drachm of corroſive ſublimate in one ounce of camphorated ſpirits; and, after the touching the prominence well with the ſolution, bind up firm, (covering the protruded part with a ſmall piece of card or thin ſheet lead,) and repeat it once a day for three or four days, not neglecting the bandage, and taking care the foot be not immerſed in water. As this ſubject will come under farther diſcuſſion in the article of TUMOURS or IMPOSTHUMES, we proceed now to treat of both, when, by improper treatment, or bad habit, they are degenerated into ulcers.

ULCERS

ARE *wounds* or *abſceſſes* become inflexible either by an imprudent courſe of management, an indifferent habit, or an acrimonious diſpoſition of the juices; but in general much more the effect of the former than either of the other two. It has been a practice with farriers of almoſt every denomination, upon a wound's not inclining to heal ſo ſoon as expected, to increaſe the ſtrength of the digeſtive application, as if the very tendons were to be extracted. This effort of art not ſucceeding is followed by a *corroſive*, that, increaſing the evil, a *cauſtic* in general crowns the whole of *country practice*. The wound (that perhaps at firſt required only the neceſſary time for incarnation, and the moſt ſimple treatment) not having kept pace in its cure with the imagination or impatience of the DOCTOR (for ſo we all are, from the *preſident* in *Warwick-lane* to the *thill horſe* of the worſt team in the pariſh,) is deſtined to undergo the changes in treatment juſt deſcribed.

Thus the *wound*, that would in all probability have ſubmitted to a degree of regular and conſiſtent treatment, is retarded, or rather obſtructed, in its natural progreſs and proper diſcharge, by means directly oppoſite to the dictates of reaſon and diſcretion. The application of a *corroſive* (that is generally made with a heavy hand of iron) inſtantly collapſes the mouths of the finer veſſels, and deſtroys the ſprouting granulations of new fleſh; Nature being thus checked,

checked, diſplays an evident change for the worſe, and the DOCTOR is now (to make uſe of his own expreſſive language) "*out of the frying pan into the fire.*" By this new diſappointment his indignation is excited againſt both *diſeaſe* and the *diſeaſed*; in the fervour of his wrath he determines as it won't ſubmit to "fair means it ſhall to foul." The whole body of *cauſtics* before mentioned become ſubſervient to his purpoſe; and are ſo liberally poured in as to conſtitute ſo great a degree of calloſity upon the ſurface, that a conſiderable length of time and portion of judgment are abſolutely neceſſary to remove what *ignorance* and *obſtinacy* have ſo firmly eſtabliſhed.

To extirpate the *calloſity*, and procure a proper diſcharge, are the leading indications, and muſt be obtained before the cure can proceed to your wiſh. To effect this foment with a decoction of camomile and mallows, as hot as can be conveniently applied; then ſcarify ſuperficially the whole part, both longitudinally and tranſverſely, with a fleam or abſceſs lancet, ſo as to entirely penetrate the callous ſubſtance upon the ſurface: after which it muſt be dreſſed with the following ointment twice every day; the fomentation and ſuperficial inciſions to be repeated occaſionally, if neceſſary, till the calloſity is quite ſloughed off, and comes away with the dreſſings:

TAKE of yellow baſilicon two ounces;
Turpentine and black baſilicon of each two ounces;
Red precipitate (powdered very fine) half an ounce.

The two baſilicons to be melted together over the fire; when taken off ſtir in the turpentine; and, laſtly, when cool, add the precipitate (very finely powdered,) and let them be minutely incorporated upon a ſtone or marble ſlab.

So ſoon as this obſtacle is perfectly *removed*, and the diſcharge come to its proper *conſiſtence*, dreſs in general with a ſmall portion of lint, thinly covered with *either* of the *baſilicons*, placed under a pledget of tow, ſpread with the *ſtable digeſtive* mentioned in the laſt article. Should the wound incarnate too faſt, and fill with fungus (commonly called *proud fleſh*,) ſlightly touch ſuch parts with a piece of *unſlacked lime*, regulating the mode and application by the neceſſity, repeating it as occaſion may require. When the cicatrix,

cicatrix, or ſkinning over, is nearly accompliſhed, the cure may be completed by hardening the ſurface with a little *tincture of myrrh.*

This is the direct and rational MODE of CURE eſtabliſhed in every kind of ulcer, as well as thoſe originating in the cauſe already enlarged on; but where the obſtacle to cure ariſes from ſome defect in the conſtitution, or acrimony in the fluids, the aſſiſtance of mercurial phyſic and ſubſequent courſe of mild alteratives muſt be called in, to enſure effect from the whole. Without deſcending to a *particular formula* for this purpoſe alone, I refer the reader to a VARIETY (preſcribed under the diſtinct heads of GREASE, SURFEIT, and FARCY,) for ſuch ſelection as may beſt coincide with his opinion upon the conſtitution and bodily ſtate of the ſubject diſeaſed.

It is a rule eſtabliſhed in ſurgery, and ſhould be in farriery, where there is a *ſinus* or *cavity* leading to a remote or hidden cauſe of complaint, and from whence a palpable *diſcharge* iſſues, the courſe and depth ſhould be accurately aſcertained by the probe; and, if no tendinous parts preſent to forbid the operation, the *ſinus cavity*, or *vacuum*, ſhould be inſtantly LAID OPEN (with a biſtory) to its utmoſt extent, and properly filled with a pledget of lint, well impregnated with warm digeſtive, and plentifully covered with tow ſpread with the ſame. After a *ſecond* or *third* dreſſing, ſhould the *inſide* of ſuch cavity prove callous, or hard in ſubſtance, it muſt be taken away by the KNIFE, or deſtroyed by the means before deſcribed. If it be ſo ſituated that the parts forbid an entire ſeparation, ſound with the probe, and at its extremity make a *counter inciſion* through the integuments to meet the probe, till by paſſing through, it removes any lodgment that may have been left for the matter to corrode, which it will very ſoon do, ſo as in many caſes to affect the bone itſelf.

As a very good DETERGENT WASH for the cleanſing inveterate ulcers, or injecting into ſuch paſſages as from the diſpoſition of the parts cannot be laid open, I have reaſon to recommend the following, it retaining every advantage without one of the prejudicial qualities ſo predominant in the mercurial and vitriolic compoſitions:

TAKE

TAKE honey and vinegar each two ounces;
Liquefy over the fire; and when cool add tincture of myrrh and tincture of cantharides each one ounce.—Mix.

When the ulcer is by theſe means diveſted of its virulence and cadaverous ſmell, the calloſity is ſloughed off or extracted, and a favourable appearance of incarnation come on, the dreſſings may be changed from the *precipitate digeſtive*, before preſcribed, to pledgets ſpread with *Locatellus's balſam*, or the following EPULOTIC CERATE:

TAKE of white diachylon plaſter and olive oil, each two ounces;
Locatellus's balſam, and balſam of capivi, each one ounce;
Melt the plaſter and Locatellus in the oil over the fire; take off, and when nearly cool ſtir in the capivi, a little at a time, till it is all incorporated.

In ſhort, caſes of THIS kind come ſo frequently under the hand of the FARRIER, that little might have been thought neceſſary upon the ſubject: but I have been thus explicit for the information and advantage of thoſe who are STRANGERS to both THEORY and PRACTICE; that being "forewarned they may be forearmed," and not ſuffer a ſingle accident to be gradually ripened to a ſerious misfortune; but, availing themſelves of this requiſite inſtruction, ſo *deſtroy* the prevalence of MYSTERY and power of PREJUDICE, as to enſure a cure under their own ſuperintendence upon a baſis rational, clear, and comprehenſive, diveſted of the folly of experiments and cruelty of ancient practice.

FISTULA.

A FISTULA is the palpable conſequence of general neglect in more inſtances than one; firſt in not perceiving the ſaddle's being too wide in the tree, and ſuffering the inſide of the pummel to to preſs ſo much as not only to pinch, but, by its conſtant friction, to bruiſe the parts, and render an impoſthumation or formation of matter inevitable. I am very ſorry to obſerve, this is *ſeldom taken notice of* in time, till the EVIL has been repeated and conſtitutes bruiſe upon bruiſe, when an inflammation and ſwel-

ling enſue, threatening an unavoidable ſuppuration. To this a ſtill greater error ſucceeds; for, during the time the proceſs of Nature is going on, and the matter contained in the tumour is undergoing concoction, or change from inflammatory or grumous blood, and extravaſated lymph, to its ſtate of ſyſtematic perfection for diſcharge, (in general termed a proper degree of ripeneſs) ſtrong *repellents* or powerful *ſpirituous compoſitions* are brought into conſtant uſe; and, by their particular properties, form one univerſal OBSTACLE to the great effort of NATURE for relief. Here begins a terrible *ſtruggle* between the *contending powers* of NATURE and ART; for *thoſe* applications failing in their intentional effect of repulſion upon the contents, diſtribute their properties upon the integuments, where, by their repeated application, an induration is effected very unfavourable to the abſceſs in its more advanced ſtate. NATURE at laſt *effects her purpoſe*, the tumour is at length brought to ſuppurate, and a diſcharge comes on; but without one of thoſe advantages that would have been acquired, had the efforts of Nature been attended to and properly encouraged, inſtead of oppoſed.

From this INCONSISTENT mode of treatment the edges of the wound, when enlarged, become unkind, the ſeat of a foul or callous complexion; and, inſtead of a ſubſtantial, favourable, healthy matter, the diſcharge is a *complication* of blood, ſanies and a kind of indurated half concocted matter, intermixed with an acrid or corroſive ichor.

This is in general the origin and progreſs of what (with additional bad treatment) conſtitutes a *confirmed fiſtula*, and comes directly under the very method of cure deſcribed in the laſt article; with renewed inſtruction, and remembrance to lay open all ſinuſes or cavities into which the probe can be paſſed, taking care to make no tranſverſe opening acroſs the withers to divide the ligament, but making the inciſions longitudinal on either ſide or both, as occaſion may require. Should the diſcharge continue ſluggiſh or incomplete, *enlarge* the proportion of *turpentine* or *precipitate* in the ointment, adding an ounce of the *ſpirit of turpentine*, if the matter is very offenſive; make alſo a conſiderable addition in the *tincture of myrrh* and *cantharides* to the DETERGENT LOTION before preſcribed. When the applications are required to exert their digeſtive powers more effectually, in conſequence of any particular languor upon

upon the part, or deficiency in the diſcharge, let the ointment be applied with a degree of warmth ſufficient to inſinuate itſelf into the inteſtices or opening, but not ſo hot as to ſcald or harden the ſurface.

Inciſions, or ſcarifications, muſt be made whenever neceſſary, and the calloſities extirpated exactly as before deſcribed; uſing neither corroſives or cauſtics, but adhering to the method of keeping down fungus, or excreſcences, by the application of unſlacked lime in the lump, for a few minutes, or previouſly powdered, where the wound will not admit of its uſe in the other form. THIS method ſhould have the preference on all occaſions; for which a very predominant reaſon may be urged, that, receiving its power only from the moiſture it imbibes from the part, it immediately performs the purpoſe it is intended to execute, and becomes directly inactive: whereas the favourite articles of *aquafortis*, *oil of vitriol*, and *mercury*, not only abſolutely CAUTEZIRE or BURN all the part, but raiſe a great degree of *inflammation* upon the ſurrounding veſſels, and evidently increaſe the miſchief they were intended to prevent. The *detergent* WASH before mentioned, cannot be too frequently uſed till the wound bears marks of amendment; and care muſt be taken in the ſeparation of all fiſtulous ſinuſes to leave the orifice or opening as much declining as poſſible, that the matter may naturally paſs downwards, without being ſubject to a probability of retention.

Thus much by way of INSTRUCTION for CURING, what may moſtly be prevented by a very moderate ſhare of care and attention, or more properly ſpeaking, an *exertion* of that reaſon, generally diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *common ſenſe*. LET IT BE REMARKED, the frequent application of *repellents* is a palpable abſurdity, unleſs in an early ſtate of the ſwelling, before the veſſels are ſufficiently bruiſed and inflamed to eject the fluids that becoming extravaſated and ſtagnant, form the tumour; which being once accumulated, is too viſcid in ſubſtance, and large in quantity, to be again rarified and abſorbed into the circulation. The ſwelling being too far advanced to admit a hope of repulſion, ſhould be *promoted* by *ſoftening poultices* (as will be particularized in the next claſs, under the diſcuſſion of TUMOURS;) the courſe of ſuppuration will then go in a natural way, the concoction will be perfect,

and the diſcharge conſequently effectual. Upon its firſt rupture or breaking, the orifice from which the matter oozes will be but trifling: this ſhould be immediately enlarged, as much as is neceſſary for the diſcharge and admiſſion of applications. If in the uſual method of inſinuation a tent is found at all neceſſary, NEVER let it by any means be too LONG continued, leſt the parts, by a tedious ſeparation, become diveſted of their diſpoſition to unite, and the edges grow callous from their conſtant depreſſion. The judgment may be much *aſſiſted* upon this ſubject by frequent *references* to the two preceding articles of WOUNDS and ULCERS; remembering in all, after the neceſſary and proper diſcharges, to conduct the cure according to the variety of circumſtances clearly pointed out in this and the ſubjects laſt treated on.

POLL EVIL.

ALTHOUGH this comes moſt properly under the unavoidable inſpection, occaſional dreſſings, and intentional cure, of the *operative farrier*, and conſequently rather out of the line firſt drawn for the plan of this work; yet as the ſubject has been ſo INFAMOUSLY treated by an author before quoted, that indignation becomes too juſtly excited to paſs it over without ſuch ANIMADVERSION as may tend to *enlighten the mind*, and *rectify the judgment* of ſuch, (as from abſolute WANT of comprehenſion or reflection pay an implicit *obedience* to every *abſurdity*, *folly*, or *falſehood* ſanctioned with the AUTHORITY *of the preſs*; and conceive a certain degree of infallibility appertains to whatever makes its appearance in print. That theſe are the ſentiments of the lower claſs, is too well known to require corroboration; and I am induced to introduce a few REMARKS upon this ſubject by the inconſiſtent and unmerciful (not to add *infernal)* advice held forth to practice, in a *publication* that would alone entitle it to the FLAMES and perpetual OBLIVION.

We are there told "the *poll evil* is an abſceſs near the "poll of a horſe, formed in the ſinews between the poll "bone and the uppermoſt vertebræ of the neck." You are then inſtructed to ſcald with a compound of "oil of "turpentine,

" turpentine, corroſive mercury, verdigreaſe, Roman vitriol, " green copperas, and train oil:" theſe are to be poured " SCALDING HOT into the wound, and ſtitched up for ſe- " veral days; and if matter flows in great abundance, and " of a thin conſiſtence, it muſt be ſcalded *again*;" &c. &c. This IGNORANT *unfeeling* attempt to arreſt the judgment, and IMPOSE upon the underſtanding, is almoſt too ridiculous to excite contempt; but, in compliment to the leſs informed *reader*, it is impoſſible to paſs it over without branding the very thought with the epithet it is ſo juſtly entitled to.

What are we to think of the *profeſſional knowledge* or *abilities* of an author, who could ſanction with his NAME the recommendation of a practice ſo *infamous* and *deteſtable*, that no one rational or conſiſtent idea can be produced or pleaded to prove its propriety! Will any advocate for ſuch INFERNAL PRACTICE, (and infernal it certainly is in every meaning of the word) venture to affirm the writer conceived or poſſeſſed a competent, or even a tolerable knowledge of the ſtructure of parts or property of medicine; that when the membranous ſyſtem is locally injured, and the lacerated veſſels rendered highly irritable, could venture to promulgate the conſiſtency of glutting them with the moſt powerful POISONS, as if he felt ſome invincible *antipathy* to the ſpecies, and had attentively ſtudied the moſt likely means of effecting their total extirpation! For the completion of this buſineſs, leſt the moſt deſtructive *poiſons* ſhould prove ineffectual, you are inſtructed to ADD fuel to their natural fire, by combining their whole force, and pouring them "*ſcalding hot*," neareſt to one of the moſt vital parts, may neareſt the original nervous ſeat of pain, even the brain itſelf. Sorry I am to acknowledge this genuine and unadulterated ſpecimen of the *immaculate* perfection of the " PRACTICAL TREATISE" has been repeatedly PUT IN PRACTICE by fools or knaves, whom ignorance has miſled or confidence betrayed; to the evident deſtruction of numbers that have died in the moſt excruciating agonies, ſinking under the load of accumulated miſery, and perſecution, devoted victims to a ſyſtem replete with the moſt unparalleled cruelty that the HEART could *dictate*, or the HAND *direct*.

Need I, can it be poſſibly neceſſary for me, to *point out* for the information of even the moſt ſuperficial or leaſt conſiderate *obſerver*, the deſtruction of parts that muſt inevitably

evitably enſue; no combination of nature, no force of ſtructure in any animal, can ſtand againſt this accumulation of cruelty and infliction of puniſhment. The finer veſſels, the veins, arteries, muſcles, nay the oſſified ſtructure or bony parts themſelves, muſt nearly ſubmit to this elaborate and ſtudied work of devaſtation. The *humane reader*, whoſe judgment is not biaſſed by prejudice, or his reaſon blinded by an adherence to cuſtom, and whoſe feelings move in concert with my own, will *ſhudder* at the reflection; and to every ſportſman looking with the eye of extreme pleaſure upon the excellencies of the animal (whoſe ſufferings I lament,) do I appeal for a juſtification of the warmth I have been naturally prompted to diſplay on the occaſion. And in PITY to a *ſpecies* ſo eminently entitled to every degree of MERCY, CARE, and ATTENTION, let us hope (as we are now become more reformed in our minds, and rectified in our judgments) that this DAMNABLE doctrine may be univerſally *exploded* and *buried* in ETERNAL OBLIVION.

Let it then be underſtood the *poll evil* originates in a *tumour* ſituate as before deſcribed; and generally proceeds from injuries ſuſtained on that part by blows, bruiſes, or ſuch frequent and exceſſive friction from large or heavy harneſs as may ſufficiently irritate the part to provoke a formation of matter, as has been explained in the preceding article. If it is early obſerved, let the ſeat of pain be very frequently fomented with vinegar made warm, for at leaſt a quarter of an hour, rubbing upon the part immediately after about an ounce of camphorated ſpirits of wine, and then bandaging over the part a double flannel dipped in the vinegar, warm as before.

Should the ſwelling refuſe SUBMISSION to this treatment, after a regular perſeverance for eight-and-forty-hours, continuing to enlarge itſelf, and diſplay invincible ſymptoms of maturation, make no farther attempt by REPELLENTS to oppoſe the progreſs of NATURE; ſuch obſtinacy will never prevail: therefore contribute your early and cheerful aſſiſtance to promote a ſpeedy ſuppuration. For this purpoſe let the following *poultice* be immediately applied and repeated twice every day, till an aperture or opening is effected in the abſceſs:

Take

TAKE of camomile flowers, turnips, and coarſe bread, about equal quantities; boil the camomile and turnips in a ſufficient quantity of water, till the latter are ſoft enough to bruiſe altogether; then ſtir in four ounces of white lily root, (beat to a paſte in the mortar;) and, laſtly, add, while hot, three or four ounces of lard, and two of common turpentine.

This application ſhould be made as warm as the nature of the caſe will admit, that it may the better fulfil the intent of relaxing the veſſels, increaſing their circumference, and promoting the ſpeedy flux of matter to this particular part. So ſoon as an opening appears, let it be enlarged ſufficiently to enſure a diſcharge, and prevent the retention of any improper portion of matter; and continue to proceed with the cure according to the ſtate of the caſe, collecting your informations from the variety of directions extenſively given under the different head of *wounds*, *ulcers*, *fiſtula*, and *tumours*; to the laſt of which we now proceed.

CLASS V.

TUMOURS, WARBLES, NAVELGALLS, AND SITFASTS.

TUMOURS

ARE of many and various kinds, according to their different cauſes and ſituations; as the œdematous, ſteatomous, encyſted, and ſcrofulous; but as the ſeparate and diſtinct explanations of theſe would lead the reader into *anatomical* diſquiſitions *foreign* to, and very far beyond, the *limits* preſcribed for the completion of this work (which is intended for general comprehenſion,) I ſhall make a curſory REMARK upon *each*, and proceed to a minute inveſtigation of the SIMPLE TUMOUR coming ſo conſtantly under common obſervation and manangement. The *œdematous* and *encyſted tumours* are nearly ſynonymous, originating in a cyſt or bag, containing a kind of ichorous bloody ſanies, or gelatinous fluid; which being evacuated, the cyſt does not always ſubmit to digeſtives or eſcharotics, but muſt be extirpated with the knife, and cured as a common wound; for the completion of which ample DIRECTIONS may be found in the preceding claſs under that head.

The STEATOMOUS are thoſe tumours that form on different parts, and paſs in general under the denomination of wens, containing when opened or extracted, a ſubſtance not unlike ſuet in its earlieſt ſtate, when hardly cold: neither of the above are expected to ſubmit to any topical application, unleſs upon the very firſt obſervation; when an attempt may be made by the moſt powerful *repellents*, ſpecified in many of the preceding pages, and a ſmall portion

tion of the ſtrongeſt *mercurial ointment* rubbed in every night, for a conſiderable length of time; but even to this there is no *hope* of *ſubmiſſion*, unleſs in the firſt ſtage of its infancy: nor can any RADICAL CURE be in general obtained but by *inſtrumental* extirpation. As this muſt be unavoidably attended with loſs of time, and a proportional ſhare of danger, if ſeated upon or interſected by the muſcular parts, perhaps it may be moſt prudent to omit the experiment and ſubmit it to chance.

SCROFULOUS TUMOURS are, ſuch as originate in ſcorbutic or hereditary taints, and increaſe or diminiſh according to the ſtate or acrimony of the blood; they are therefore more than any of the others dependant upon external application, and particularly the *mercurial unguent* juſt before deſcribed, aſſiſted by a courſe of *mercurial* or *antimonial* ALTERATIVES, as may be diſcretionally ſelected from the chapters on thoſe ſubjects. As the mercurial ointment has been repeatedly recommended, it may not be inapplicable to introduce the mode of preparation:

TAKE quickſilver two ounces;
Lard ſix ounces;
Balſam of ſulphur half an ounce.
Rub the quickſilver with the balſam in a metal mortar till the globules diſappear; then add the lard by degrees, firſt made warm, and keep in a pot for uſe.

I now proceed to the *explanation* of a SIMPLE TUMOUR, or ABSCESS, taken in its ſingle view, as one effort of nature to relieve itſelf from the weight of an extravaſated fluid collected, and (the cauſe being inflammatory) become too tenacious for tranſpiration through the cutaneous paſſages or pores of the ſkin, and too viſcid to be again abſorbed or taken into the circulation. This is the principle of action, whether proceeding from the grumous ſtate of the blood obſtructing the finer paſſages, accumulating and acting by its *ſtimulus* upon the irritable parts, or from an extravaſation of fluid ejected from the vein or lymphatics, in conſequence of laceration from bruiſes, or ruptures from ſtrains. It has been a predominant and eſtabliſhed practice to attempt repulſion, even after the deciſive formation of matter, by the moſt powerful ſpirituous applications, thereby inflaming the integument and indurating the contents;

not

not without a very great probability of producing an *inveterate* ulcer, or *long-ſtanding* fiſtula.

In all applications, whether external or internal, REASON will prove a very uſeful aſſiſtant; pay due *reſpect* to the INDICATIONS of NATURE, ſolicit the INTERPOSITION of REASON, and in conjunction they will be found moſt admirable *auxiliaries* to the judicious EXERTIONS of ART. All *tumours* (proceeding from what cauſe ſoever) tending to certain maturation ſhould be expeditiouſly aſſiſted with very warm *fomentations*, compoſed of *camomile*, *marſhmallows*, *roſemary*, *lavender*, *wormwood*, *elder flowers*, or any two or three of the whole, the PROPERTIES of *ſtimulus* and *heat* being ſtill the ſame, and to be effected by a part as well as the entire.

After each time of uſing the *fomentation* apply a *poultice* of the ſuppurating kind; ſelecting from the following articles ſuch ingredients as may prove moſt applicable to the purpoſe:

Coarſe bread, boiled turnips, pollard or bran, camomile flowers, flour of muſtard, white lily root, (beat to a paſte) with an addition of turpentine, yellow baſilicon, and lard ſufficient to keep it moiſt.

Theſe applications muſt be regularly continued till the pliability of the tumour, and the fluctuation of matter, prove it in a proper ſtate for perforation. Let it then be carefully opened by a *ſuperficial inciſion* ſufficiently large to admit of ſuch diſcharge as the ſize of the abſceſs may require; dreſſing with the neceſſary introduction of *doſſils of lint*, well impregnated with the following DIGESTIVE, and covered with a POULTICE of mild ingredients for a few days, to encourage the diſcharge and form a convenient bed or covering for the wound.

STRONG DIGESTIVE.

TAKE bees wax three ounces, turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and ſpirits of turpentine, each two ounces; olive oil ſix ounces; melt the wax and Burgundy pitch in the oil over a ſlow fire; then take off and ſtir in the turpentine; and, when nearly cool, add the ſpirit by degrees, and incorporate well.

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The tents to be inſinuated, furniſhed with a portion of THIS *unguent* moderately warm, and introduced no larger than will leave ſufficient room to be placed in and extracted eaſily, thereby not impeding the incarnation. Should any fungus or proud fleſh render it neceſſary dreſs occaſionally with the PRECIPITATE OINTMENT (under the article of wounds,) and cover with a pledget of this STABLE DIGESTIVE, keeping your bandage always neat and firm, that the ſides or edges may be encouraged in their diſpoſition to unite or come into contact. So ſoon as the large ſtage of cure, the ſkinning over, is complete, immediately throw aſide all greaſy applications, and harden the ſurface firſt with equal parts of *tincture of myrrh* and *vinegar*, afterwards with *tincture of myrrh* alone. Should any eſchar of conſequence remain, and the hair not follow kindly, rub the part gently every night with a ſmall quantity of *camphorated ſpermaceti ointment*, the beſt article known to promote the return of the hair upon the knees or any other part.

So much has been ſaid, and ſo many inſtructions advanced, for the various dreſſings that may be found neceſſary, under the articles of WOUNDS, ULCERS, FISTULA, FOLL-EVIL, and TUMOURS, immediately ſucceeding each other, there cannot be (omitted) any thing more to add upon the ſubject; naturally concluding every PRACTITIONER or SUPERINTENDENT will *regulate* his applications and *vary* his dreſſings according to the ſtate or diſpoſition of the caſe before him.

WARBLES

Are thoſe ſmall ſwellings or tumours formed on the ſides, or ſome part of the back of a horſe, either by the exceſſive heat and friction in a long chace, the extreme preſſure of ſome hard or protuberant part in the ſtuffing of the ſaddle, or the edge of a narrow ſaddle cloth coming directly under the ſeat of the rider; and very frequently by the *cent. per cent.* care and caution of the ſadler, in the economical length of his girths; for, being ſometimes by much too ſhort, the buckles at either one ſide or the other ſit below the pad; or what is ſtill worſe, half on and half off; by which

which means the lower corners of the buckles conſtitute this inconvenience to a certainty, as I have repeatedly experienced. But let them proceed from which of theſe cauſes they may, I ſhall in the cure paſs over the SUBLIMITY of CAPT. BURDON's fertile invention of the "hot greaſy diſhclout," as unneceſſary; alſo BARTLET's *ſervility* and *ſterility* in echoing ſo GREASY an idea; but as every extenſive reader upon this ſubject muſt have obſerved "A Practical Treatiſe" may be compiled from GIBSON, BURDON, BRACKEN, and others, without coining a NEW THOUGHT, I ſhall forbear to animadvert upon the advantages of PLAGIARISM, and come to the proper treatment of the ſubject now before us; not omitting to obſerve how very difficult it may be to make it convenient in SOME COUNTRIES (and to SOME POCKETS) to boil a rump of beef or gammon of bacon, merely for the procuration of "a hot greaſy diſhclout" to effect the purpoſe: upon the force of this natural reflection, I relinquiſh the idea of enforcing ſo *difficult a proceſs*, and ſhall endeavour to furniſh ſuch SUBSTITUTES as will certainly prove more efficacious and ſatisfactory.

So ſoon as the ſaddle is taken off, after a ſevere chaſe, or hard journey, a good groom or hoſtler will be very minute in his examinations to diſcover whether an injury has been ſuſtained in this part or any other. He will inſtantly perceive, by the horſe's wincing, whether there is any defect from which a warble may ſpeedily enſue; if ſo, upon the firſt appearance, or earlieſt diſcovery, bathe three or four times a day with the following REPELLENT:

TAKE extract of Saturn half an ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine two ounces;
Soft water a quarter of a pint.
Mix the extract with the ſpirits, by ſhaking well together, and then add the water; or if theſe cannot be eaſily procured juſt at the time, ſubſtitute, for the moment, of vinegar and brandy equal parts; but the ſtronger muſt be obtained ſo ſoon as poſſible, and perſevered in till the tumour is diſpelled.

The original cauſe of the warble muſt be likewiſe diſcovered and removed, to prevent a repetition upon the ſame part, from which, or the continuation, a SITFAST will inevitably enſue.

NAVEL

NAVEL GALLS

ARE, in the firſt inſtance, *tumours* formed upon the *vertebræ* or *ſpine*, and cauſed by a deficiency (or ſcarcity of ſtuffing on each ſide the pad,) at the back part of the ſaddle: which letting the tree come into cloſe contact with the back bone the parts become bruiſed by the ſevere preſſure and conſtant friction; an inflammation ſucceeds, and produces a ſwelling of the encyſted kind, containing a gelatinous fluid, which, if not treated with frequent repetitions of the following repellent lotions, upon the earlieſt diſcovery, will not ſubmit to this mode of application.

TAKE Mindererus's ſpirit,
Camphorated ſpirits,
Common brandy,
And verjuice or beſt vinegar, of each equal parts.

Or,

TAKE ſal armoniac three drachms;
Diſtilled vinegar four ounces;
Britiſh brandy half a gill.—Mix.

Should theſe fail of ſucceſs, the evacuation muſt be ſolicited by gentle emollients, as warm *fomentations* (before deſcribed,) and ſoftening *poultices*. Upon its arriving at a proper degree of maturity, let the neceſſary inciſion be made ſuperficially (not in the ſtyle recommended by GIBSON, of "cutting down to the quick,") and the cyſt or bag, extracted with its contents if EASILY practicable; if not the preſent extraction (mentioned by ſome as neceſſary) is in fact ſuperfluous and nugatory; as it becomes immediately extraneous, and of courſe putrifies and ſloughs off with the dreſſings. After all the various inſtructions laid down for the different applications, under a multiplicity of preceding articles, forming a regular chain of connexion, any farther addition muſt be unneceſſary, ONE hint only excepted, viz. in the treatment of any, or all, where the vacuums are large, and the diſcharge ſluggiſh, from the mouths of the veſſels being plugged by a viſcidity of the matter; or thin and ichorous, from a languor and coldneſs of the parts, a frequent uſe of the following DETERGENT will both cleanſe and ſtimulate, ſo as to remove

remove the obſtruction in the firſt inſtance, and promote a proper diſcharge in the other:

TAKE of white vitriol and ſugar of lead each three drachms;
Spring water half a pint;
Tincture of myrrh one ounce—Mix.

And in all caſes where the fungus or proud fleſh does not *ſubmit* to the *precipitate ointment*, pledgets of dry lint under the digeſtives, or applications of the above lotion, a ſmall portion of the *red precipitate*, white or blue vitriol (very finely powdered,) muſt be occaſionally ſprinkled over the excreſcences, but not with the uſual hand of indiſcretion, otherwiſe your corroſive in that caſe becomes a *cauſtic*; a calloſity is conſequently occaſioned, and your imprudent and miſapplied remedy becomes worſe than the diſeaſe.

A SITFAST

Is the integument or hide of a horſe become entirely callous or inſenſible, after the tumour called a WARBLE is repelled and taken up into the circulation, or has tranſpired in a natural evacuation, or circular oozing, ſurrounding the calloſity termed a SITFAST. In ſome little time the hair comes off, and it bears the appearance of a foreign ſolid ſubſtance, fixed in the centre of what ſeems to be a ſuperficial wound. For this ſimple and very trifling complaint there is but one certain and expeditious cure. All applications to ſoften the eſchar will prove of no utility, *ſcarifications* will be tedious, and often ineffectual; to prevent therefore a loſs of time by ſuch fruitleſs attempts, let it be clearly and finally underſtood it can be effected only by EXTIRPATION; an operation ſo very trifling it will not admit of a moment's heſitation, and may be taken off with a common penknife, and healed as a ſuperficial wound. But the moſt ready and leſs painful method of taking it off is by juſt raiſing either edge till it can be taken hold of with a pair of common pincers; when, by leaning them to any ſide, you have an immediate fulcrum, or lever, and ſeparate it inſtantaneouſly without pain or inconvenience. After the extirpation it may be treated as a ſimple ſuperficial laceration, and may in general be healed by a frequent application of *Friar's balſam*, *tincture of myrrh*, or, in very trifling caſes, with a little *common brandy*.

But

But after the cure care ſhould always be taken to guard the cicatrix in its infancy, and prevent the buckle of the girth from coming into direct contact with the injured part, not only till the ſurface is ſufficiently hardened to render a repetition unlikely, but upon all future occaſions. And here it cannot prove inapplicable to remind every *horſeman*, the buckle of the girth ſhould *never* be permitted below the pad of the ſaddle on either ſide; a circumſtance that never occurs with experienced *ſportſmen*, who well know, from the extreme preſſure, and conſtant friction of ſo ſharp a body upon the integuments in hard chaſes, or long journies, *warbles* or *ſitfaſts* muſt inevitably enſue.

CLASS

CLASS VI.

COLDS, COUGHS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, BROKEN WIND, AND CONSUMPTION.

COLDS

ARE a ſpecies of diſeaſe not only acquired by different means, but likewiſe very different in their effects; both which we ſhall endeavour to elucidate in a manner much more extenſive and ſatisfactory than any that have gone before us. COLDS are in general more frequently the effect of neglect than chance, and are moſtly acquired by the *ſtupidity* or *inattention* of thoſe to whoſe care the *horſe* is unavoidably intruſted. The various means by which colds are caught, in either man or beaſt, we naturally ſuppoſe to be ſo well underſtood, that a minute inveſtigator of the operations of nature would conclude any explanation upon this ſubject entirely ſuperfluous. But as there doubtleſs are many juvenile ſportſmen, who, in the very zenith of ſublunary enjoyment and conſtant purſuit of pleaſure, never afforded the ſubject a moment's conſideration, I ſhall point out ſuch CAUSES as are moſt likely to produce the variety of effects we ſhall afterwards proceed to explain.

When a HORSE, after being rode hard, and in a high ſtate of perſpiration, is ſuffered to ſtand ſtill, (particularly in the winter ſeaſon, or in bad weather) to drink cold water in this ſtate; placed in an open ſtable in ſuch ſituation; left after a wet and dirty journey to dry in that condition; or his cloth-

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ing left off at an improper ſeaſon; it is very natural to conclude the *groom* is a KNAVE, the *hoſtler* a FOOL, or the *maſter* a MADMAN. And although theſe circumſtances ſeem little likely to occur by the frailty of one, or the folly of the other, yet the experienced ſportſman and traveller, who ſeldom move without the eye of obſervation, will convince you they (among a variety of additional impoſitions) happen every day. Having here obliquely remarked what I naturally conclude is almoſt univerſally known, I ſhall be ſtudiouſly anxious to explain the nature of colds, and their different effects, ſo as to urge the neceſſity of their being perfectly underſtood, that prevention in future may become an object of attention

The proceſs of Nature we allude to, in the appellation of COLD, is a general obſtruction of the cutaneous paſſages or pores of the ſkin, formed for the tranſpiration of perſpirable matter, proportionally emitted from every part of the frame, and intended to expel that ſuperfluous moiſture by an almoſt inſenſible evacuation. But this exertion of Nature being totally ſuppreſſed, by a ſudden collapſion, or cloſing of the pores, from one of the cauſes before deſcribed, the perſpirable matter is prevented in its natural courſe, and returned upon the body in a preternatural and morbid ſtate.

We now come to the miſchievous effect, according to the degree of inveteracy or infection of the attack. The moſt penetrating and acrimonious particles immediately make their paſſage to the blood veſſels; and, intermixing with the maſs, produce different degrees of diſeaſe, acting differently upon different ſubjects; the injury ſuſtained being in ſome reſpects regulated by the degree of heat or perſpiration the horſe was in at the time of being expoſed to the original cauſe. This circumſtance once collected, upon the foundation of ſuch inquiries, ſome idea may be formed of its probable duration and ſeverity. The effects of cold are not only ſoon diſcovered where there is a conſtant attention and care, but an obſervation may be very early made to what part it more immediately directs its attack. For inſtance, if the nervous ſyſtem is the moſt irritable, you ſpeedily perceive it in the EYES; if the glandular, upon the NECK, THROAT, under the EARS, or in the HEAD; if more particularly upon the blood (in which both the veſſels and their contents are concerned) the whole ſyſtem of circulation being affected, you ſoon diſcover its ſeat to be taken upon the LUNGS; and will perceive it diſplayed more or leſs in a COUGH, or difficulty

of breathing, according to the ſeverity of attack, from the proportion of perſpirable matter repelled (become morbid) and compulſively abſorbed into the circulation. So ſoon as the horſe is in this ſtate a ſymptomatic fever attends, which is to be underſtood no more than a degree of febrile heat, or irritability dependant on the original cauſe, which gradually ceaſes as the primary diſeaſe is found to decline.

The blood in all theſe inſtances becomes languid and enfeebled by its encreaſe and incumbrance, whilſt its velocity is preternaturally compelled in the ſtricture of the veſſels, upon their over-accumulated content, which palpably conſtitute the obſtruction and produce the fever. Having traced the very principle of colds to their original cauſe, and pointed out their different effects upon the *eyes*, *glands*, *lungs*, and *circulation*, I ſhall proceed firſt to that kind of cold fixed on the lungs, diſtinguiſhed by COUGH, and its conſequences, enlarging upon the other two, when we come to treat on their ſeparate claſſes, under the diſorders of the eyes and ſtrangles, or tumours upon the glands. I ſhall therefore take this complaint in its firſt ſtage, when it is early diſcovered by an induſtrious ſervant or attentive maſter, and generally ſubmits to immediate care and ſimple remedies; particularly if proper reſpect is paid to the excellent maxim of "never letting alone till to-morrow what may be done to-"day;" for blood ſhould be inſtantly taken away according to ſymptoms, ſize, ſtate, and condition. Be accurate in quantity, and preſerve it a few hours to aſcertain its ſtate; if livid, or black, with a coat of ſize upon its ſurface, you have evident demonſtration of its VISCIDITY and obſtructed circulation through the finer veſſels of the LUNGS. In three or four hours after bleeding give a maſh of bran and oats equal parts, upon which pour boiling water ſufficient; then ſtir in *unadulterated* aniſeed and liquorice powders each one ounce, and of honey four. In two hours after the maſh give a gallon or ſix quarts of ſoft water moderately warm, in which have been diſſolved two ounces of NITRE. Let the maſhes be continued every night and morning, giving a moderate feed of dry oats in the middle of the day, good ſweet hay in ſmall quantities, and the ſame proportion of *nitre* to be repeated in the water after each maſh. To theſe muſt be added the neceſſary regulations of GOOD dreſſing and GENTLE exerciſe, which in general ſoon effect the cure of ſuch COLDS as are counteracted upon the firſt attack.

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On the contrary, ſhould time or circumſtances have prevented thoſe early advantages, the attack has been neglected, and the diſorder made a rapid progreſs; ſhould the COUGH be *violent* and conſtant, the horſe very dull and heavy, declining his food, and the ſymptomatic fever run high, the blood will conſequently prove as before deſcribed. In ſuch caſe the ſymptoms will perhaps not immediately ſubmit to the above plan ſo ſoon as may be wiſhed or expected, therefore repeat your *bleeding* in two or three days at fartheſt, according to the ſtate and neceſſity, altering the maſhes to equal parts of *malt* and *bran*, ſcalded with boiling water; when nearly cool enough for the manger, ſtir in of *elecampane*, *aniſeed* and *liquorice* powders, each one ounce; let this be repeated every night and morning, continuing the noon-feed dry, and the *nitre* two ounces in the water, as before directed.

Let it be remembered, for conſolation, that COLDS or COUGHS thus treated, before they have been ſuffered by neglect or penury to become obdurate by long ſtanding, generally ſubmit to a very ſhort courſe of trouble or expenſe; whilſt tardineſs in procuring expeditious relief is often productive of events that no future aſſiduity can relieve. By immediate *bleeding* the obſtruction is conſequently reduced, and the circulation promoted; rarefaction is effected, and the ſtricture upon the veſſels removed by the warm maſhes and cordials; the irritating mucus engendered by the inflamed glands is likewiſe diveſted of its acrimony, and the preſſure upon the lungs reduced by relaxing and leſſening the contents of the body. Under theſe advantages you are eaſed of the complaint almoſt immediately, or a critical diſcharge comes on at the noſtrils, and terminates in a few days, what neglected ſoon conſtitutes a confirmed COUGH, ASTHMA, BROKEN WIND, or CONSUMPTION.

In reſpect to theſe diſorders, their deſcriptions (or rather the different conjectures) have been ſo extended, turned, twiſted, and mutilated, in their tranſmiſſions from one *author* to *another*, that it is natural to ſuppoſe no true ſtate of either could be aſcertained, or any thing ſatisfactory advanced upon the ſubject. We have the authority of a century paſt to prove they are cauſed by "the impetuoſity "of the blood's ruſhing into the lungs," *or*, "in the air "veſſels," *or*, "in blood veſſels," *or*, "in tubercles, or in

"ulcers," *or*, "in too full feeding," &c. BARTLET quotes from GIBSON, who refers you to MARKHAM, or SOLLEYSELL, and BRACKEN to BURDON, and so on *ad infinitum*. We are likewise told "the three last distempers "are in general incurable:" you are then instructed to proceed with mercurial physic, giving, in the intermediate days, the "cinnabar balls; if they fail try alterative pur- "ges; to these follow cordial balls, with balsams of Peru "and sulphur, flowers of Benjamin, squills, tar, &c. one "to be continued a week or ten days, another a fort- "night, and a third for two months *or longer*." When having made this hopeful and *expensive* tour through almost all "the MATERIA MEDICA to cure what is "in general "incurable," you may enjoy the pleasing sensation of knocking your horse on the head, and most feelingly acknowledge "the remedy worse than the disease."

I shall endeavour to avoid this beaten track of duplicity, and not amuse my readers in every page with "GIBSON "directs this," or "BARTLET the other," but communicate some instructions from the dictates of NATURE AND REASON, who have been hitherto most infamously treated, and most shamefully abandoned through every system of equestrian medical practice. In conjunction with this it may not be inapplicable to introduce a few observations respecting the mode of administration I have long since adopted, and endeavoured to strengthen upon every opportunity. For instance, to condemn and explode upon every possible occasion the old and slovenly method of giving medicines of almost every kind in DRINKS, and the equally favourite administration of GLYSTERS, where they can by any means be avoided; (which forty-nine times out of fifty they very well may) always preferring their incorporation with a *mash*, or the contents in a *ball*, where circumstances will permit.

But this plan generally meets opposition from the VULCANIAN ADVOCATES for ancient practice, who would as soon relinquish their leathern aprons as their opinions. The prodigious and consequential ceremony of providing the *ale*, *powders*, *twitch*, *horn*, and *apparatus*, with the additional pleasure of wasting or spilling half the contents, are professional DIGNITIES not to be readily given up; more particularly the *operator*'s privilege of drinking a part of the *ale* or *strong beer*, to be perfectly convinced it is not TOO

STALE

STALE for the purpoſe. To bring this digreſſion to a ſpeedy criſis, I ſhall only beg leave to add that twenty years ſince, obſerving the general plague in giving drinks, the conſtant and unavoidable waſte in the operation, added to the palpable abſurdity of giving the moſt nauſeous medicines in a liquid form, to conſtitute an unneceſſary ſickneſs to the animal, made me reject the practice, determining to adopt a method more rational, neat, and conſiſtent, ſo far as my own advice or influence extended. To this circumſtance may be attributed the very few drinks preſcribed or recommended in the courſe of this work: the aukward adminiſtration of glyſters is likewiſe rejected, but where they are palpably neceſſary, and even then the bag and pipe ſhould be the vehicle for injection; the *ſyringe* being an invention of abſolute abſurdity, and fit only for ſuch practitioners as are profeſſed advocates for FUNDAMENTAL ELECTRICITY.

We come immediately from this digreſſion to the treatment of obſtinate coughs, of which there are two diſtinct kinds in effect, though proceeding from the very ſame cauſe; whether the reſult of neglect at the original attack, or inflexibility and non-ſubmiſſion to the mode of practice before recommended, and regularly perſevered in. The one may be conſidered a looſe and almoſt continual cough, increaſing to violence upon the leaſt motion, whilſt the diſtinction is eaſily made by attending to ſymptoms; the other is a ſhort dry cough, preceded by a huſky kind of wheezing, as if reſpiration was ſhortened or obſtructed by fragments of *hay* or *corn* retained in the paſſage. This is the kind of cough called *aſthma* by thoſe writers who have preceded us, and for which *mercurial* purges have been recommended, and may perhaps come forward with more propriety after the adminiſtration of a courſe of the following balls, ſhould they fail in the deſired effect. BLEEDING muſt be firſt performed, and occaſionally repeated in ſmall quantities, till the glandular inflammation and irritability is reduced, and the blood is ſo attenuated or diveſted of its viſcidity, by the conſtant and invariable repetition of the *nitre*, that the circulation may be more freely promoted through the finer veſſels of the lungs; as from the obſtructions in thoſe finer paſſages all the difficulties proceed. *Bleeding* having been performed with the neceſſary circumſpection as to quantity, let your two ounces of *nitre* be given

given without the moſt trifling remiſſion, every night and morning in the water, as particularized in the firſt ſtage of the diſorder, continuing one of the following balls every morning for a fortnight or three weeks, that a fair and deciſive trial may be obtained.

DETERGENT PECTORAL BALL.

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap, aniſeed, and liquorice powders, each five ounces;
Barbadoes tar ſix ounces;
Gum ammoniacum three ounces;
Balſam of Tolu one ounce;
Honey (if required) to make a maſs; which divide into a dozen balls.

If the complaint ſhould continue predominant in all its ſymptoms, notwithſtanding theſe efforts to relieve, BLEEDING muſt be repeated; two doſes of *mercurial* phyſic may be given eight days apart, and prepared by the addition of a drachm and a half of calomel to either of the balls (under the articles of purging) beſt calculated for the horſe's ſtrength and condition. After which repeat the above pectoral balls, with the addition of gum myrrh, Benjamin, and Venice turpentine, each two ounces; dividing the maſs into balls of two ounces each, repeating them every morning till the above proportion (with theſe additions) are totally conſumed.

The long loud hollow COUGH that is almoſt inceſſant, and continually increaſing upon MOTION or the leaſt hurry in exerciſe, proceeds equally from irritability and the action of the ſlimy mucus upon the glands in reſpiration, as well as the viſcidity and coheſion of the blood through the finer paſſages. This kind of cough I have ever obſerved to ſubmit with leſs difficulty than the ASTHMATIC, requiring only ſteady and regular perſeverance in the plan now laid down to obtain a certain, and, in all probability, a ſpeedy cure. The improvement upon the *cordial ball* of BRACKEN, (ſo rigidly adhered to by all thoſe advocates incapable of leaving the beaten track, or judging for themſelves) will be cheerfully acknowledeed by every judicious and impartial obſerver, who will readily coincide with me in rejecting the *brimſtone*, *turmeric*, and *ſugarcandy*, as articles very little adequate to the taſk they were aſſigned. In this caſe,

as

as in the other, *bleeding* muſt take the lead, followed by a maſh compounded of equal parts of *bran* and *oats*, into which muſt be ſtirred and diſſolved, while hot, *honey* four ounces; and this repeated every night, with the two ounces of *nitre* in the water, (as repeatedly directed) without intermiſſion, every night and morning.

PECTORAL CORDIAL BALL.

TAKE Turkey figs, Spaniſh liquorice, aniſeed, and liquorice powders, each four ounces;
Carraway ſeeds, elecampane, and aniſated balſam, each two ounces;
Saffron, ginger (in powder,) and oil of aniſeed, each ſix drachms;
Honey ſufficient to form the maſs; and divide into twelve balls; of which let one be given every morning.

The figs and ſaffron are to be beat to a paſte in the mortar, previous to their incorporation with the other articles, the Spaniſh liquorice is to be ſoftened over the fire, by boiling in a ſmall quantity of ſpring water, and the whole of the ingredients mixed in a manner well underſtood by thoſe generally concerned in ſuch preparations. Theſe balls are powerfully *cordial* and *reſtorative*; they promote glandular excretion, warm and ſtimulate the ſtomach to the expulſion of wind, enliven the circulation, and invigorate the whole frame, as has been ſufficiently aſcertained by their inſtantaneous effect in the chaſe, where their excellence has been repeatedly eſtabliſhed; but more particularly in deep ſwampy countries, when, after a *ſevere burſt*, or a repetition of *ſtrong leaps*, the horſe has been ſo off his wind, or, in fact, Nature ſo exhauſted, as not to be able to proceed a ſtroke farther; the immediate adminiſtration of a SINGLE BALL has not only afforded inſtant relief, but the horſe gone through the day with his uſual alacrity. To ſay preciſely in what time the cure will be complete, is abſolutely impoſſible; the treatment here laid down, and the claſs of medicines preſcribed, will, with care and proper attention, perform all that can be expected from warm cordial pectorals.

PLEURISY

PLEURISY AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

To avoid thoſe unneceſſary diſtinctions generally made to ſwell the work, as well as the tedious repetitions introduced to form a plauſible but FALLACIOUS difference between diſeaſes bearing the ſtricteſt affinity, (not only originating in the ſame cauſe, but depending on the very ſame treatment for cure) I ſhall, in this claſs, proceed to the neceſſary obſervations upon what is termed PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, BROKEN WIND, and, laſtly, CONSUMPTION. The gradations or circumſtances of connexion are ſo regular from a *ſimple cold*, in the firſt inſtance, to the diſagreeable effects of the latter, as to form a ſufficient reaſon for bringing the whole into rational inveſtigation.

To ſteer clear of the trammels of imitation, I muſt avoid the beaten track of BARTLET, who tells you, "GIBSON "ſays the *pleuriſy* is an inflammation of the *pleura*;" but, as "no ghoſt need come from the grave to tell us that," we will go a little farther, and, inſtead of diverſifying and mutilating the ſymptoms to form a deceptive appearance of two diſtinct diſeaſes, I ſhall clearly prove them to be not only of the *ſame family*, but very *nearly* related; for, as the *pleura* is in the medical world univerſally known to be the membrane immediately covering the *lungs*, every reader may inſtantly form his own judgment whether the latter can become the principal ſeat of inflammation without the *pleura*'s being proportionally affected by the diſtention. I have not the leaſt doubt but this *theſis* will ſufficiently eſtabliſh its own weight to prevent a diverſity of opinions.

To exclude occaſion for more medical or anatomical definitions than are abſolutely unavoidable, it muſt ſuffice to ſay the diſtinction between the diſeaſes are too nice (in this animal) for certain diſcrimination; *either* diſplays ſymptoms common to *both*; and, as the treatment is exactly ſimilar in *each*, no inconvenience can ariſe from not deciſively fixing it upon *one* or the *other*, as in general they are *both* affected. I ſhall, in treating of both, enumerate the certain prognoſtics; but cannot ſo far attempt an impoſition upon the judgment as to form a ſtring of *imaginary* ſymptoms, and ſay (as ſome have done) that "he looks to the *right* with the *pleu-*

"*riſy*,

"*riſy*, and to the *left* with the *peripneumony*; that he *tries* to "lay down, then he *ſtarts* up;" and a multiplicity of *certainties equally curious*. But as MEN or WOMEN, labouring under the moſt acute diſeaſes, do not diſplay the *ſame* attitudes, or indulge in the *ſame* poſitions, no more do the different animals of which we now treat; but there are other predominant ſymptoms, and certain prognoſtics, that ſufficiently enable us to aſcertain the ſeat of diſeaſe, particularly in the inflammatory diſorders before us.

For inſtance—the horſe is exceedingly dull, heavy in the eyes, drops his heads, is reſtleſs, perpetually ſhifting his legs alternately; the fever comes on ſuddenly, and increaſes rapidly; his breathing is extremely difficult, the cough ſhort and laboured, exciting great pain. The mouth at firſt is parched and dry; but when a critical diſcharge iſſues from the noſtrils, in conſequence of a reduction of the ſymptomatic inflammation upon the glands of the head and throat, a ſlimy moiſture appears in the mouth likewiſe; his whole frame bearing evident proofs of univerſal oppreſſion, that ſeriouſly indicate the neceſſity of expeditious relief.

Having taken a conciſe but accurate view of the diſtemper in its external appearance, it becomes immediately neceſſary to go out of the *uſual track*, and explain the *cauſe* as well as the *ſymptoms* of diſeaſe. As the LUNGS are known to emit in health a greater proportion of perſpirable matter for tranſpiration than any other part, it conſequently follows that, upon either a partial or univerſal obſtruction or ſuppreſſion, they become (by the compulſive abſorption of that *very proportion*) the immediate ſeat of diſeaſe; and, where the blood is previouſly viſcid, or in an indifferent ſtate, its tendency to inflammation is *inſtantly* promoted by the morbidity of the obſtructed perſpirable matter, which being thrown back upon the *lungs*, they are ſo overloaded as to be rendered incapable of performing their functions, and paſſing it into the circulation; inflammation is then produced; which, according to the nature of the caſe and certainty of circumſtances, muſt terminate in ſuffocation, if ſuffered long to continue its progreſs without effectual attempts to relieve *Nature* from the burthen ſhe has accumulated. This diſeaſe may alſo be produced by violent exerciſe upon the *turf*, or exertions in the *field*, when the increaſed rapidity of circulation (by the action of the ſolids upon their contents,) propels the blood to the ſmaller paſſages with ſo great a degree of velocity as not only

only to produce immediate inflammation but ſometimes to rupture of the finer veſſels, from which BROKEN WIND or CONSUMPTION frequently proceeds.

A ſufficient quantity of blood muſt be *inſtantly* taken away, to unload the veſſels as much as the ſtrength will bear. After this operation have ready ſome bran and very ſweet hay cut ſmall, and ſcalded together, which place *hot* in the manger, that the FUMES may be imbibed as an internal fomentation to relax the rigidity of the glands, and excite a diſcharge from the noſtrils ſo ſoon as poſſible. The very nature of this caſe, and the danger to which the horſe is expoſed, ſufficiently point out the propriety and conſiſtency of exerting all poſſible alacrity to obtain relief, or counteract the diſeaſe in its *firſt ſtage*; therefore let the fumigation of ſcalded bran and hay be repeated every four or five hours, and the following decoction prepared without delay:

TAKE pearl barley, raiſins ſplit, and Turkey figs, ſliced, each ſix ounces;
Stick liquorice bruiſed, two ounces;
Boil in a gallon of water till reduced to three quarts; ſtrain off; and, while hot, ſtir in one pound of honey, and, when cold, a pint of diſtilled vinegar; giving an ounce of nitre in a pint of this decoction every four, five, or ſix hours, according to the ſtate and inveteracy of diſeaſe.

If relief is not obtained ſo ſoon as expected, and the horſe is coſtive, give a glyſter, with

Two quarts of common gruel;
Coarſe ſugar ſix ounces;
Glauber ſalts four ounces;
Tincture of jalap two ounces;
And a quarter of a pint of olive oil.
This muſt be repeated in twenty-four hours, or oftner, if neceſſary.

Should (notwithſtanding theſe efforts to relieve) the ſymptoms continue equally predominant and alarming, not diſplaying the leaſt tendency to ſubmiſſion, after waiting a proper time for the deſirable effect of previous adminiſtrations, let the *bleeding* be repeated, and that in quantity proportioned to the neceſſity or ſeverity of ſymptoms, continuing the decoction and nitre every three or four hours, repeating the *glyſter*, if plentiful evacuations have not been obtained by the former injection.

The

The *diluting drink*, before preſcribed, is introduced here in preference to a ball, that its medicinal efficacy may be expeditiouſly conveyed to the ſeat of diſeaſe. So ſoon as the wiſhed-for advantages are obſerved, and the predominant and dangerous ſymptoms begin to ſubſide, when he labours leſs in *reſpiration*, is *briſker* in *appearance*, *heaves* leſs in the *flank*, *dungs frequently*, *ſtales freely*, *runs* at the *noſe*, *eats* his warm maſhes of ſcalded bran, with four ounces of honey to each, and will *drink* thin gruel for his common drink (in each draught of which ſhould be diſſolved two ounces of *cream of tartar*;) in ſhort, ſo ſoon as every appearance of DANGER is diſpelled, the management may be regulated in every particular by the inſtructions given under the article of COLD, in its earlieſt ſtage; giving *one* of the following *balls* every morning for a fortnight, leaving off the maſhes and diluting drink by degrees, varying the mode of treatment as circumſtances may dictate, or occaſion may require.

TAKE Caſtile ſoap ſix ounces;
Gum ammoniacum two ounces;
Aniſe and cummin ſeeds (in powder) each four ounces;
Honey ſufficient to form the maſs, which divide into a dozen balls.

To prevent any ill effects that may ariſe from the viſcidity of matter that has ſo long overloaded the veſſels of the lungs, or its acrimony, that may, by its retention there, ſo corrode or lacerate as to form an *ulcer*, or promote the growth of *knots* or *tubercles*, the beſt method will be, ſo ſoon as the horſe (with great care, gentle exerciſe, moderate and regular feeding) has acquired a tolerable proportion of his natural ſtrength, to put him upon the following gentle courſe of *phyſic*. And it will become more immediately neceſſary, where the horſe bears about him remnants of the diſtemper, either in a *gleet* from the *noſe*, *rattling* in his *throat*, difficulty of *breathing*, or *heaving* in the *flanks*.

Take ſuccotrine aloes nine drachms;
Rhubarb and jalap each a drachm and a half;
Gum ammoniacum, calomel, and ginger, each a drachm;
Oil of juniper ſixty drops;
Sirup of buckthorn ſufficient to make a ball.

Six clear days or more, if the horſe is weak, ſhould be allowed between each doſe, and the mode of management regulated

regulated by the inſtructions given under the article of Purging.

BROKEN WIND

Is a defect in the part of which we laſt treated, ſo that the tranſition from one to the other is both quick and natural; and ſorry I am to acknowledge, that, amidſt all the diſſections and minute inveſtigations that have taken place, no IMPROVEMENTS or DISCOVERIES have been made that can at all elucidate to *a certainty* the opinions long ſince gone forth and communicated upon this ſubject. The moſt eminent writers, as if determined in this particular to let us remain in "darkneſs viſible," tell us no more than that all their *ſtrict inquiries*, all their *attentive aſſiduity* and *inſpection*, will furniſh them with no better information than "they BELIEVE or "SUSPECT, the lungs by ſome means are *too large* for the "cavity of the cheſt, or the cheſt *too narrow* for the *lungs*." If this *curious* HYPOTHESIS can be once admitted, the preternatural enlargement of the lungs is, by ſuch reaſoning, confirmed a *paradoxical natural deformity*. An attempt to eſtabliſh ſo frail an idea would be ridiculous in the extreme; for horſes are in general ſo little ſeen with external deformities, that it would be a palpable proof of *ſterility* in *intellect* to ſuppoſe a conſtant and invariable deformity upon *any* part of the *viſcera*; particularly *upon the ſame* in every horſe labouring under this defect, and the *very* part ſo immediately neceſſary to all the officesof life: It is an opinion I ſhall never accede to, but am inclined to believe, by examining the matter a little *more attentively*, two very probable reaſons may be adduced tending to lead us to a much more RATIONAL opinion of the cauſe.

For inſtance, whether horſes who have been in the habit of *full* or *foul* feeding, with a very trifling portion of exerciſe, and without any internal cleanſing from evacuations, compulſively obtained by *purgatives* or *diuretics*, may not conſtantly engender a quantity of *viſcid*, *tough*, *phlegmatic* matter; which accumulating by ſlow degrees may ſo clog and fill up ſome of that infinity of minute paſſages with which the *lungs* are known to abound, as probably to obſtruct the air veſſels in their neceſſary expanſion for the office of reſpiration? And whether this very probable obſtruction, or partial ſuppreſſion, may not in ſudden, haſty, and long continued exertions,

rupture

rupture others, and by ſuch local deficiency affect the *elaſticity* of the *whole?* The probability, and indeed great appearance of this progreſs, has ever influenced me moſt forcibly to believe that ſuch obſtructions *once* formed, the evil accumulates, till a multiplicity of the veſſels become impervious, and render the *lungs*, by their conſtant accumulation and diſtinction, too rigid for the great and neceſſary purpoſe of reſpiration.

How far this probable ſyſtem of obſtruction may come into immediate contact with the judgment of others, I am yet to learn; the conjecture naturally ariſing from a ſerious and attentive inveſtigation of the caſe, is ſubmitted to public opinion, as a far more rational mode of explanation than to TRUMPET or RE-ECHO an abſurdity that "the lungs "are too large for the cheſt," or a ſtill greater, that "*foul* feeding has made the lungs *fat*," when a ſurvey of the ſubject will inſtantly demonſtrate the *carcaſe* to be evidently POOR.

Whichſoever conjecture may be right reſpecting the *cauſe*, one opinion is univerſal upon the *cure*, if it originates in a natural deformity; for, ſhould (according to the credulity of former writers) "the lungs be too large for the cheſt," or, "the cheſt too narrow for the lungs," the effect being directly the ſame, it is not in the power of art to furniſh a cure; the expenſe to obtain it being therefore ſuperfluous, it had better be avoided. That ſuch a defect may *ſometimes* occur, as a cheſt *too narrow* for *lungs* of an uncommon extenſion, that conſtitute naturally what are called thick-winded horſes, cannot be denied; and in thoſe caſes very little is to be expected from a hope of mitigation or cure.

It cannot but be obſerved what an anxious deſire a BROKEN-WINDED horſe always diſplays to obtain *water*—a ſelf-evident conviction he is rendered uneaſy by ſome glutinous adheſive internal ſubſtance, that inſtinct alone prompts the animal to expect drinking may waſh away: on the contrary, if, as BARTLET and GIBSON ſuppoſe, "the lungs are too large for the cheſt," every thing that increaſes the bulk of the *abdomen* or *viſcera* (and conſequently the preſſure upon the *diaphragm)* muſt increaſe the diſquietude, which is natural to believe from the ſagacity of animals in *other* inſtances, they would in *this* moſt carefully avoid.

If

If my HYPOTHESIS is founded in fact, (which circumſtances will not allow me the leaſt reaſon to doubt) a cure may certainly be expected, provided the attempt is made upon the dawn of the diſeaſe; but I will by no means admit the *probability* where the original cauſe has been of long ſtanding, and no attempt made to relieve. A little deliberation will convince every reader that a cure can originate only in ſuch adminiſtrations or claſs of medicines as are evidently calculated in their operations or effects to reach, cleanſe, and remove, obſtructions in the *very remote* ſeat of diſeaſe.

BLEEDING naturally ariſes out of this obſervation, and muſt be repeated at proper intervals, in moderate quantities, till diveſted of the coat of ſize and livid appearance, that are certain prognoſtics when the *lungs* are obſtructed either by *viſcidity* or *inflammation*. To promote the neceſſary evacuations in the firſt inſtance, to attenuate the viſcidity of the glutinous obſtructed matter, and to deterge the paſſages by a ſtimulation of the ſolids, are the only foundations upon which the hope or probability of a cure may be formed; therefore after bleeding go through a regular courſe of the mild purging balls (preſcribed after the horſe's recovery from the article laſt treated on;) they are ſlightly impregnated with *mercurial* particles, and, blended with the gums, form a moſt excellent medicine for the purpoſe. In three days after the operation of the third doſe begin with the following *detergent* balſamics, and continue to give one ball every morning, ſo long as may be thought neceſſary to form a fair opinion whether the advantage is gained or relief likely to be obtained.

TAKE of the beſt white ſoap eight ounces;
Gums guaiacum and ammoniacum each three ounces;
Myrrh and Benjamin, aniſeed and liquorice, each two ounces;
Balſam of Peru, Tolu, and oil of aniſeed, each half an ounce;
Barbadoes tar ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into twenty balls.

It is neceſſary to be ſtrictly obſerved that, during this courſe, *hay* and *water* are to be diſpenſed with a very ſparing hand, ſo as to prevent too great an accumulation in the *ſtomach* or *inteſtines*, that an obſervation may be made with the greateſt certainty, whether any hopes of ſucceſs from medicine

medicine may be juſtly entertained; if not farther expenſe will be unadviſable, as it will appear, after ſuch trial, an *incurable* malady at all events. The better to reconcile us to which, ſuch PALLIATIVES may be occaſionally put into uſe as will naturally be ſuggeſted by an attentive peruſal of this claſs, in which the diſeaſes of the *lungs* are the principal objects of inveſtigation.

At all events when a cough is become of long ſtanding, or the horſe perceived to labour under any of thoſe wheezings in exerciſe, or violent heaving in the flanks, that indicate an oppreſſed ſtate of the lungs or difficulty of reſpiration, the mode of feeding ſhould be regulated accordingly; upon a proper attention to which circumſtance, many of the conſequences evidently depend. For, whether as a preventive or cure, maſhes ſhould be occaſionally given, and gradually declined, till the food becomes regularly dry: hay ſhould be diſtributed in ſmall quantities, that the contents of the ſtomach may not be too much increaſed for gradual digeſtion. To horſes of this deſcription food ſhould be given that will afford the greateſt nutriment with the ſmalleſt quantity: on the contrary, ſo ſoon as the probability of ſuch defect is perceived, the horſe is *too generally* concluded of the leaſt value, and treated accordingly. Inſtead of mitigating the ſymptoms, they are conſtantly increaſed by the very means that ſhould be avoided; the fouleſt and moſt injurious food is liberally ſupplied—groſs clover hay—mixed chaff—and as much water as the animal chooſes to carry, are too often permitted, even without reſtraint, and the defect abſolutely encouraged to become habitual, inſtead of being alleviated, by the very means that reaſon dictates and diſcretion directs.—Upon this ſubject ſee farther obſervations hereafter.

CONSUMPTION

Is a diſeaſe or complication upon which very little need be introduced, but to keep up the appearance of form, and pay the neceſſary and expected compliment to cuſtom. No appellation, no deſcription of diſeaſe, has been more *hackneied*, more *proſtituted* and *perverted*, than the very name of CONSUMPTION; it has for ages been an excellent *maſk* of *myſtery* for the doubts of the FACULTY, and no bad explanatory ſubſtitute for the meaning of the *vulgar*, in all thoſe

thoſe internal decays of the human, ſpecies where the *chaſm* in the countenance of the DOCTOR, and the ambiguous ſhake of the head, (including the alternate conſtruction of hope and fear,) is intended to convince the anxious attendant that ſymptoms are *obſcured* by *circumſtances*, and *certainty* not to be *aſcertained*.

A conſumption may proceed from a nonperformance of the functions to which many parts of the animal ſtructure may be deſtined, not only from ruptures of the blood, or air veſſels in the lungs, (originating in cauſes repeatedly deſcribed,) terminating in *ulcers*, *tubercles*, and *calloſities*; but in a *ſcirrhoſity* of the *liver*, and *induration* of ſome of the *glandular* parts, and many other internal complaints or injuries to which the references, by ſymptoms remote from the ſeat of pain or diſeaſe, muſt be often deceptive, ſo as in ſome caſes to perplex more than direct. This being a very fair and candid ſtate of the caſe before us, the reader will do well to collect what information he can from his attentive obſervations; then compare them with the moſt predominant ſymptoms deſcribed under the heads of different diſeaſes, and ſo adjuſt his deciſion as to bring it into that claſs to which it bears the greateſt ſimilitude, and adopt a mode of treatment accordingly. To take this ſubject in as conciſe a view as poſſible, (let it proceed from whatever cauſe;) the courſe of *balſamic reſtoratives* and *detergent pectorals*, found under the heads of COLDS, COUGHS, and ſucceeding articles, with the aids of *bleeding*, *maſhes*, and ſuch other aſſiſtances as may be ſelected from the variety of preſcriptions and inſtructions ſo often repeated, render unneceſſary any farther obſervation or animadverſion upon this head.

CLASS

CLASS VII.

FEVERS, WORMS, AND JAUNDICE.

FEVERS.

THE obſervations and reflections that firſt induced me to perceive the abſolute neceſſity of ſome reformation in the practice of FARRIERY, never influenced me more in a conviction of that want, than did a thorough inveſtigation of the ſubject before us. For BARTLET, in his uſual *kind* and *eaſy* way, ſays "he *purpoſely avoids* giving deſcriptions "of diſeaſes, or ſo much as *gueſſing* at the cauſes *within* "which bring them about." What could have been his motive for "purpoſely" concealing what in "A Practical "Treatiſe" had *every right* to be revealed, I know not; and what his reaſons *could be*, I leave entirely to the private opinions of others, making public (upon THAT circumſtance) only ONE of my own; that whoever is a ſtranger to the origin of diſeaſe muſt be conſequently ſo to every method and rational ſyſtem of cure.

This being evidently clear to the meaneſt and moſt uncultivated comprehenſion, I muſt beg leave to obſerve how much on the contrary GIBSON has *ſuperlatively* obliged us in the very quinteſſence of prolixity and complication; for, with the reverſe of BARTLET's *reaſon* and want of patience, he has almoſt elaborately gone through what may be termed a complete ſyſtem of *imaginary* fevers; and regularly tranſferred the obſervation and language of ancient authors upon the diſeaſes of the human ſpecies to the conſtitution of quadrupeds. He not only tediouſly deſcribes the *ſimple* and *continued* fever; the *hectic*, *putrid*, and *peſtilential*; but, to prove his attachment to the ſubject, animadverts upon *quotidians*, *tertians*,

tertians, and *quartans*, enlarging ſeparately upon each; and concludes in an inexplicable jargon upon the whole.

As indeed does OSMER, (who, as before obſerved, wrote in later times) in what he calls "A Treatiſe on the Diſ-"eaſes and Lameneſs of Horſes;" though an attentive inſpection and peruſal, prove it decidedly a treatiſe upon the feet and ſhoeing; nothing being introduced either full or explanatory upon the *origin* or *cure* of any diſeaſe to which the horſe is ſubject, or any preciſe or regular method of treatment pointed out, the very few remedies ſlightly recommended, being left (in reſpect to quantity and proportion) entirely at the diſcretion of the reader.

In reſpect to fevers he includes all under the denomination of a *diſtemper*, and then gives you a deſcription of what he calls "five different claſſes or degrees of this diſeaſe" but, after minutely inveſtigating his explanations, I muſt confeſs them ſo replete with ſuppoſitious alternatives, and theoretical uncertainties, that they ſeem much more evidently calculated to perplex than enlighten a ſubject, that has hitherto been too much obſcured by the illiteracy of ſome, and the affected or political abſtruſeneſs of others. In fact, the purport of the inquiry is ſo entirely loſt in a variety of inapplicable digreſſions and incoherent ſtories, that not a ſingle clue is left by which the leaſt rational and authentic information is to be acquired, except "plentiful "*bleedings*, the unlimited uſe of ſaltpetre, and the inſertion "of rowels," even to the number of ſix or eight upon the ſame ſubject.

Every intelligent obſerver muſt be well convinced of the abſurdity of ſuch accumulation as GIBSON deſcribes, and the improbability (not to ſay, what might be very well juſtified, the *impoſſibility*) of diſcovering by no other means than *ſilent* ſymptoms and *ocular* inſpection (amounting to no kind of demonſtration) the origin, cauſe or indeed diſtemper itſelf, to which there is no *certain* diſtinction, or palpable proof of exiſtence. And when it is remembered there is no agency in the animal by which the particulars of his pain or diſtreſs can be communicated, every judicious and candid reader will admit the impracticability of diſcriminating between the variety of ſymptoms, by which alone all this FAMILY OF FEVERS are to be aſcertained. It may alſo be taken into conſideration, that animals of this claſs, from their ſimple diet and regular mode of living, cannot be ſubject to ſuch complicated diſorders, moſt of which, in the human

human ſpecies, evidently reſult from irregularity and indiſcretion. Bringing this combination of circumſtances into one point of view, I ſhall avail myſelf of the advantages naturally ariſing from obſervations upon the *political* abſtruſeneſs of one, and the *paradoxical* brightneſs or *technical obſcurity* of the other; reducing the whole claſs of febrile diſquietudes ſimply to two kinds, the ſymptomatic and inflammatory only.

A ſymptomatic fever is a degree of inflammatory and increaſed circulation, occaſioned by ſome diſtinct or local pain, and is not a diſorder *(ab origine)* within itſelf, but palpably the effect of, and dependent upon, ſome other for its production. This fever is ſo influenced by the cauſe, and ſo entirely regulated by its changes, either for *better* or *worſe*, as to be conſtantly reduced by an alleviation of the original complaint, and *totally* diſpelled by a removal of the diſeaſe, to which it is a concomitant. This fever being only a ſymptom of ſome other, (the mere effect of preternatural heat excited by extreme pain) and not a diſtinct diſeaſe, ſtands in need of no elucidation; let the original cauſe be removed, and the effect will ceaſe of courſe.

It has been repeatedly urged by authors of repute, that every fever is one and the ſame diſorder, appearing differently according to the various circumſtances it meets with in different conſtitutions. Much may be advanced in favour of this aſſertion; but, it not being our preſent purpoſe to enter upon the diſcuſſion of ſo extenſive a ſubject, we will contract it as much as the nature of the diſeaſe will admit, and venture to affirm the fever to which horſes are moſt ſubject is that diſtinct kind called inflammatory. To produce that preternatural heat or increaſed circulation, conſtituting what is termed fever, there muſt be ſome pre-exiſting cauſe, to diſcover the true ſeat of which great nicety of diſcrimination is unavoidably neceſſary; here is no information to be collected but by the *hand* and the *eye*; the firſt ſhould be ſanctioned by JUDGMENT and EXPERIENCE, the latter regulated by REASON and OBSERVATION.

For want of due attention to theſe ſalutary conſiderations, many fine and valuable horſes have been haſtily and dictatorially ſentenced to paſs that "bourn from whence no "traveller returns!" And here it can neither be thought inapplicable or intruſive to remind every perſon employed in the practice, under the denomination of FARRIER, that

frequently upon his *learned deciſion alone* depends the LIFE or DEATH of this moſt valuable animal. He ſhould not only be accurately nice in the diſcrimination of diſeaſe; but, by attending minutely to circumſtances, endeavour to develope the myſterious indications of Nature, cover all her wants, and ſtrengthen every effort; for ſhe is tenacious of her many powerful privileges, and will not bear too "inſolent a monitor." To become the more adequate to this taſk of integrity, he ſhould be anxiouſly careful to improve his judgment, and adopt the known qualities of medicines to the expectation of their effects; to have in view, upon every emergency, the operations from which certain or probable relief is to be obtained; and to promote thoſe ends by every *fair* and *gentle* means that may be juſtified by circumſtances or dictated by diſcretion.

To enter into a tedious medical diſquiſition upon the origin of fevers, their different degrees and effects, would exhauſt the *patience* of the moſt *patient* inquirer: I ſhall conſequently avoid ſo unentertaining a detail, and adhere to ſuch explanatory parts as become more immediately the objects of information. To enumerate the poſſible cauſes in which a fever may originate would be, in this work, equally impracticable; they are ſo much more ſymptomatic than ſelf-exiſting, that circumſtances and careful attention only muſt lead to the diſcovery.

There is not the leaſt doubt but a general cutaneous obſtruction, or ſudden conſtriction upon the perſpirable pores, (proceeding from what cauſe ſoever,) will conſtitute the foundation of every fever to which the animal can poſſibly be ſubject: the matter deſtined for perſpiration, being forcibly returned upon the veſſels, is abſorbed into the circulation; the blood being thus corrupted becomes viſcid, the paſſages are evidently overloaded, and Nature, by an increaſe of circulation in the velocity of the blood, endeavours to relieve herſelf from the oppreſſion, which in this diſeaſe ſhe ſo evidently labours under.

In reſpect to ſymptoms, the inſpection ſhould be made with care and attention; the general modes of inquiry are SUPERFICIAL, and the deciſion often FALLACIOUS. The pathognomonic, or certain ſigns, are an univerſal heat and diſordered pulſe, a palpable diſquietude and uneaſineſs, ſhifting from place to place; the horſe labours under difficult reſpiration, his mouth is very dry, his tongue parched and hot,

hot, he declines food but receives water; ſometimes ſeizes his hay with ſeeming eagerneſs, then drops it with diſappointment; the body is generally coſtive, and in the early ſtate of diſeaſe, there is a proportional obſtruction of urine. Let a fever proceed from whatever cauſe, the indications of cure are ſtill the ſame; diminiſh the preternatural heat to the degree that conſtitutes its healthy ſtate, remove all internal obſtructions, and, by a proper and judicious adminiſtration of medicines (calculated to ſubdue the original cauſe,) all dependant ſymptoms will certainly ſubſide.

The firſt neceſſary ſtep to a rectification of ſuch inflammatory or diſeaſed ſtate of the blood is a reduction in quantity, therefore inſtantly *bleed* according to ſtrength and circumſtances. If the horſe is *coſtive* in body, the excrements hard, dark in colour, and foul in ſmell; the ſymptoms of diſeaſe powerful, with ſtrong heaving in the flanks, do not delay the aſſiſtance of the following emollient glyſter, which, being compoſed of ingredients entirely DOMESTIC, may be moſt expeditiouſly provided.

TAKE water gruel two quarts;
Coarſe ſugar half a pound;
Common ſalt four ounces (or ſingle handful;)
Olive oil a quarter of a pint.—Mix together, and inject moderately warm.

This, by its gentle relaxing property, will probably promote deſirable evacuations in both ſtool and urine; being equal to any other that can be preſcribed for the purpoſe, however prepared with articles remote from preſent practice or difficult to be obtained. If obſtructions ſhould not be removed, or the neceſſary evacuations enſue, repeat the operation in four hours after; ſtrengthening your injection with two ounces of *lenitive electuary*, and three ounces of *Glauber ſalts*, both being diſſolved in the gruel. This will produce certain evacuations, as the firſt by its retention will have relaxed the indurated contents of the inteſtines, and rendered them ready for immediate expulſion, by the active power of the additional ſtimulants here preſcribed. In two or three hours after ſuch evacuations (or ſooner if ſeemingly requiſite) let a maſh of *ſcalded bran* be placed in the manger, to which, if he refuſes, a handful of oats may be added by way of inducement; if ſtill declined, let them be

be removed and a ſmall quantity of very ſweet hay be left in the rack. Let him be gently rubbed over, moderately clothed and well littered up with clean dry ſtraw, after giving him an ounce of *nitre* diſſolved in a ſmall draught of warm water, ſlightly impregnated with a proportion of thin gruel.

Previous to farther DIRECTIONS for the treatment of fevers, or INSTRUCTIONS for the preparation of medicine, it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to ſay ſomething upon the quality and indiſcriminate uſe of that excellent article *nitre*, the purpoſes of which are ſo frequently proſtituted in its general application by *all* claſſes and in *all* caſes, in compliment to BARTLET's *unlimited* eulogiums; who has not only, in a variety of inſtances blended it in compoſition with its *oppoſites* in *effect*, but ſtamped it with *his* opinion ſo great a ſpecific, that a few obſervations on its virtues and *real uſes* become immediately neceſſary to the propriety of its future adminiſtration being better underſtood.

OSMER was likewiſe ſo infatuated with its reported perfections, that he became an advocate for its unlimited utility, and, like his predeceſſors, pronounced it an infallible ſpecific for all thoſe diſorders he condeſcended to take a ſuperficial ſurvey of; urging the adminiſtration of it to almoſt any proportion upon every occaſion, though, in the very ſame page, he confeſſes ſome horſes "ſhall not be able to take the ſmal-"leſt quantity without being affected with *gripes*, or *cholic*, "therefore it is always beſt to begin with a ſmall quantity."

That it is *cooling*, allays *thirſt*, promotes the *ſecretions*, and is an uſual aſſiſtant likewiſe in a courſe of *alteratives*, is admitted; but how far it is eligible to give it in *fevers*, in the *very large* proportions recommended by BARTLET and OSMER, will be beſt decided by giving the matter a farther inveſtigation. For inſtance, he urges the adminiſtration of it to attenuate and thin the denſe ſizy blood, during the effect of inflammatory fevers; this property of attenuation being allowed, what muſt be the natural concluſion or conſequence of giving ſuch large quantities "*as three or four ounces three* "*times a day?*" Why, every *profeſſional man*, knowing the mode by which it *muſt* inevitably affect the ſyſtem of circulation, would naturally expect it to diſſolve the very craſſamentum of the blood, and reduce it to an abſolute *ſerum* or aqueous vapour.

That *nitre* has its peculiar good qualities and ſalutary effects, when *prudently* adminiſtered, no rational practitioner will

will ever deny; but the variety of experiments repeatedly made upon its efficacy, by the moſt eminent profeſſors ſince the practice of GIBSON, BRACKEN, and BARTLET, has undoubtedly deprived it of a *conſiderable portion* of its former eſtimation, and it is now reduced to that rank of merit only experimentally found to fall to its ſhare. Taking it therefore with the properties it is poſſeſſed of and entitled to, not looking up to it as the *grand arcanum* of infallibility or *medical idolization*, I venture to pronounce its good effects can only be obtained by judicious adminiſtrations of ſuch proportions as are properly calculated to promote the purpoſes for which they are deſigned. Its properties and effects being now more generally aſcertained than FORMERLY, the inconſiſtency of blending it (in large quantities) with medicines intended to promote perſpiration is palpably ſtriking; as it is well known to every medical practitioner its intermediation would rather tend to deſtroy the earneſt intent of the whole.

On the contrary, given in ſmall quantities of *half an ounce*, or *ounce*, once or twice a day in the beginning of fevers, with *good nurſing*, *moderate clothing*, *warm maſhes* and *diluting drinks* of thin gruel, it may frequently have a very good effect; but ſhould the predominant ſymptoms not ſubmit to that treatment, no *larger* doſes of *nitre* ſhould be ventured upon to hazard a too great and ſudden diſſolution of the blood, or an obſtruction to the critical perſpiration, upon which a ſpeedy cure very much depends.

Upon the non-ſubmiſſion of ſymptoms to theſe means, the following gentle ſyſtem muſt be adopted and regularly continued, to relax the rigidity of the pores, and produce a pliability of the ſurface, preparatory to the perſpirable criſis, which is now become neceſſary to ſolicit, by every proper medicine that can be offered for that purpoſe. To promote this, give one of the following balls, and let it be repeated every ſix or eight hours as may be found neceſſary:

TAKE mithridate ſix drachms;
Aniſeed and compound contrayerva powders each half an ounce:
Snake root (in powder) two drachms;
Salt of hartſhorn one drachm;
Sirup of ſaffron ſufficient to make a ball.

But where the adminiſtration of medicine in this form may be objected to, or a drink thought more convenient, the following may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead:

TAKE

TAKE of the ſtrong infuſion of camomile (commonly called camomile tea) half a pint;
Mindererus's ſpirit a quarter of a pint;
Saffron wine two ounces;
Antimonial wine one ounce.—Mix together.

This drink, or one of the above balls, may be continued every ſix or eight hours according to the emergency, till relief is obtained, or circumſtances urge an alteration in the mode of treatment. Small quantities of drink (about two quarts) ſhould be given once in three or four hours, prepared in the proportion of a quart of thick gruel to a gallon of water; in each draught of which may be given half an ounce of *nitre*, or an ounce of *cream of tartar*, with the farther addition of a quarter of a pint of the following acidulated liquid, ſeparately prepared for the purpoſe.

TAKE of good honey one pound;
Beſt vinegar a pint and a half; boil over the fire a few minutes, taking off the ſcum, and ſet by for uſe.

Should any ſwellings appear upon the glands of the head or neck, a cough come on, or a critical diſcharge be perceived at the noſtrils, keep the head warm that the flux may be promoted to that part.

If the predominant ſymptoms ſhould not ſubmit in four-and-twenty or ſix-and-thirty hours, attend to thoſe moſt alarming, and proceed to their mitigation accordingly; if ſtill coſtive, repeat the *laxative glyſter*, or the following drink:

TAKE Epſom ſalts and cream of tartar, each three ounces.
Soluble tartar one ounce; diſſolve in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel; then add tincture of jalap half an ounce, and tincture of ſenna two ounces.—Mix.

Should the cough increaſe *bleed* in proportion: if the urine is ſmall in quantity, high in colour, or depoſit a turbid ſediment upon being ſaved, give *nitre* frequently, and in ſmall proportions, as before directed. During all the tedious ceremony of indiſpoſition wait with patience, and attend to the indications of *Nature* more than the bewildered doubts and prognoſtics of the FARRIER, who knowing little of the *anatomical ſtructure*, leſs of the *animal economy*, and totally incapable

pable of forming any *conſiſtent* idea of the properties of medicine, ſtands a perplexed ſtranger to both *cauſes* and *events*, profeſſionally inſenſible to the foundation of either *hope* or *fear*.

In difficult and alarming caſes recourſe muſt always be had to the different preſcriptions introduced under their proper claſſes, *varying*, *increaſing*, and *diminiſhing*, the articles or proportions, according to the ſtate of ſymptoms or diſeaſe for which they are preſcribed. Upon a horſe's improvement, every ſign in *food*, *water*, *eaſe*, and *reſt*, is ſo evidently calculated to give ample proof of ſpeedy recovery, that any recital of circumſtances ſo readily diſtinguiſhed would be intirely ſuperfluous. Therefore naturally concluding every intelligent obſerver will plainly perceive, when his horſe is getting out of danger, how *ſoon* medicine is unneceſſary, and *when* perfectly recovered, I conſider it only neceſſary to obſerve, where the diſtemper has been violent, and the inflammatory ſymptoms ran high, ſo as to leave any perceptible taint upon either *eyes* or *lungs*, in a heavineſs upon the *firſt*, or an oppreſſion upon the *latter*, a courſe of mild purgatives ſelected from *the purging balls*, (No. 1, or 2,) p. 17, will be very neceſſary and advantageous; letting it be clearly underſtood that no ſuch plan is to be adopted if the termination of the diſorder ſhould happen in the ſevere part of the winter, when a courſe of *mild diuretics* is to be preferred, as particulariſed in p. 36; remembering that *neither* can be proceeded upon till the horſe is ſo much recovered in ſtrength and appearance as to render unneceſſary any fear of local or conſtitutional weakneſs. The mode of treatment here laid down, and ſtrenuouſly recommended, is a ſyſtem eſtabliſhed upon the principles of *reaſon* and *reformation*; not the effuſion of wild chimerical experiments, engendered by *folly* and promoted by *ignorance*, but a courſe of practice (expoſed to no lottery of *chance* or certainty of *danger*) the reſult of *attentive ſtudy*, *accurate* OBSERVATION, and *long* EXPERIENCE.

Having thus unavoidably enlarged upon the nature and treatment of ſuch *febrile* complaints as frequently come under common obſervation, I ſhall advert to the neceſſary conſideration of thoſe diſeaſes called *epidemic* or *malignant*; and are ſo termed from their being in general contagious or infectious, and at certain times local or fixed to particular parts of the kingdom; at other ſeaſons almoſt univerſal, bearing

bearing in either caſe the common term of "a diſtemper "among the horſes." As *epidemic* diſeaſes appear differently at different ſeaſons, varying in ſymptoms, for which no exact cauſe can be aſcertained or reaſon ſupported, but the exceſſive *drought* of one ſeaſon, or *denſe atmoſphere* of another, it muſt evidently appear that, under ſuch circumſtances, no accurate deſcription of correſponding ſymptoms can be collected from books without a very minute and proper attention to the nature of attack.

To theſe leading traits all the judgment and penetration of the FARRIER, or *ſuperintendant*, muſt be directed; for, as ſuch diſorders are in general complicated, and not diſtinguiſhable under any *particular* head, but partaking of *many*, every ſtriking ſymptom ſhould be well obſerved and diſtinguiſhed from its oppoſite, or claſſed with its concomitant, till a parallel being drawn between its moſt predominant features, ſome degree of certainty is aſcertained, to which claſs it bears the *greateſt* affinity, or to what head it *properly* belongs. And as this work abounds with medicinal aids, carefully adapted to *every* purpoſe, the reader cannot poſſibly be ſo deſtitute of comprehenſion, as not to be enabled (upon particular occaſions,) to make ſome neceſſary alterations, as the intent and effect of the medicines preſcribed are in general pointed out and explained.

We will, therefore, in conſequence of the great fatality attending EPIDEMIC diſorders, conclude they are more entitled to conſideration as *peſtilential* diſeaſe than any other: admitting this conception to be clear, it becomes neceſſary to ſay enough to make the ſubject ſufficiently underſtood, without protracting it to an extreme of medical *minutiæ* that cannot tend to render the matter more profitable or entertaining. In thoſe diſeaſes where the origin cannot be aſcertained the cure becomes a matter of greater obſcurity; but, in general, proceeding from whatever cauſe, the *blood* is in an impoveriſhed ſtate, and the *craſſamentum* found upon evacuation to be diſſolved (or liquefied) very much *below* the ſtandard of health; for, being deprived of the due proportion of its ſtimulative property, it becomes conſequently inadequate to its peculiar purpoſe of circulation. The whole *arterial* ſyſtem being thus deprived of its *natural* ſupply that ſhould be conveyed in proportional diſtributions to every part of the frame, becomes too feeble to ſuſtain the ſhock; and, ſinking under the *putrid* or *malignant miaſma*, diſplays the degree

gree of oppreſſion nature labours under in ſymptoms ſo very *uncertain*, that no literary deſcription can accurately correſpond with.

It will therefore (as repeatedly recommended) prove highly neceſſary to attend particularly to ſymptoms and proceed accordingly. At any rate *blood* ſhould be immediately drawn upon the very firſt appearance of diſeaſe (in QUANTITY correſponding with CONDITION,) that its *quality* may be the better aſcertained. Should obſtructions be obſerved in the body, they muſt be directly removed by gently ſtimulating or emollient *glyſters*; the appetite ſhould be attended to, and gratified in maſhes of *malt* and *bran*, *bran* and *oats*, or *plain bran*, ſtirring into either of the laſt, while hot, four ounces of *honey*. Common drink of gruel water, impregnated with *nitre* or *cream* of *tartar*, as before directed, may be given as occaſion requires. Every five, ſix, eight, or ten hours, (according to the ſtate and danger of the diſeaſe,) let one of the following ALEXIPHARMIC BALLS be adminiſtered, firſt removing any inteſtinal obſtruction of *ſtool* or *urine*, ſhould ſuch be preſent:

TAKE of Venice treacle ſix drachms;
Compound powder of contrayerva, ſnake root, ſaffron, and London philonium, each two drachms;
Sirup (if neceſſary) to make the ball.

Or where, in compliment to ancient practice, a drink may be preferred as more applicable or convenient, the following may be prepared;

TAKE of genuine Peruvian bark (in powder) ſix drachms;
Compound contrayerva and ſnake-root (in powder) each two drachms;
Saffron and ginger each half a drachm;
Beſt brandy a quarter of a pint;
Boiling water half a pint.

Let the ſaffron be cut very ſmall, and infuſed in the boiling water, covered cloſe for a quarter of an hour; then, having the other ingredients ready in a mortar, add the brandy firſt; and laſtly, mix with the infuſion of ſaffron, and give without waſte if poſſible.

In an hour after either the *ball* or *liquid* two or three quarts of the gruel drink may be given warm, and future proceedings

proceedings regulated by ſymptoms and circumſtances: increaſing appearances of DANGER muſt juſtify exertions of ALACRITY and FORTITUDE. Enlarge your quantities and multiply your doſes, aiding your judgment by frequent references to the different preſcriptions under ſimilar ſymptoms: proportion your medicines by the dictates of reaſon and the degree of hazard to which the patient is expoſed.

Should any critical ſwellings or formations of matter appear at the decline of *fever* or *epidemic* diſeaſe, their ſuppuration and diſcharge muſt be promoted by the rules laid down under thoſe heads; obſerving if a horſe diſplays in his general habit as (*eyes*, *heels*, &c.) a great degree of *foulneſs*, to embrace the firſt opportunity of carrying it off by the inſertion of a *rowel*, and regular courſe of either *antimonial* or *mercurial alteratives*, whichever on inquiry may appear moſt applicable to the caſe.

On the contrary, ſhould the original complaint ſo relax the ſtomach, impair the digeſtive powers, or debilitate the ſyſtem, as to produce an irregularity of habit, bearing alternate appearance of HEALTH and SICKNESS, correſponding in ſome degree with the *intermittents* or *agues* of our own ſpecies, *cordial ſtomachic reſtoratives* are the medicines upon which the expectation of cure may be with moſt certainty formed; therefore prepare the following balls:

TAKE of Peruvian bark (in powder) four ounces;
Mithridate (or diacordium) two ounces;
Winter's bark, ſnake root, and camomile (in powder) each one ounce;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into ſix balls.

Of theſe let one be given every night and morning, when the horſe is in a ſtate of temperance, perceptibly free from every appearance of extreme heat or cold, continuing them till double the above are taken, ſhould the caſe require it. Where a drink is preferred one of the balls may be gradually diſſolved in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel, to which may be added a common glaſs of good brandy. As there are no more caſes coming into an exact line of ſimilitude with thoſe we have now treated on, we of courſe come to ſuch as (from their frequent occurrence) rank in equal eſtimation.

WORMS.

WORMS.

WHAT inveterate obſtacles theſe inſects are to a horſe's improvement, where they have unluckily gained poſſeſſion, *time* and *experience* have ſufficiently demonſtrated. They are of ſo pernicious and deſtructive a tendency, that, having once ſecured a ſettlement in either ſtomach or inteſtines, the horſe becomes a prey to perpetual depredation till effectual methods are taken for their total extirpation. The worms with which horſes are ſo frequently perſecuted, are to appearance of many different ſorts and ſhapes; but the kinds moſt generally known and obſerved, are the two diſtinct kind of BOTS and the ASCARIDES or ſmall ſhort *worm*.

The different BOTS are remarkable for taking their ſeats as oppoſite to each other in the animal as they are in their own formation; for the BOT whoſe reſidence ſeems fixed in the *ſtomach*, and in the interſtices or folds, of which the eggs are ſaid to have been diſcovered, upon diſſection, is not at all unlike (in ſhape and make) the earth GRUB WORM, ſo ſingularly remarkable for its deſtructive havock upon the roots of the ſtrawberries, in large plantations, in the early part of the ſeaſon, particularly in dry ſprings. They are furniſhed not only with a complete pair of prominent tuſks, that grow horizontally from the head, having great power of compreſſion, and exceedingly ſharp at the point, but an infinity of legs ſo minutely fine, that even a momentary inſpection will inſtantly remove every degree of ſurpriſe at their cauſing ſuch excruciating pain upon a part ſo exquiſitely irritable as the nervous coat with which the internal membrane of the ſtomach is moſt delicately covered.

The ſecond ſort are ſeen frequently adhering to the rectum, or internal part of the fundament, in the action of voiding the excrements; and are often forced away with the contents. To give the reader a conception of theſe perfectly clear, it is impoſſible to communicate or receive a ſtronger idea than a formation directly midway between a very ſmall earth worm and a millepedes, or woodlouſe, partaking of the length of the former, and the feet of the latter, extremely ſharp, and exceedingly numerous. Immediately

mediately after their ejection they continue to writhe and twirl moſt rapidly upon the ſurface of the dung, bearing great affinity to the action of an eel when taken from its natural element and placed upon land.

There is alſo ſometimes ſeen adhering cloſely to the ſame parts, and diſcharged in the ſame manner, an indolent kind of BOT, appearing almoſt inanimate, that keeps its hold only by a point like the *leech*, and is in form, exactly like the *grub* or *worm*, that may be ſo plentifully extracted (by preſſure only) from thoſe prominences perceptible upon the backs of horned cattle during the hot months in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Thus much is introduced to prove the *variety* of thoſe inſects, in general ſo prejudicial to the frame when once they have gained admiſſion, or ſecured their ſeats; reſpecting which ſuch diverſity of opinions have been broached, and nothing finally ſatisfactory aſcertained of their origin, either in the human ſpecies or brute creation. Some avow their *animalculæ*, or *eggs*, to take place in the impurities of ſlimy mucus, accumulated in the ſtomach, and there brought to perfection; others aſſert their formation and conſequent progreſs to be carried on in the inteſtines; and many are not without belief that the *animalculæ*, or *eggs*, are conveyed into the body with a part of the vegetable world upon which they ſubſiſt, and there brought to their ſtate of perfection.

I ſhall barely venture to hint at the *poſſibility* of their undergoing (in ſhape or appearance) in the different parts of the body, as the *ſtomach*, *inteſtines*, or *rectum*, thoſe changes that we well know take place in the *ſilk-worm*, *caterpillar*, &c. *ſeeming* to conſtitute a different ſpecies, though the contrary is univerſally proved by even ocular demonſtration of the very act of *mutation*. As enlarging upon the great conſiſtency and probability of this circumſtance can only extend the field for imagination, without adding at all to the utility or elucidation of the ſubject, that indeterminate point ſhall remain undiſturbed, while we proceed to the more material inveſtigation of conſequences and cure.

Whatever doubts or opinions may have been held, or gone forth, reſpecting their origin or different kinds, one opinion has been long univerſal upon their effects; that is, where they have taken poſſeſſion for any length of time, or in

in any great degree as to number, no *care*, *art*, or *attention*, can give your horſe the appearance of HILARITY, HEALTH, and CONDITION. He is in perpetual anxiety for a conſtant ſupply of food or water, and in return but poorly repays the gratification; for, in the midſt of all, he ſeldom, or *indeed never*, looks well; after being ſome time a prey to them he gets low in fleſh, hard in his hide, his coat ſtares, he always ſeems dejected, ſweats upon trifling exerciſe, and that ſweat perceptibly unhealthy, and remarkably foul in effluvia.

The ſmaller kind of BOTS, and the ASCARIDES, or ſmall round worms, are attended in general with no other ſymptoms or inconveniences than the laſt deſcribed; on the contrary the BOTS, whoſe ſtation is ſuppoſed (hitherto) to be confined to the *ſtomach*, when ſtrong in number and come to maturity, are ſo ſevere in their operations that the great irritability of the part occaſions the moſt excruciating pain and predominant appearance of diſtreſs. The horſe is not only diſtreſſed with all the before mentioned proofs of bad ſtate of body and internal decay, but likewiſe to violent periodical pains, approaching to convulſions or ſeeming madneſs; he diſplays all the external ſymptoms of *gripes*, *ſpaſms* in the *ſtomach*, *ſtrangury*, nay even of a *complication* of *diſorders*; but where the evacuations of ſtool and urine are not ſuppreſſed, the original complaint may be attributed to this cauſe.

Of all the various methods that have been adopted in rational and regular practice (or the experiments under adventurous ſanction,) none can lay ſuch claim to approbation as that certain and indubitable cure—a courſe of *mercurial* phyſic. *Antimonials* and preparations of *tin* have had their advocates, as well as thoſe botanical deceptives, *rue*, *garlic*, *tanſy*, *ſavin*, and *box*; all calculated to amuſe, but none to convince. Experience has determined the ſpecific effects of *mercurials* in this caſe abſolutely infallible; before the power of which every ſpecies of WORMS, and *oviparous* remains, indiſcriminately fall, and are totally extirpated without admitting the ſhadow of doubt.

So ſoon therefore as they are ſuſpected, or at leaſt ſo ſoon as they are aſcertained, to have taken poſſeſſion, it will be prudent to prevent a horſe being hurt in appetite, reduced in fleſh, or altered in condition (by their conſtantly preying upon the internal coat of the ſtomach, and injuring thoſe

thoſe minute paſſages through which the chyle or nutritive parts of the aliment is conveyed into the circulation, for the general ſupport of the frame,) to proceed upon ſome one of the following courſes without delay.

Prepare your horſe for the courſe of phyſic by the inſtructions given under that head, page 17; and let your doſe be adapted to the ſtrength, ſize, and condition of your ſubject, by theſe rules: if the horſe is thorough bred, and delicate in ſhape and make,

To the purging ball, No. 1, add calomel one drachm and a half.

If the horſe is beyond this pitch of delicacy, ſtrong in make, and more entitled to the appellation of HUNTER, ſhewing ſome proportion of BLOOD,

TAKE the purging ball, No. 2, to which add calomel two drachms.

Should the ſubject be of a ſtill ſtronger make, conſtituting what we term a STOUT ROAD HORSE.

To the purging ball, No. 3, add calomel two drachms and a half.

If on the contrary very large, ſtrong, foul WAGGON HORSES, or powerful COACH HORSES, ſhould become the ſubjects, they will very well bear the following, to produce the proper and deſired effects:

TAKE the purging ball, No. 4, to which add calomel three drachms.

By the operation of the firſt doſe upon either ſubject, obſervation may be made whether diminution in the purgative articles is required, or any addition found neceſſary. Proper care muſt be uſed to avoid every probability of taking cold, and the regular courſe of three doſes gone through, at the diſtance of ſix or eight clear days between each. But, as the prevalent love of novelty may with ſome produce the expectation of an alternative, the following PURGING BALL will be as certainly efficacious; obſerving to

to add of *jalop two drachms* to the preſent preſcription, if the horſe ſhould be either of the two laſt claſſes deſcribed:

TAKE of Barbadoes aloes ten drachms;
Æthiop's mineral half an ounce;
Soap, India rhubarb, and ginger, (in powder) each one drachm;
Oil of aniſeed and ſavin each thirty drops;
Sirup of buckthorn or roſes to make the ball.

The courſe of operation to be managed with the ſame care and precaution as thoſe before deſcribed; the leaſt doubt of their efficacy need not be indulged, as a courſe of *either* will certainly obliterate them from every part of the inteſtinal canal, and the ſubject will, in a very few days, with proper care, attention, food, and exerciſe, evidently demonſtrate his advantage in being perfectly relieved from ſuch diſagreeable company. But as there will moſt undoubtedly be horſes troubled with WORMS in the poſſeſſion of thoſe, who, from the nature of their avocations, cannot ſubmit them to ſo long a reſpite from buſineſs as is neceſſary for a regular courſe of *purging medicines*, it will naturally be expected an effectual ſubſtitute ſhould be held forth for the gratification of all parties.

To thoſe therefore who cannot render the adminiſtration of MERCURIAL *purgatives* a matter of perfect convenience, the following courſe may be adopted with the greateſt certainty of equal effect.

TAKE of Æthiop's mineral ſix ounces;
Levigated antimony four ounces;
Sulphur, prepared ſteel, and aniſeed powder, each three ounces;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into nine balls.

Of theſe let one be given *every morning* for *three* in ſucceſſion; then omit *three*, and repeat for *three more* in ſucceſſion; then omit for *three* mornings, a *ſecond* time, and repeat your remaining balls on the *three* ſucceſſive mornings, when the *whole nine* will be conſumed, and certainly productive of the purpoſe for which they are intended. The great advantage attending this method of deſtroying WORMS, is the horſe's being enabled to purſue his conſtant

ſtant work; but care ſhould be taken he is not too much expoſed to ſevere cold or rainy weather during the time of taking the balls.

For the accommodation of thoſe to whom the buſineſs of giving a ball may be a work of trouble or difficulty, the *honey* may be omitted; and the other ingredients, being well incorporated in a mortar, muſt be divided into nine equal parts, and mixed with the night or morning feeds of corn, (it being firſt ſprinkled with water in the manger, to enſure adheſion and prevent waſte) being given with the ſame diſtinctions and variations in reſpect to time, as ſpecified in the above inſtructions, when given in the form of *balls*.

JAUNDICE,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE YELLOWS.

THIS is a diſorder common to horſes of every deſcription, to which they are ſubject from various cauſes; the moſt material of theſe we ſhall accurately explain. The more ſimple and leſs dangerous complaint, paſſing under this denomination, ariſes ſolely from an obſtruction in the biliary ducts, or in the gall bladder, ſituated between the two lobes of the liver; whoſe immediate purpoſe it is to aſſiſt in ſecreting the bile from the blood, and promote its conveyance to the inteſtines, where (by its acrid and ſtimulating property) it is deſtined to excite the periſtaltic motion, by which they expel their contents.

In the jaundice ariſing from this cauſe, the ducts or pipes for the paſſage of bile are obſtructed by *ſlime*, *mucus*, or *viſcid coagulum*; the fluid, thus impeded in its uſual progreſs regurgitates, becomes immediately incorporated with the blood, and, through the ſyſtem of circulation, diffuſes itſelf to every part of the frame, denoting its preſence by an early appearance of yellowneſs in the *eyes*, *mouth*, *tongue*, and *ſaliva*. To theſe pathognomonic or invariable ſymptoms

toms may be added thoſe not altogether ſo certain in its earlieſt ſtate; the horſe generally ſeems heavy, dull, and dejected with loſs of appetite and conſequent rejection of food, more than will barely ſubſiſt nature; a ſlight ſymptomatic fever ſoon comes on, and keeps pace with the diſeaſe; a ſluggiſhneſs or averſion to motion is plainly perceptible; a foul faint ſweat appears upon the leaſt exerciſe; and the urine is of a dark ſaffron tinge, reſembling an infuſion of that article; the dung varies much in different ſubjects, but is IN ALL many degrees paler, and more indigeſted, than the excrements of horſes in high condition.

The indications of cure naturally ariſe out of the very deſcription of the diſeaſe; to effect which there will be but little difficulty, provided it is taken upon its firſt appearance, when it may moſt probably be totally removed by the following interpoſition of MILD DEOBSTRUENTS, without recurring to a courſe of *purgatives*, which may not at all times be perfectly convenient. If, on the contrary, the diſorder ſhould not have been obſerved ſome time, a *courſe of phyſic* muſt precede other intentions of cure, as will be hereafter explained. If diſcovered in its earlieſt ſtate, let two or three *maſhes* of *ſcalded malt* be given at proper periods, to relax the indurated contents of the inteſtines; theſe being aſſiſted, if neceſſary, with an emollient, or the domeſtic laxative *glyſter*, as mentioned page 229. The body being ſufficiently relaxed to remove every probability of obſtruction, let the following plan be adopted and regularly perſevered in;

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap eight ounces;
Turmeric (in powder) ſix ounces;
Soluble tartar three ounces;
India rhubarb two ounces;
Long pepper (in powder) one ounce;
Saffron half an ounce;
Sirup or honey ſufficient to make the maſs;
Which divide into *ten* balls, and give one every morning.

During this courſe, every requiſite attention muſt be paid to *appetite*, *food*, and *gentle* exerciſe; maſhes of *malt* and *bran* may be given every other night, to keep the body properly lax, and regular in evacuation; to aſſiſt which two ounces of *cream of tartar*, may be added once a day,

in the morning or evening water, being previouſly diſſolved in a pint over the fire, and added to the remainder.

The diſeaſe, if ariſing from the cauſe before-mentioned, and attacked in its infancy, will generally ſubmit to the above courſe and treatment only; but in more advanced caſes double the quantity may be found neceſſary, with the addition of *mild phyſic* or *moderate bleeding*. This is certain, where the complaint has not been attended to in its *early* ſtate; and ſymptoms are ſo high as to ſubſtantiate a degree of virulence, the *phyſic*, and a repetition of the above proportion, had better be adopted. Although there is no very predominant reaſon to be urged in favour of *bleeding*, yet a ſmall quantity may be loſt, not only to aſcertain its preſent *ſtate*, but to promote a ſlight change in the circulation. Two or three *maſhes* muſt be given on the two ſucceſſive days after bleeding: on the third morning give the firſt of the following PURGING BALLS, repeating it at the diſtance of ſix or eight days between each doſe, till *three* are taken, regulating the whole courſe by the treatment ſo often repeated, and the precaution neceſſarily urged to avoid cold; more particularly where the *cathartics* are impregnated with *mercury*, as in the preſent inſtance.

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes one ounce;
India rhubarb, jalap, and ſaffron, each two drachms;
Calomel and ginger each a drachm;
Sirup of ſaffron ſufficient to form the ball for one doſe.

This ball is ſo accurately proportioned as to be nearly applicable in ſtrength to any ſubject for this diſtemper, where no *violent* effects are to be required; but ſhould any alteration in force be deſired for a horſe remarkably ſtrong, or delicate in conſtitution, increaſe or diminiſh its ſtrength, by an addition to, or diminution of, the *jalap*; the other ingredients remaining in their preſent proportions.

In three days after the laſt doſe is completely ſet, and the horſe recovered his appetite, begin upon the following courſe of warm *deobſtruent* reſtoratives, giving one every morning without remiſſion till the whole are taken:

TAKE Caſtile ſoap eight ounces;
Turmeric and filings of iron each four ounces;
Aniſeed and elecampane each two ounces;

Vitriolated

Vitriolated tartar one ounce and a half;
Oil of aniſeed three drachms—Honey ſufficient to make the maſs; and divide into a dozen balls.

During the time of taking theſe, let the former inſtructions relative to food, exerciſe, dreſſing, &c. be ſtrictly adhered to, with ſuch other little attentions as circumſtances require; remembering to relinquiſh the medicines by gradations, as every other morning, or once in *three*, but not to diſcontinue them entirely till *all* ſymptoms totally diſappear.

The diſtinct kind of this diſeaſe, ariſing from a remote and very *diſcouraging* cauſe, is that ſpecies originating in an *induration* of (or *ſcirrhoſities* upon) the *liver*. I ſay diſcouraging, becauſe LITTLE or no hope of permanent relief can be entertained, as may very naturally be concluded from even a ſuperficial conſideration of the caſe, not only by its remote ſituation, ſo diſtant from the power of the moſt active medicine; the great certainty of no advantage being obtained but by the *circuitous* communication through the medium of the blood, and the additional reflection, palpably clear to the judgment of every reader, that no *ſolvent* can probably be conveyed through the circulation *only*, ſufficiently powerful to reſolve or extirpate either *ſwelling*, *ſcirrhoſity*, or *tubercle*, upon a part ſo diſtant from the ſeat of action as that we now treat of.

As the neceſſary ſteps for PALLIATION of ſymptoms, or HOPE of *cure*, will conſequently be expected, *bleeding* is of courſe premiſed to reduce the contents and take off ſome degree of ſtricture from the veſſels; remove obſtructions in the body by *maſhes* of *malt* and *bran*, for two or three days, as before directed, then proceed to the courſe of *mercurial* purging balls here recommended, attending to the mode of treatment ſo often repeated:

TAKE Barbadoes aloes one ounce;
Caſtile ſoap half an ounce;
Jalap and calomel each two drachms;
Ginger one drachm;
Oils of juniper and aniſeed each twenty drops;
Sirup ſufficient to form the ball for one doſe.

This

This courſe (of *three* doſes) and their operations being minutely attended to, let no care or attention be omitted to bring him as near his former pitch of *ſtrength*, *appetite*, and *appearance*, as poſſible; ſo ſoon as he has reſumed which, a beginning may be made upon the *laſt* reſources, and from theſe *only* can the moſt diſtant hope of MITIGATION or CURE be formed.

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap ten ounces;
Gum ammoniacum and turmeric each four ounces;
Salt of tartar three ounces;
Extract of black hellebore and oil of ſavin each ſix drachms;
Sirup or honey ſufficient to make twelve balls.

Of theſe let one be given regularly every other morning; on the intermediate days give one of the following *mercurial alterative* powders, calculated to give joint aſſiſtance without delay, and promote every advantage that can be expected by all poſſible means, adapted to this diſtant cauſe of complaint:

TAKE Æthiop's mineral, prepared antimony, ſulphur, and cream of tartar, of each three ounces.—Mix together in the mortar, and divide into twelve papers, giving one, with the feed of corn, every other morning, ſprinkling the corn with water to prevent its waſte in the manger.

The above balls are calculated (by their peculiar efficacy) to ſtrike at the very root of the diſeaſe; the reputation of *each* article having been long eſtabliſhed either as a *ſolvent* or *deobſtruent*, and evidently adapted to act in concert for the general purpoſe; no farther experiments or changes need be attempted or undertaken, as this courſe will abſolutely effect *all* that is in the power of medicine to perform. And ſhould they fail (after fair trial) in the intent for which they may be given, a rupture of the *tumour*, and its becoming *ulcerated*, or a *ſcirrhoſity* of the *liver* conſtantly increaſing, will (in oppoſition to all art and every human endeavour,) uſher in *death* to cloſe the ſcene, and demonſtrate the *fallibility*, of all our boaſted *ſpecifics*.

Horſes are ſaid alſo to be ſubject to a regurgitation of bile, from an inflammatory affection of the liver, when occaſioned by the bite of any venomous inſect or animal, as the viper, ſlow-worm, land eft, &c. whether ſuch inflammation

mation or bilious appearance is produced by the bite or not, if there are other local ſymptoms, as ſwelling, pain, and inflammation, bleeding becomes immediately proper; then let the part be well waſhed with ſoap and warm water, ſo as to raiſe a ſubſtantial lather; wipe dry with a cloth, and bathe the ſurrounding parts for ſome minutes with equal portions of fine olive oil and white wine vinegar; afterwards apply a poultice of emollient ingredients, as may be ſelected by referring to the index, and let it be repeated twice a day till the ſwelling or ſymptoms ſubſide. Should the horſe be attacked with a ſymptomatic fever to a great degree, adopt the methods recommended in that claſs; at any rate give one ounce of *nitre* twice a day in his water, and aſſiſt in cooling the body by *maſhes* to relax, prepared with *malt* and *bran* equal parts, or *oats*, *bran*, and a few ounces of *honey*.

CLASS VIII.

THE STRANGLES, GLANDERS, STAGGERS, AND CONVULSIONS.

STRANGLES.

NOT one feaſible reaſon has ever been adduced why this diſeaſe is ſo general that any horſe is hardly ever known to eſcape; they are even ſubject to it at all times of life; but the periods of attack are moſtly when riſing *three*, *four*, or *five* years old. SOLEYSELL and GIBSON vainly conceived they threw great light upon the ſubject, by comparing it to the ſmall-pox, "becauſe," ſay they, "young "horſes are generally its ſubjects." "For," ſays GIBSON, "the blood of young horſes may reaſonably enough be "ſuppoſed unequally fluid, having not as *yet* been ſuffici- "ently comminuted by frequent *circulations*." His *meaning* may be poſſibly right, but moſt *unhappily* expreſſed to make clear his intention; to demonſtrate this, let us diſſect the phraſeology, not aſſuming the unpleaſing taſk of criticiſm, but as a prelude to the eſtabliſhment of our own ſyſtem hereafter explained. He ſays "the blood having not as "yet have been ſufficiently comminuted," that is, in plain terms, or ſound Engliſh, not properly *pulveriſed* or reduced to powder; however, I am willing to give him credit for a meaning he did not think fit to explain, and acknowledge he intended to have ſaid (had it not ſmelt too ſtrong of vulgarity) "ſufficiently mixed." To this remark, notwithſtanding its ſublimity, I enter my PROTEST; and cannot avoid expreſſing ſurpriſe, that any profeſſional conſiderate author

author could ſuppoſe the blood ſhould inceſſantly flow for three, four, or five years, without the *craſſamentum* and *ſerum* being ſufficiently incorporated or "*comminuted.*"

I will, upon the occaſion, ſo far ſuppreſs my reſentment at this feeble attack upon the ſyſtem of circulation, as to forego the great inclination I feel to enlarge much more upon ſo prepoſterous a poſition, and acknowledge, as no one ſound reaſon has been given for the cauſe in queſtion, I ſhall not preſume to introduce any thing dictatorially deciſive upon the ſubject, but ſubmit to the conſideration of others what appears to me to contain every *juſt* reaſon that can be aſſigned for the appearance of a diſtemper, attacking each ſubject to a certainty, at different periods without contagion, or any cauſe hitherto eſtabliſhed, but that it is ſo. For my own part, after affording it every degree of conſideration, there is abſolutely but ONE rational cauſe to be offered why horſes, at the periods before mentioned, become *then* ſubject to this diſtemper, in a greater or leſs degree according to circumſtances; as for inſtance,

Thoſe horſes (or colts) that have been conſtantly well fed without reſtraint for three, four, or five years, muſt, with their food, have imbibed an accumulation of impurities; theſe having never been once agitated by evacuations, excited by art, or perſpiration promoted by exerciſe, muſt conſtantly remain ſtagnant in the blood, till the horſe being brought into uſe for the purpoſe he is intended, when the groſſneſs and viſcidity that has ſo long lain dormant ſoon becomes perceptible; the fluids are too thick, ſluggiſh, and heavy for their diſtinct appropriations; the lungs are firſt overloaded, a languor follows, to that a difficulty of breathing or ſhort cough ſucceeds; and, laſtly, the grand effort of NATURE diſplays itſelf in the diſeaſe before us: and that is moſt judiciouſly made in the glandular parts, where ſhe is nearly adequate to her own work.

This rational progreſs of the morbid matter has ever affected me ſo forcibly with the idea of conviction, that nothing but a judicious, clear, and comprehenſive elucidation, (diveſted of ſurmiſes and conjectures) demonſtrating an oppoſite cauſe, can ever reconcile me to *another* opinion. I appeal, without ſubterfuge or ambiguity, to the profeſſional and enlightened reader, whether this is not the regular proceſs; if this lurking viſcidity, this glutinous impurity, is not rouſed from its latent communication with the juices, and

and called into action by bringing the frame into ſudden exertions and conſtant exerciſe, loaded (in circulation) with the weight that has been ſo long accumulating without interruption, from either purgatives, diuretics, or even perſpiration? If this is not the *true* cauſe, why does it not appear before they come within the tree of the ſaddle, or the trammels of harneſs? for, experience demonſtrates the truth of this obſervation, that *twenty* horſes for either ſaddle or cart have this diſtemper after being taken into work, to every *one* attacked with it previous to their being broke and brought into uſe.

Having introduced thus much to gratify the expectation of every reader anxious for the elucidation of the cauſe, it becomes neceſſary to advert to the diſeaſe itſelf; the firſt attack of which is perceived in a dull ſluggiſh heavineſs and inactivity; the horſe become diſpirited, loſes his appetite, is ſeized with a hollow huſky cough, occaſioned by the irritability of the inflamed glandular parts in the throat and about the root of the tongue; to excite a degree of moiſture in the mouth that may allay this diſagreeable ſenſation he is often picking his hay, but eats little or none; a degree of ſymptomatic heat comes on, and a conſequent clammineſs and thirſt is perceptible. As the diſtemper advances he becomes proportionally languid and inattentive; a ſwelling (ſometimes two or three ſmaller ſurrounding) is now diſcovered to have formed itſelf underneath the jaw, and in general midway between the bones, which is at firſt very hard, exceedingly painful, and viſibly increaſing; he now ſwallows with difficulty, heaves in the flanks, and his whole APPEARANCE evidently urges the neceſſity of an immediate attempt to relieve nature from the oppreſſion of her own weight.

The firſt object for conſideration is the ſtate of the ſubject: if the evacuations are regular (as they generally are) and the feveriſh ſymptoms moderate, not approaching to violence) let the ſwelling be examined, and its ſuppuration promoted. Firſt clip away all the long or ſuperfluous *hairs* that cover or ſurround the part, then foment with ſmall double flannels, dipt in a ſtrong decoction of camomile, marſhmallows, or roſemary, for ten minutes, as can be conveniently ſubmitted to, and prepare the following *poultices*:

TAKE

TAKE of coarſe bread, barley meal, and camomile or elder flowers, each a handful; boil over the fire in a ſufficient quantity of milk, or the decoction for the fomentation; into which ſtir about a third (of the whole quantity) of white lily root, waſhed clean and pounded to a paſte; adding thereto of linſeed and fœnugrec (in powder) of each an ounce; ſtirring in, while hot, of turpentine two ounces, and of lard four, laying it on moderately warm, and bandaging firm.

This proportion is meant for two poultices, as the fomentation ſhould be *repeated*, and the application of poultice *renewed*, every night and morning till an opening in the ſwelling is effected; upon which appearance of diſcharge let the aperture be a little enlarged with a *biſtoury*, or the point of any ſharp inſtrument adequate to the purpoſe; afterwards dreſſing with tow, ſpread with the ſtable digeſtive ointment or common yellow baſilicon, firſt made warm, and ſome of the unguent, (in preference to a tent) plentifully inſinuated within the orifice to facilitate its effect. Over this digeſtive, for the firſt two or three dreſſings, *continue* the poultice; by which treatment, though attended with a little more trouble, you will moſt aſſuredly ſhorten the diſeaſe: by this method the diſcharge will be copious, every ſymptom will gradually decline, and the cure under the following aids and regulations, become ſpeedily complete.

Though bleeding is in general a very indifferent practice where a flux of matter is ſolicited to any particular part for ſuppuration, yet circumſtances of danger (ſometimes) not only juſtify but powerfully direct a deviation from the path of cuſtom. For inſtance, ſhould the fever run high, and all other ſymptoms be equally violent, either in the beginning, or during a more advanced ſtate, bleeding muſt be certainly ſubmitted to, but not in too large quantity. Maſhes muſt be the conſtant food, in ſmall proportions, to prevent waſte; in each of which put of *liquorice* and *aniſeed* powders half an ounce, and about two ounces of *honey*, unleſs a quart of *malt* is introduced, when the honey may be omitted. The drink ſhould be given little and often, impregnating the warm water with a portion of ſcalded bran or water-gruel; the head to be kept well covered with a hood, or other temporary ſubſtitute, as the warmth will permit, the horſe ſhould have the advantage of air and

ſhort

ſhort gentle exerciſe, regular dreſſing, and the accuſtomed courſe of ſtable diſcipline, only in a leſs degree than uſual.

It is a *conſolation* in this diſtemper that a ſymptom of danger ſeldom occurs, unleſs from neglect or abſolute cruelty in uſing or driving a horſe to extremity in the height of diſeaſe, ſo as to produce great fever and inflammation. The diſorder generally *terminates* with a running at the noſe in a greater or leſs degree, which ſhould be frequently cleanſed from the inſide of the noſtrils, by means of a ſponge ſufficiently moiſtened in warm water to prevent its acquiring an adheſion to thoſe parts, or a foulneſs or fœtidity that would ſhortly become acrimonious and corroſive. When the wound is entirely healed, the horſe has regained his appetite, and may be conſidered perfectly recovered from the languor and debilitation which this complaint conſtantly produces, he ſhould be put upon a gentle courſe of mild *mercurial phyſic*, if there are no circumſtances to forbid it: this ſhould be prepared with due attention to his ſtate and condition, ſelecting it from the variety of *purging preſcriptions* afforded by the index under that head. And this becomes the more immediately neceſſary ſhould a copious and offenſive diſcharge continue from the noſtrils after healing the abſceſs, and leave room to ſuſpect the cauſe is ſeated upon thoſe internal parts hereafter deſcribed in the next article of *Glanders*.

The diſorder nearly related to this, and paſſing under the denomination of VIVES, is no other than the ſame ſpecies of diſeaſe, only attacking the ſubject in an infinite leſs degree; the juices being leſs corrupted inflammation is not ſo readily excited, nor does it arrive at the pitch neceſſary to produce ſuppuration. The ſwellings thus fixed continue ſome time in a dormant ſtate, the ſymptoms often light, and indicating no certainty of concluſion by maturation or abſorption. If theſe ſwellings evidently *increaſe* (however ſlowly) and ſeem to *threaten* a diſcharge, it is a critical effort of Nature, and muſt be promoted by the methods already pointed out. On the contrary, ſhould they recede and begin to diſappear, embrace the firſt opportunity to carry off any ill effects that may ariſe, by a doſe or two of *phyſic*; avoiding, by all means, the ill-adviſed method of driving them into the circulation by an external application of mercurials. But ſhould ſuch a ridiculous cuſtom be adopted

adopted in compliance with old books or ancient practice, *palliate* the impropriety by *phyſic*, or a courſe of *alteratives*.

Where the glandular parts are affected from the palpable effects of cold, and a ſlight obſtruction of the pores by a ſudden cheek in perſpiration (as in removing from a warm ſtable to a cold one on a journey, or ſome ſuch circumſtance that is not always diſcoverable,) conſtituting ſmall tumours (called *kernels)* under the ears or throat, *bleed* in proper quantity, *clothe* moderately, give *warm comfortable maſhes* for a few nights, and an ounce of *nitre* every night and morning in the *water*.

It is neceſſary to be remarked and well remembered, that the diſeaſe we now treat of, by neglect and inattention, ſometimes degenerates to a confirmed GLANDERS; a diſtemper well known to be attended with the inconveniences of difficulty, certain expenſe, and inevitable danger; and where the circumſtance does really occur from the above cauſe, if the ſufferings of the animal were not involved in the event, the *loſs* of the horſe would be a very applicable PUNISHMENT to the *inhumanity* of the maſter.

GLANDERS.

THIS diſeaſe has ever been to the fraternity of *Farriers*, what the *gout*, *ſtone*, and *conſumption*, have proved to the FACULTY, a never failing ſource for conſtant attendance, long bills, and large ſums total. And though, like all other diſtempers conſidered incurable, "too ſerious to make a "joke of," I muſt be indulged in the effuſions of fancy naturally ariſing from a very minute inveſtigation of the cauſe and its conſequences. We are told by thoſe who have proceeded us that "the cauſe and ſeat of the glanders have "been till lately ſo imperfectly *handled*, and ſo little un-"derſtood by the writers of this diſtemper, that it is no "wonder it ſhould be ranked among the *incurables:* but a "*new* light having been thrown upon the whole affair by "the ſtudy of M. LA FOSSE, the King of France's far-"rier, who has been at the pains to trace out and diſcover, "by DISSECTIONS, the ſource and cauſe of this diſorder, "we hope the method he has propoſed, with ſome *farther* "experiments and improvements, will ſoon bring to a cer-

"tainty

" tainty of cure (in moſt caſes at leaſt) a diſtemper ſo dan-
" gerous to our horſes, and that hitherto has eluded the
" force of art."

We are then informed M. La Foſſe's work " has the ap-
" probation of the Royal Academy of Sciences;" that " he
" has diſtinguiſhed ſeven different kinds of glanders, four of
" which are incurable;" much more is introduced to corro-borate his opinions, and give weight to the *very nice* diſtinc-tions that conſtitute this *great variety* of glanders. He then introduces a moſt elaborate deſcription of the *neceſſary* ope-ration of trepanning, with an explanatory plate ſo *invitingly* finiſhed, that the appearance of the apparatus is almoſt ſuf-ficient to induce any man to have his horſe's head perforated (or *laid open)* merely to indulge in the happineſs of becoming a voluntary dupe to M. La Fosse's experiments.

His cures, *almoſt incredible*, are then enumerated; you are told of *three* horſes he trepanned, each in two places: the in-ternal parts were conſtantly ſyringed, and they were per-fectly recovered; " the wound and perforation filling up in
" twenty-ſix days, the horſes ſufferiug *no inconvenience* from
" the operation, though after this experiment they were PUT
" TO DEATH." Many quotations might be introduced upon which I could much enlarge, but, in ſo doing, ſuch obſer-vations would unavoidably extend to too great a length; and, as ſome juſt ſatire upon ſuch unaccountable abſurdities muſt appear, I ſhall endeavour to render it perfectly appli-cable to the ſubject before us.

In the firſt inſtance, it may not be amiſs to make proper acknowledgments to the French king's farrier, and his *trum-peter*, Mr. Bartlet, for dividing and ſubdividing *one* into *ſeven* diſtinct (or *imaginary)* diſeaſes; in ſhort, upon accu-rate inveſtigation, we find the fertile M. La Fosse (and his echo) have defined ſix different diſcharges from the noſtrils to conſtitute ſo many *(nominal)* glanders, and then deſcribe a ſeventh, and tell us that is the " *real* glanders." It is impoſ-ſible to paſs over the *fineſſe* of the Frenchman, or the kind-neſs and *credulity* of his copyiſt, without ſaying ſomething in animadverſion upon this attempt to impoſe upon the world in general, without even the baſis of conſiſtency for a founda-tion.

To take this buſineſs a little methodically, it may not be inapplicable (without any offence to M. La Fosse or the Royal Academy of Sciences, who ſo *generouſly* patroniſed his great

great diſcoveries) to introduce a ſhort ſtory, many years in circulation, of the celebrated witty dean of St. Patrick's, who holding in great contempt the learned acquiſition of F. R. S. addreſſed a letter to the PRESIDENT, "requeſting him to "take the ſenſe of the body upon the *peculiar* properties of "*hemp*, that it ſhould, upon application, *immediately* cure a "fractured leg!" This letter (from ſo great a man,) being communicated to the "FELLOWS," in full aſſembly, was productive of ſequeſtered ſtudies, nocturnal lucubrations, and various experiments to almoſt every individual; numerous meetings were held; but conſultation and emulation producing no diſcovery, at the end of three weeks a ſecond letter arrived from the dean, "ſoliciting pardon for an omiſ-"ſion in his laſt, which was to inform the ſociety that the "LEG *was of* WOOD." I introduce this circumſtance not as a burleſque upon ſo great and learned a body, but to prove that ſuch, as well as individuals, are liable to error and miſconſtruction.

My predeceſſor (as I have before remarked) then ſays, "with ſome farther experiments and *improvements* he hopes "this diſtemper will be brought to a certainty of cure." Now what he can wiſh or deſire by "farther experiments "and improvements," is beyond my abilities to diſcover; he deſcends moſt minutely to the operation of trepanning; or, in plainer terms, taking two pieces of bone out of different parts of the ſcull by perforation, then plentifully *ſoaking* with detergent *lotions*, adding a variety of inſtructions for *injections*, *dreſſings*, &c. to complete a cure of what, *till then*, had been conſidered incurable. To keep up the farce of inconſiſtency, we are at laſt confidently aſſured that ſuch operations being performed, "after opening the cavities, "ſhould it by *probing* be diſcovered that the bones are ca-"rious, (or, in other words, *rotten)* the beſt way *then* will "be to diſpatch the horſe, to ſave unneceſſary trouble and "expenſe." I cannot reſiſt the temptation I feel to tranſpoſe this language, and diſplay it in plain *Engliſh* thus. In fact, deprive the horſe of half his head, in compliment to the *pecuniary* feelings of the farrier, and if you find the remaining half will not anſwer the purpoſe of the whole, cut his throat, or ſhoot him through the head, to ſave the *operator*'s credit. Previous to the ſerious inveſtigation of this caſe, I muſt beg permiſſion (in imitation of my *learned* predeceſſor H. BRACKEN, M. D.) to introduce a *ſecond* ſtory not altogether inapplicable to this complicated chapter upon heads.

A certain

A certain chemiſt having dedicated much *time*, *trouble*, and *expenſe*, to the preparation of a *balſamic elixir*, brought it at *laſt* to ſo great a degree of perfection that it would, upon the firſt application, inſtantaneouſly *incarnate*, *cicatrize* and *cure* a wound of the moſt dreadful appearance. Having confirmed the diſcovery by a number of inferior inſtances, he applied to his friend and ſervant John to ſit down and have his head taken off and replaced with the *elixir*, to demonſtrate its efficacy. But John, knowing his duty better, declined in compliment to his maſter, who, he *inſiſted* upon it, was entitled to the PREFERENCE, as the original inventor, and conſequently to *all* the credit and emolument; the maſter, (but not without ſome reluctance) ſubmitted to the equity of John's deciſion, who ſeparated his maſter's head from the body moſt *chirurgically*; when, having plentifully *baſted* both *head* and *trunk*, with the *elixir* of all *elixirs*, he inſtantly replaced it; when, to the happy admiration of both maſter and man, the former (after a temporary torpitude) recovering, walked towards the looking-glaſs, where, finding his face turned towards the ſhoulders, he accuſed his confidant of having put his head on the WRONG way; who moſt prudently and judiciouſly replied, he had ſo placed it to enſure his maſter's *credit*; for he was very certain if he had not, the world would never have believed it had been off.

I am induced once more to ſolicit pardon of the Academy of Sciences, M. LA FOSSE, and the admirers of BARTLET's theory, for the introduction of this "experiment and improvement," ſubmitting the inference entirely to thoſe gentlemen who have (unluckily at this moment) glandered horſes in their poſſeſſions.

It would be rather inattentive and remiſs in me to paſs over the uncharitableneſs, or rather cruelty, of dooming to death the *three* horſes ſo *trepanned*, *ſyringed*, and *completely* cured by M. LA FOSSE "in twenty-ſix days;" unleſs we are to conceive the *poſſibility* of putting "them to death" on the twenty-ſixth day, to avoid their natural diſſolution on the *twenty-ſeventh*, the better to enſure the honour of the boaſted diſcovery, and the additional "approbation of the "Royal Academy of Sciences."

This *poſſibility* may be very *probable*, and indeed is no unjuſtifiable or unfaſhionable policy in phyſician, farrier, or quack, as every newſpaper amply teſtifies; they daily abound with ſingular, miraculous, *incredible (imaginary)* cures,

cures, conſtantly effected by mercurial or antimonial noſtrums, but not a *ſingle word* of the HUNDREDS that annually fall victims to the neceſſities of medical adventurers, who, with *fortune* ſufficient to pay for an *advertiſement*, half a ſcore *phials*, a *ſolution of mercury*, or a quart of *ſoap lees*, boldly commence their depredations upon the public; and this they are now the more *entitled* to do by their extenſive contribution to the exigencies of government, whoſe ſtamp of approbation they are in poſſeſſion of; and a report is in circulation that *one* is at preſent preparing at the office for their ſole diſpenſation, with the very emphatical inſcription of "Kill or cure by act of Parliament."

A long experience, and want of faſhionable flexibility, have eſtabliſhed in me ſo great a degree of incredulity, that I am totally inſenſible to the novelty of a *man* in a *quart bottle*, a *ghoſt* in *Cock-lane*, the taking off *one half* of a horſe's head to relieve the *other*, or curing every *(incurable)* diſeaſe to which human nature is liable, by a *mercurial drop*, an *antimonial pill*, a *vegetable ſyrup*, or an *æthereal ſpirit*: I ſhall deſcend therefore from the ſublimity of ſo much *eminence*, and, gently gliding into the vale of reaſon, reſume the original path from which it will be undoubtedly thought by SOME I have digreſſed MUCH too long.

It conſequently becomes neceſſary to obſerve that upon whatever part this diſeaſe has taken its ſeat, it has been conſidered by almoſt all parties, and through almoſt all experiments, abſolutely incurable. To corroborate an opinion ſo univerſally received and admitted, it does not appear to me that a tedious technical deſcription of its true ſeat, aſcertaining it to be in "the pituitary membrane, the maxillary ſinuſes, the frontal ſinuſes, or cavities above the orbits of the eyes," can give additional weight, or enlighten the underſtanding of the reader. The dull diſcouraging deſcription of a misfortune, to evade the ultimate force of which there is no probable (or indeed poſſible) appearance, can prove but a very ſlender conſolation; I therefore diſclaim the idea of attempting impoſition upon any application that may be made to this work for information, and heartily condemn the *ridiculous* belief of SEVEN diſtinct kinds of glanders, and the ſtill more ridiculous diſcrimination by which they are *pretended* to be brought about. They are ſo truly *puerile* and *nugatory*, that a medical man may (with as *much* appearance of *truth* and *reaſon)* madly attempt to juſtify the abſolute exiſtence of

ſeven kinds of *ſmall-pox* or *meaſles*, according to their different ſtages or gradations. The true ſtate of *his* repreſentation (diveſted of its *neceſſary* ambiguity) is *plainly* this; he has mutilated, ſeparated, and complicated, a variety of ſymptoms, endeavouring to form diſtinctions that may keep up the farce, and ſupport the opinion he advances, which neither the caſe or circumſtances will admit; for the obtruding penetration of any profeſſioniſt inſtantly plucks off the maſk of ſpeculation, and the intentional deception recoils upon the author with additional diſgrace.

To demonſtrate the caſe more comprehenſively or clearly, the fact appears, that any corroſive matter diſcharged from the noſtrils, and ſuffered to continue for a length of time, ſo as to conſtitute ulcerations and corrode the bones, will inevitably degenerate into, and conſtitute, the diſeaſe generally underſtood by the appellation of glanders; every ſtagnant, acrimonious, or putrid matter, is poſſeſſed of this property, and more particularly when lodged (or by ſinuſes confined) upon any particular part. Diveſted of profeſſional TRICK, CHICANERY, and DECEPTION, this is the incontrovertible explanation, whether proceeding from an ulceration of the lungs, or the inveterate glandular diſcharges from the head (where the caſe is of long-ſtanding, and the bone carious) they are equally *incurable*. Perſevering in my opinion, long ſince quoted, that *prevention* is preferable to *cure*, I ſhall point out ſuch methods as are the moſt eligible to adopt, upon the bare apprehenſion of ſuch complaint, or any diſorder that may be likely to terminate in a diſeaſe of ſo much difficulty, expenſe and danger.

In reſpect to the medical and domeſtic management; where the lungs are the ſeat of diſeaſe, as in the firſt attack of coughs, &c. directions ſo clear and explanatory are laid down through the whole of the ſixth claſs, that there is not the leaſt room to make a ſingle addition upon the ſubject; to that claſs, under its different heads, I refer the reader for any inſtructions that a variety of ſymptoms may render neceſſary. But where a ſwelling or tumour gives ocular proof that matter is forming under the ears, jaws, or between the bones (about the root of the tongue,) take every poſſible method to produce a ſuppuration and diſcharge of matter; for, in moſt caſes, an external evacuation becomes the criſis, and greatly preferable to the chance

chance of miſchiefs that may be the reſult of repulſion, particularly where the matter is in an unhealthy ſtate, and calculated to communicate its morbid effects with virulence wherever it takes its ſeat; which, upon being repelled and compulſively abſorbed into the circulation, it will of courſe be empowered to do, if not ſpeedily carried off, by mercurial or antimonial preparations.

Should *cough*, or *difficulty of breathing* attend, draw blood from a remote vein in moderate quantity, to mitigate either of thoſe ſymptoms; but neither being preſent let the operation be omitted, unleſs particularly urged or indicated by a great degree of inflammatory heat. So ſoon as the ſwellings about the neck, head, or throat, have acquired a palpable prominence, foment twice a day with the following decoction:

TAKE camomile, wormwood, marſhmallows, and elder flowers, of each a large handful; boil in three quarts of water for a quarter of an hour; then ſtrain off, and foment the ſwelling well with flannels dipped in the hot liquid, and apply the herbs warm by way of poultice to the parts, confining them on, and repeating the ceremony for two or three days.

By this time ſome degree of obſervation may be made whether the tumours tend to ſuppuration, if ſo, they will increaſe in ſize, becoming pliable or ſoft to the preſſure in the middle; in which caſe apply the poultice, and proceed as directed in the Strangles, p. 139. On the contrary, ſhould the ſwellings continue hard and immoveable, a running coming on at the noſe, let notice be taken whether the matter is of a kind, white, healthy appearance, without ſmell, and diſcoloured; or bearing different tinges, and ſtreaked with blood; if the former, it is favourable, and the complaint may be firſt treated as directed under the articles of cold and cough, p. 102, 103; but ſhould it prove of the laſt deſcription care ſhould be taken to aſcertain the fact, that every precaution may be uſed in its infancy to prevent what may ſoon become a caſe of trouble and diſquietude. At any rate the following plan ſhould be adopted without delay:

TAKE roſemary, lavender flowers, ſouthernwood and marjoram, of each a handful; boil in two or three quarts of water; and, putting into a pail, let the horſe's head be fixed over it as near as poſſible, ſo long as the fumes paſſing up the noſtrils can be ſuppoſed to take effect as an internal fomentation.

By this method the viſcid and glutinous matter may be ſoftened in the paſſages, and the inflammatory ſtricture taken off the tumefied glands. This operation ſhould be repeated twice every day: all the practice and preparations recommended under the heads of coughs and ſtrangles, with glandular diſcharges from the noſtrils, may be referred to, and ſuch methods perſevered in as are there pointed out, moſt applicable to prevalent ſymptoms and concurring circumſtances.

Should the diſcharge continue to increaſe in quantity and virulence, becoming very offenſive both in colour and ſmell, not only continue the beforementioned fumigation, but throw up either noſtril, (or both, if the matter ſhould be ſo diſcharged) with a ſtrong forcible ſyringe, half a gill of the following injection three or four times a day, firſt made milk warm, and then thrown up with the full power of the inſtrument:

TAKE of linſeed one ounce;
Camomile and elder flowers each half an ounce: boil in three pints of water for ſome minutes, then ſtrain off and add *mel Ægyptiacum* (or Egyptian honey,) four ounces, mixing well together at each time of uſing.

If the matter bears all thoſe appearances of malignancy that threaten a corroſion or rottenneſs of the bones, continue inceſſant in the uſe of both fumigation and injection, putting the horſe immediately upon a mild courſe of unction in the following way: Let *two* or at moſt *three*, drachms of the ſtrong *mercurial ointment* be very well rubbed into the glandular tumours under the throat or ears, every night for a fortnight: firſt taking away with the ſciſſors all ſuperfluous or long hairs, that the mercurial particles may be with more certainty abſorbed by the veſſels, and taken into the circulation. If the owner of a horſe labouring under this difficulty wiſhes, like a drowning man, to avail himſelf of ANOTHER twig, he may call in the aid of mercurial

mercurial phyſic, or alterative medicines; from a variety of which choice may be made by referring to the index and making examination under thoſe heads; an exact repetition of the numerous preſcriptions being evidently unneceſſary where ſo little can be expected from their effects.

Opinions have ever been different reſpecting this diſeaſe being communicated by infection; and though ſome have *affected* to oppoſe the idea, they obliquely coincide in opinion by acknowledging it is much the ſafeſt way to "ſepa-"rate the ſound from the unſound, and not run any ha-"zard with a good horſe when it may be ſo eaſily avoid-"ed." Whether we conſider this as a neceſſary caution, or a proof of conviction, the maxim is equally reſpectable, and ſhould be conſtantly retained in the memory. Where there is the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect even a probability of danger from the very chance of contagion; and more particularly ſince the prevalence of opinion has reduced the belief of infection to almoſt a certainty, no perſon can hardly be found ſufficiently *fool-hardy* to place a ſound horſe in a ſtable where one ſtands, or is ſaid to have lately ſtood, with this diſtemper upon him.

It again becomes unavoidably neceſſary to make a few additional remarks upon the boaſted operation and diſcovery of M. La Fosse, from which ſuch great and extenſive advantages would have *probably* been obtained, had the ungenerous act been prevented of taking away the lives of his *three* patients, after they had withſtood the *glanders*, a double perforation in (or drilling of) the *ſcull*, repeated *waſhings* of the *brains* with detergent injections, and a ſubſequent *regeneration* of *parts*, that the operations *may* have been performed as deſcribed, and the horſe (or *three* horſes) may have lived twenty-ſix days, I do not attempt to deny, nor is it in *my* power to diſprove; but this I will boldly venture to affirm, that the certain *expenſe* and *hazard* can be but a very ſlender *lottery chance* for any proprietor who may unluckily have a horſe labouring under the extremity of this dreadful diſeaſe.

I cannot believe, nor indeed do I expect, diſintereſtedneſs can ever become ſo truly triumphant, as to permit any farrier to be ſo great an enemy to his own intereſt as to recommend death, or diſcourage the expectation of cure, ſo long as circumſtances and the perſuaſive power of his rhetoric

rhetoric can juſtify the idea of hope; but how far it may be worth while to encounter the difficulties of anxiety, tedious expenſe, long ſickneſs, attendance, perpetual nurſing, and the danger of infecting whatever horſes remain in, or may come to the ſtable, is more the duty of others to conſider than me to point out.

Contracting therefore all the attending conſiderations into one point of view, I ſhall openly and fairly enter my opinion againſt the operation of *trepanning*, ſo plauſibly held forth with all its ſpecious advantages. For what does the whole amount to more than this?—If the horſe ſhould abſolutely recover, and (what is ſtill more unlikely) become adequate to the very purpoſes he was deſtined to before the attack; when the *long illneſs*, *ſupport*, *attendance*, and *farrier's bill*, are balanced againſt his VALUE, he muſt be a moſt excellent horſe, and very much above the line of mediocrity, to have the *credit* accompt in his favour. In fact, the moſt probable conjecture is, his inevitable diſſolution; but ſhould he miraculouſly eſcape from both the diſtemper and operator, ranking under the denomination of *a cured horſe*, he may, perhaps, be *then qualified* to linger out a wretched exiſtence in ſome park or paſture, but *never* enabled to encounter labour or fatigue.

The "taſk of juſtice thus performed," I take leave of this ſubject with an earneſt recommendation to all claſſes never to neglect horſes, in the ſlighteſt degree, when attacked with colds, coughs, ſtrangles, a running at the noſe, or indeed any other complaint that may, either by a rapid or gradual progreſſion, degenerate to a diſeaſe of ſo much trouble, difficulty, and danger. The rational ſyſtem of practice in this diſorder may be forcibly repeated, and inculcated in a very few words. So long as the attack continues in its early and ſimple ſtate, be induſtriouſly attentive to the execution of ſuch inſtructions as are given under the different heads of thoſe ſymptoms that are then moſt predominant; but, ſhould patience and fair trial demonſtrate the non-ſubmiſſion of diſeaſe and inefficacy of medicine, the glands or kernels under the jaw-bone continuing during the whole courſe inflexible, the matter firſt tinged with blood, then becoming deep in colour and moſt offenſive in ſmell, the carcaſe emaciated, and the whole frame ſinking under univerſal depreſſion, the *firſt* loſs will be *ultimately*

timately beſt, in a reſignation of his hide to the collarmaker, and his remains to the hounds.

Before I cloſe my obſervations upon this diſeaſe, let it be well underſtood that, during the whole courſe of management, the head of the horſe is to be kept as warm as poſſible, and in proportion much more ſo than the body, either in a double kerſey hood, or a ſingle external, and a flannel (or ſeat cotton) one underneath; for, it may readily be conceived (without much information) nothing can contribute more to a ſolution of the humours and promotion of their diſcharge, than a critical relaxation of the pores, particularly upon the very ſeat of diſeaſe: from this conſideration ariſes conviction that aſſiſting circumſtances co-operate with and are as neceſſary as the external or internal adminiſtration of medicine; experience having afforded ample proof that a combination may effect what is not in the powder of individuals to perform.

The ſtrong mercurial ointment directed for the repulſion of Glandular tumours under this head, as alſo in the Farcy (p. 69) may be procured at any medical diſpenſary by that name, or thus prepared:

TAKE quickſilver four ounces;
Hog's lard half a pound;
Balſam of ſulphur (or turpentine) half an ounce.
Rub the quickſilver well in a mortar, with the balſam of ſulphur or turpentine, till they are ſo well incorporated that the globules diſappear, then add the lard (juſt warm and liquefied) by ſmall quantities, that it may be ſufficiently ſmooth, and let it be kept cloſe covered for uſe.

STAGGERS AND CONVULSIONS.

A MULTIPLICITY of long ſtanding diſtinctions, conſtituting a variety of different diſeaſes in former practice, have, by nice attention, in modern improvement, been nearly reduced to the two heads under which we now write; that is, ſuch diſorders as principally affect the head, having their ſeat in the brain or veſſels leading thereto. In this deſcription are included thoſe that have been formerly diſtinguiſhed under ſeparate heads, as Apoplexy, Convulſions,

ſions, Epilepſy, Stag-Evil, Palſy, &c. but as ſuch inveſtigations (founded as they muſt be moſtly upon conjecture) will evidently extend the thread of information to an indeterminate degree of refinement, I ſhall decline entering into the explanatory parts, ſo minutely and tediouſly defined upon former occaſions, reciting only the general ſyſtem upon which the cauſe is founded, and then proceed to quote from others circumſtances that may juſtify the bringing ſuch a variety of diſorders into a ſingle point of view.

How far the pretended accuracy of formerly diſtinguiſhing one of theſe diſeaſes from another, may be reconciled to modern comprehenſion, or generally credited, I know not; but confeſs, where the whole formation of judgment and deciſion is to reſt upon the penetration of the obſerver only, and no information come from the patient, circumſtances could or can but very ſeldom combine to form ſo ſingular a diſtinction. Experience and obſervation may undoubtedly do much in a collection of ſimilitudes and probabilities, but never enough to aſcertain the diſtinct invariable cauſes and effects of diſeaſes, where the moſt trifling difference is hardly acknowledged; more particularly when it is reconſidered that the cauſe of nearly all theſe diſorders is in the original ſeat of nervous irritability, the brain; or dependant upon, its ſtructure and purpoſes; except when they are underſtood to be ſymptomatic or depending upon ſome original cauſe; as the effect of bots preying upon the ſtomach or inteſtines; internal ulcerations, or complaints not immediately diſcoverable; theſe may ſometimes happen, but very rarely to affect the frame with ſymptoms ſo truly alarming.

To avoid entering into new deſcriptions and unentertaining definitions, that muſt be technical to be accurate, and conſequently extended to a length that can neither gratify the expectation or improve the judgment of the general reader, I ſhall, in as conciſe a way as the ſubject will permit, introduce an abridgment from the opinions of GIBSON, which is in fact furniſhing the whole advanced by his ſucceſſors; who, without exception, generouſly tranſmitted his ideas, and informations, forgetting (or omitting) to elucidate the ſubject with any brilliant obſervations of their own. "APOPLEXY (ſays he) is uſually defined a priva-
"tion of ſenſe and motion, excepting only a languid one
"in the heart and breaſt; and this either proceeds from a
"cauſe

" cauſe without the veſſels, viz. when the blood or any " other fluid happens to break out of ſome veſſel with- " in the brain, or when there happens to be preternatu- " ral bones or tumours bred and contained within the " ſkull, or any other extraneous matter that may, in " any ſort, preſs upon the ſoft ſubſtance of the brain, " cauſing thoſe deadly diſorders. But this is a ſpecies " that is incurable, and, for the moſt part, ſeizes ſud- " denly without any foregoing tokens or warnings. Thus " in an APOPLEXY ſenſe and motion are in a manner " quite loſt, becauſe of the preſſure that is made upon " the origin of all the nerves that ariſe from the head: " but, in a VERTIGO, objects that are at reſt appear " as if they were turning round, and by that means " occaſion any creature to reel and ſtagger; and this " proceeds from the vibrations and tremors of the op- " tic nerve, whereby the images falling not directly but " ſucceſſively upon the different parts of the *retina*, an " object that is at reſt will therefore appear as if turn- " ing round; and this may be occaſioned either when " an animal is fearful of falling, or from a repletion " or overfulneſs of thoſe arteries which are ſituated near " the optic nerve, which, by preſſing upon the brain, will " cauſe a ſhaking in that nerve.

" Now (ſays he) if we examine a little carefully into " all the different appearances of that diſtemper which " farriers call *the ſtaggers*, we ſhall find them reducible " to one of theſe maladies above deſcribed." He then proceeds to prove that the ſtaggers may be the effect of either; then mentions an attack when the horſe is firſt turned to graſs, after a day or two's full feeding, and defines that apoplectic; and a fourth, that is, " either " a true apoplexy, or a vertigo, or perhaps both." I omit enlarging here upon theſe palpable abſurdities and direct contradictions, quoting them to demonſtrate the inconſiſtency of following him through all theſe *turnings* and *windings*, to eſtabliſh a profeſſional myſtery in deceptively attempting to aſcertain diſtinctions where none can with truth or certainty be formed.

" The following evil, or convulſions, (he ſays) is that " which, in the phyſician's terms, comes under the deno- " mination of an *Epilepſy*, and ſeems to be no other than an

APOPLEXY

'APOPLEXY or VERTIGO, accompanied with convulſions, "either as the cauſe or effect." This being a kind of ſynonymous ambiguity, I ſhall ſo conſider it, and revert to his definition of *convulſions* at large; where he ſays, "The "cauſe of convulſions is firſt whatever waſtes and exhauſts "the body, or any of its parts; as the taking away too "much blood, violent purging, hard labour, or long ſick-"neſs. Secondly, whatever fills the body too much, and "gives origin to obſtructions in the blood veſſels or "nerves, or brings a debility and weakneſs into the "ſtomach; and, laſtly, wounds, or whatever elſe cauſes "pain and inflammation: as to the cure it is the ſame with "that of APOPLEXY and VERTIGO." He has thus technically and abſtruſely laboured through a multiplicity of cloſe written pages to perplex the mind and confound the judgment, miſleading his readers by repeated attempts to prove the diſtinct exiſtence of all theſe ſeparate diſeaſes; though at the concluſion of each deſcription, he acknowledges they are nearly ſynonymous, and come directly under the ſame methods of cure.

This is abſolutely the fact brought into the compaſs of truth, and will exculpate me from the accuſation of neglect or deception in not treating ſeparately upon ſuch diſeaſes; and, by introducing a train of *imaginary* ſymptoms, endeavour to give the appearance of weight to what muſt be termed a mere matter of conjecture. As they are diſorders that luckily happen but ſeldom, I ſhall confine myſelf to their deſcription and treatment as the *ſtaggers* and *convulſions* only; the inſtructions neceſſary for the management of thoſe being univerſally admitted adequate to the intentional cure of the long liſt of *et ceteras*.

Horſes, upon the approach of any of thoſe diſorders, whoſe ſeat is directly in the brain, or nervous ſyſtem, diſplay a previous weakneſs and inactivity, ſeeming to move reluctantly, reeling or ſtaggering in their walk, frequently blinking their eyes, as feeling ſome aukward depreſſion or uneaſineſs from the effect of light; they are averſe to handling, and brought out of the ſtable with difficulty: in time a viſible tremor comes on, and after reeling (or frequently turning round, if looſe) they fall almoſt lifeleſs to the ground, having the perceptible power of breathing only, but that in a degree of violence and agitation; this is termed

ed the APOPLEXY, or STAGGERS, admitted ſynonymous and ſimilar in cauſe, ſymptoms, and effects.

The great variety of ſymptoms that have been hitherto worked up to a pitch of extravagance, exciting a degree of credulity to the diſcrimination of theſe diſeaſes, would render it a palpable burleſque upon the ſubject to go over a ſimilar ground; they having included and enumerated every poſſible ſymptom (common to all diſtempers) in the deſcription of this claſs, determined to include the *whole*, that no *one* circumſtance might be wanting to juſtify their aſſertions, or confirm their judgment. Whether it is Epilepſy, Palſy, Convulſions, or Stag-evil, ſymptoms are amply furniſhed: we are repeatedly told "The horſe reels and ſtaggers; his "eyes are fixed in his head; he has no ſenſe of what he is "doing; he ſtales and dungs inſenſibly; he runs round and "falls ſuddenly; *ſometimes* he is immoveable, with his legs "ſtretched out as if he was dead, except only a quick mo-"tion of his heart and lungs, which cauſes a violent work-"ing of his flanks; *ſometimes* he has involuntary motions "and ſhaking of his limbs ſo ſtrong, that he has not only "beat and ſpurned his litter but the pavement with it." Here is ample proof how much I might indulge myſelf in playing upon the alternatives they admit, ſo *cautiouſly* guarded with their *adverb* of poſſibility; I could introduce a very long chain of quotations in the ſame ſtyle of ambiguity or duplicity, plentifully interſperſed with their favourite ſafeguard "*ſometimes* he is up, and *ſometimes* he is down; and "*ſometimes* he is hot, and *ſometimes* he is cold; *ſometimes* "they recover, and *ſometimes* they prove mortal," &c. but it has ever been the intent of this work to make the CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, and CURE of every diſeaſe as clear as the nature of each caſe will admit; being unavoidably interſperſed with medical remarks and occaſional explanations, where technical terms could not be evaded; I ſhall therefore revert no more to a ſucceſſion or repetition of ſymptoms, where enough has been already pointed out to explain to any rational obſerver a caſe originating in the cauſes we now treat of; and whichever it is, or to what denomination it is moſt properly entitled, the ſeat of diſeaſe being the ſame, the cure muſt be correſponding: but in theſe, and in all other diſorders, a little judgment muſt be exerted to regulate the treatment by circumſtances, as ſymptoms cannot on

every

every occaſion be collected from books, or be found in one diſtemper always the ſame.

Diſeaſes originating in the moſt abſtruſe receſſes of nature, and that will admit ſuch a complication of conſtructions, may proceed from a variety of cauſes clearly comprehended; as, in all probability, they may form many that we are entirely unacquainted with. Among the former is that cauſe originating in the preternatural increaſe of the velocity of the blood, inſtantaneouſly affecting the brain; as is annually confirmed by the loſs of hundreds, in madly exceeding the bounds of humanity, and exhauſting the ſtrength and power of an animal made by Nature ſufficiently ſtrong to bear almoſt every taſk the degeneracy or avarice of man could be ſuppoſed to invent. In corroboration of this circumſtance of the premature deaths occaſioned by increaſing the velocity of the blood beyond the limits preſcribed by Nature, I preſent to the reader's imagination that infinity of moſt beautiful horſes that upon every principal road in England conſtantly fall victims to the rapidity of MAIL COACHES, FLYING MACHINES, DILLIES, and POST TRAVELLERS; more particularly in the extreme heat of ſummer, when they are ſeen daily dying martyrs to the eagerneſs of *impatient* travellers, or the innate cruelty of inhuman drivers. To theſe ſome (but a very few) of private property may be added, hard drove upon long and ſpeedy journies, and others imprudently rode, and improperly managed, during chaſes of great length, in ſtrong deep countries, with fleet hounds.

Others become the ſubjects of theſe diſorders from great irritation (with ſevere and excruciating pains) in the ſtomach and bowels; the powerful effects of worms or bots in the inteſtinal canal; ſharp acrid medicines; a repulſion of any morbid matter from the ſurface, without its being carried off by proper evacuations; or wounds, diſlocations, &c. They are frequently known to attack *very* ſuddenly, and terminate in death *very* ſpeedily; at others the approach is indicated by the ſymptoms before recited. The moſt rational methods of cure will be to correct or diſcharge the primary cauſe, to allay the ſpaſms, and to reduce the extreme degree of irritability, by ſtrengthening the nervous ſyſtem; the cauſes of irritation are not only remote but various, and relief muſt conſequently be occaſionally obtained by different means.

The

The firſt ſtep to cure will be, at all events, to draw blood, and that in quantity according to exigencies and the ſtate of your ſubject. In caſes of real alarm and danger bleed in two veins remote from each other, to cauſe the greater revulſion: although it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to ſtimulate and rouſe the animal powers after the paroxyſm, little can be done during the fit; however, a glyſter may be prepared, according to the following directions, and given as ſoon as poſſible.

If the cauſe is aſcertained (or ſuppoſed) to proceed from an increaſed velocity of the blood, and conſequent inflammation upon the brain, give the glyſter preſcribed in p. 22: if from extreme irritation in the ſtomach and bowels, give the *domeſtic glyſter*, p. 117, with the addition of liquid laudanum half an ounce. If the continual preying and depredations of bots, or worms, are the cauſe, give for the preſent the following *glyſter*; and ſo ſoon as the horſe is ſufficiently recovered to go through the courſe, proceed as directed under that head.

TAKE of rue, ſavin, and wormwood, each a handful; boil a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, with four ounces of common ſalt; then ſtrain and add tincture of aſafœtida two ounces, olive oil a quarter of a pint, and let it be thrown up moderately warm.

If the complaint proceeds from a too free uſe of ſharp acid medicines, make an addition of two ounces of Venice treacle, and three drachms of liquid laudanum to the common *domeſtic glyſter* before ſpecified. For ſimilar complaints, proceeding from indeterminate cauſes, the *glyſter*, p. 22, will be undoubtedly applicable.

Should ſpaſms or convulſions prove ſo violent that, by a contraction of the muſcles, the jaws are locked or fixed, for any conſiderable length of time (the fit being of long duration,) recourſe muſt be had to nutritive glyſters, that the frame may be ſupported, notwithſtanding its inability to receive aliment by other means. Theſe may be prepared of different kinds, as broths, gruel, milk pottage, calf's feet jelly, thin; or a decoction of ground rice mixed with ſtarch. So ſoon as the fit is ſufficiently off, to admit the advantage of medicine, give the following BALL, if it can be conveniently adminiſtered:

TAKE

TAKE myrrh, ammoniacum, and aſafœtida, of each three drachms;
Ruſſia caſtor, and camphire, each a drachm;
Sirup ſufficient to make the ball.

This ſhould be repeated every ten or twelve hours, for two or three days, or till the fit leaves no apprehenſion of return. Where circumſtances or ſymptoms may render a drink more convenient, the following may be prepared and given at the above ſtated intervals:

TAKE of valerian root and horſeradiſh root (ſcraped or ſliced) each two ounces;
Virginian ſnake root and muſtard ſeed (bruiſed) each one ounce; upon theſe pour three pints of boiling water; let them be covered cloſe; and when nearly cold enough for uſe ſtrain through a cloth, uſing preſſure to the ingredients, that the whole may be extracted. *Half* of this to be given for one doſe, and repeated in ſix, eight or ten hours, as circumſtances may require.

In caſes of danger, and at a great diſtance from towns where the above articles cannot be immediately obtained, ſubſtitute a ſtrong infuſion of rue, camomile, horſeradiſh, muſtard, or pennyroyal; take two ounces of each of the *three* that can be moſt expeditiouſly procured, and pour upon them three pints of water; let them ſtand till nearly cool, ſtrain off, and give the proportion above directed, repeating it as there ſpecified; remembering this is preſcribed only as a temporary ſubſtitute till more powerful reliefs can be obtained; and not by any means to be put in competition with the efficacious ſtimulants before recommended.

When the fit is gone off, ſhould the ſubject be left in a kind of ſtupor or nervous debilitation, with ſpaſms or twitchings in the ſtomach and bowels that occaſion great pain, it will be readily perceived, and more particularly aſcertained by his frequently looking back on one ſide or the other, with his noſe towards the ſeat of pain, and his uneaſy ſhifting from place to place. In ſuch caſe anodynes will afford the greateſt certainty of relief; therefore give either the following *ball* or *drink* ſo ſoon as convenient:

TAKE

TAKE galbanum, aſafœtida, and ſtorax pill, each half an ounce;
Sirup of diacodion ſufficient to make the ball.

Or,

TAKE of valerian root one ounce and a half, ſnake root half an ounce; let both be bruiſed to a groſs powder, and infuſed in boiling water a pint and a quarter, with ſaffron two drachms; when ſufficiently cool ſtrain off, and add tincture of aſafœtida one ounce, liquid laudanum two dramchs, giving the whole a little warm.

If the ſpaſms or twitchings are frequent and violent, the drink will be preferable to the ball, as coming by much the readieſt into action and effect. Where this medicine cannot be given as a drink, it may be as a glyſter, either with or without the ſaffron, repeating it at any diſtance of time that occaſion or circumſtances may require.

Should any local paralytic affection, or contraction of the muſcle, produce a ſtiffneſs or inactivity upon any particular part, friction, with ſtrong penetrating embrocations, muſt be immediately brought into uſe and perſevered in; of that claſs are the following:

TAKE oil of Barbadoes tar eight ounces;
Ætherial oil of turpentine and camphorated ſpirits of wine, each four ounces.—Mix together, and let the affected parts be ſubſtantially bathed with ſuch proportion as may be adequate to the caſe every night and morning.

Or,

TAKE opodeldoc ſix ounces;
Oils of origanum, amber, and wormwood, of each half an ounce.—Mix well together, and uſe as above.

Whichever is adopted (though the former is certainly the firſt in power and higheſt in eſtimation) muſt be rubbed into whatever part may be affected with great patience and aſſiduity, as nothing but length of time and perſeverance in the operation can effect a ſufficient penetration to the remote ſeat of complaint. Horſes that are

are of a full plethoric habit, when attacked with this diſeaſe, ſhould, ſo ſoon after recovery as they are able to bear it, be brought under a courſe of regular evacuations, ſuch as are moſt applicable to their ſize, ſtate, conſtitution, and condition. If they are inclined to fluctuating acrimonious humours, or viſcid heavy foulneſs, let purges be ſoon brought into uſe; and introduce a rowel, if the caſe indicates the propriety, taking off ſomewhat of their former high feeding. If the ſtomach and bowels have been the ſeat of diſeaſe from irritability, either by internal weakneſs or improper treatment, aſſiſt the general ſyſtem with a dozen of the *reſtorative cordial balls* (p. 103,) after a proper continuance of the nervous medicines, letting one be given every morning. If from worms, ſo ſoon as he is ſufficiently recovered from the alarming ſtate of diſeaſe, give one of the *mercurial purging balls*, according to his ſtate and temperament, regulating the courſe as particularly explained in p. 132.

The general and proper mode of treatment in every ſtage of theſe complaints having been explicitly introduced, I ſhall beg leave to obſerve, preſcriptions and compoſitions innumerable might be added, in compliance with cuſtom, to give the ſubject an appearance of greater weight, by prolonging, extending, and varying, the methods of cure. But the fact is, ſuch claſs of medicines are at once brought forward for *every* diſeaſe as are well eſtabliſhed and high in eſtimation for their different effects, that paltry, extraneous, deceptive aids, may be totally rejected, to prevent unneceſſary trouble, expenſe, and diſappointment. In the preſent we have nearly *abandoned* the ancient practice, we applaud no "burning "ſetons with red hot irons," recommend no "chewing "balls to champ upon," compoſed of *aſafœtida*, *ſavin*, and a combination of articles to create a nauſea, and render the ſtomach eternally uneaſy; nor do we adopt the ſyſtem of "ſtitching up in the ears *garlic*, *rue*, *aqua* "*vitæ*, *cloves*, *ginger*, and *bay ſalt*," either as remedies or provocatives to madneſs; but ſubmit to public conſideration and practice ſuch methods of treatment and cure as are founded on the baſis of ſafety, reaſon, and experi-

CLASS

CLASS IX.

CHOLIC, SCOURING, AND MOLTEN GREASE.

CHOLIC.

It has been a profeſſional cuſtom, time immemorial, to diſtinguiſh every diſorder of the ſtomach and bowels producing extreme pain, by the denomination of GRIPES, or THE FRET; though little has been produced by the beſt writers to explain the different cauſes, and ſtill leſs to eſtabliſh a conſiſtent method of cure. This deficiency, it muſt be acknowledged, has not ariſen from a want of preſcriptions; on the contrary, they have been moſt liberally diſpenſed; but when the great variety of recipes that have been offered to public experiment become ſubject to the accurate inſpection of the *enlightened* practitioner, they may perhaps appear to be more the collected effuſions of *fancy* than the effect of *judgment*. As it is not, however, the preſent intention to divert the mind to former modes of practice, let us endeavour to make the diſtinct cauſes of complaint properly underſtood, previous to the introduction of ſuch courſe of medicines as *experience* has clearly demonſtrated moſt ſafe and applicable to the relief of diſeaſes, upon which we proceed to treat.

The diſorders to which horſes are moſt ſubject in the ſtomach and bowels (excluſive of thoſe occaſioned by worms and bots, already ſeparately treated on) are thoſe *kinds* of Cholic wnich it will be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh as the *flatulent* and *inflammatory*. The Flatulent Cholic is that ſpecies of inteſtinal pain, occaſioned by an accumulation and retention of wind, which, by its expanding force, in a conſtant fluctuation and effort for diſcharge, extends the ſtomach and inteſtines to a certain degree (or perhaps their utmoſt elaſticity;) when coming into direct oppoſition with the contracting power of the abdominal muſcles, certain pain is excited in a greater or leſs degree, according to the circumference and extenſion of the parts, the collection of confined air, and the proportional ſpaſm produced by its effects.

This kind of Cholic comes on ſuddenly, and may, in general, be readily diſtinguiſhed by the rumbling of the impriſoned air through the inteſtines for vent or diſcharge: It is occaſioned by haſty and full feeding after long faſting; drinking cold water when hot, or in too large quantity; or when the obſtructed perſpirable matter is thrown immediately upon the bowels by a powerful revulſion, effected in a change from heat to extreme cold, &c. There is no gradual progreſſion in this complaint from ſlight ſymptoms, its appearance is moſtly ſudden, and attack violent; the ſubject becomes in a greater meaſure outrageous; he ſtrikes his belly with his feet, looks wildly on either ſide towards his hind parts, lies down unexpectedly, and riſes as ſuddenly. When the pain is excruciating, vibrations of the whole frame are perceptible; to theſe a palpable moiſture or ſweat ſucceed, but not of long duration; a rigor or ſhivering frequently follows the perſpiration; he repeatedly lies down, rolls himſelf upon his litter; and, ſeeming exhauſted with pain, ſtretches himſelf out as in a dying ſtate. The firſt ſtep to *relief* muſt be regulated, in ſome meaſure, by the eaſe or difficulty of obtaining thoſe articles that are rendered by circumſtances moſt adequate to the purpoſe. If in or near a town where the medicines can be readily procured, let the following BALL be prepared and given as ſoon as poſſible:

TAKE

TAKE aniſeed powder one ounce;
Mithridate half an ounce;
Grain of Paradiſe and ginger (both in powder) of each two drachms;
Oils of juniper and aniſeed each a drachm;
Sirup ſufficient to make the ball.

This ball to be repeated in two hours if the urgency of the caſe ſhould render it neceſſary; on the contrary, if the ſymptoms are much alleviated by the firſt, repeat it in four or ſix hours as circumſtances may require. Where a drink is thought preferable, or the adminiſtration more convenient, and the ingredients can be eaſily obtained, prepare the following:

TAKE coriander, ſweet fennel, aniſe ſeeds, and Jamaica pepper, bruiſed, each an ounce and half; grains of Paradiſe half an ounce; ginger two drachms. Bruiſe ſeparately in a mortar; then boil in three pints of thin gruel for ten minutes; ſtrain and add of compound aniſeed water, or, in want of that, Geneva or brandy, half a pint: of this compoſition let half be given as ſoon as poſſible, and the remainder in two, four, or ſix hours, as the mitigation or ſeverity of the ſymptoms may dictate.

If the diſtance from a town, or difficulty of obtaining the above preparations, ſhould render a ſubſtitute unavoidable, the following attempt to relieve ſhould be inſtantly adopted.

TAKE of ginger, caraways, nutmegs, Jamaica pepper; or in fact of any two ſpecies (the houſe affords in the emergency,) each an ounce; bruiſe together in a mortar, and boil a few minutes in three quarters of a pint of gruel or ale, with two or three ounces of ſugar; then ſtrain and add a gill of Geneva or brandy, giving the drink moderately warm.

This, in country places, and remote farm-houſes, may be found an uſeful and convenient ſubſtitute during the time unavoidably neceſſary to procure more powerful and efficacious remedies.

After a repetition of either of the two former compoſitions, ſhould the horſe not be relieved either by evacua-

tions of ſtool, urine, or expulſion of wind, let the body undergo a gentle motion, by leading about for a quarter of an hour (or longer,) if it can be juſtified by circumſtances.

Should this combination of endeavours to relieve fail in effect, the thoughts muſt be immediately diverted from a continuation of warm cordial ſtimulants to a relaxation of the inteſtines; to promote which the following *glyſter* ſhould be prepared and adminiſtered with the greateſt expedition.

TAKE camomile, marſhmallows, wormwood, elder flowers, or roſemary, of any two moſt convenient, each a large handful; Jamaica pepper, and ſenna, of each one ounce; ginger (bruiſed with the pepper) half an ounce: boil in two quarts of water for a quarter of an hour, ſtrain off, preſſing the ingredients; then add of olive oil and Geneva, or brandy, each a quarter of a pint, and let the whole be thrown moderately warm into the paſſage by gradual and gentle preſſure.

This is to be repeated in three or four hours, if by the evacuation of foul indurated excrements and expulſion of wind a proportion of relief is obtained, but the ſubject not perfectly at eaſe; on the contrary, ſhould no relief be obtained, and the horſe continue in extreme pain, recourſe muſt be inſtantly had to the following *laxative drink*, which, if circumſtances require, muſt be occaſionally repeated till relief is obtained, by great expulſions of wind or plentiful evacuations.

TAKE ſenna two ounces; boil a few minutes in three quarters of a pint of water, with three drachms of ginger bruiſed; then ſtrain and diſſolve in the liquid four ounces of lenitive electuary, and ſix drachms of ſoluble tartar; adding three ounces of tincture of ſenna, and one of the tincture of jalap.

So ſoon after this as the horſe is inclined ſupply him frequently with ſmall quantities of ſubſtantial gruel moderately warm; and when he is ſo much relieved that the pains have evidently ſubſided, in conſequence of either of the above modes of treatment, let him be ſupplied with comfortable maſhes and warm water (ſlightly impregnated with grûel) at proper intervals, for a few days; confirming the cure and ſtrengthening the ſtomach and bowels, by giving,

giving, for a few mornings, one of the *reſtorative cordial balls*, preſcribed in p. 100. The judicious inquirer will obſerve, the former fiery practice (of pepper, gin, turpentine, brine, and a long liſt of *et ceteras,)* is rejected, as founded upon the baſis of uncertainty and danger; conſequently not entitled to a place in the Modern Syſtem of Farriery. The WONDERFUL variety of preſcriptions commonly obtruded for the particular purpoſes of appearance, are here intentionally avoided to prevent deception: the above method of treatment, with the progreſſional alternatives, being abſolutely adequate to every poſſibility of relief, where the collection and retention of wind are ſuppoſed to conſtitute the diſorder paſſing under the *general* denomination of FRET, or CHOLIC.

The diſtinct Kind of CHOLIC

I NOW proceed to explain is diſtinguiſhed, in common practice, by the appellation of *Gripes*; but, for the better comprehenſion of all parties, I ſhall conſider it an Inflammatory Cholic, without reverting to the language of others, terming that "bilious," to which, in my humble opinion, there can in this inſtance be no *bilious* explanation appertaining. In the predominant ſymptoms of theſe kinds of Cholic there is but little difference; in the inflammatory, of which we now treat, they however run higher, or, in other terms, more violent; the pain is evidently excruciating, and proceeds from coſtiveneſs, with great accumulation of indurated fæces, or hardened excrements. The rectum ſeems loaded, and viſibly preſſed to the fundament, which appears prominent; a conſtant ſtraining and endeavour to expel dung, with no other diſcharge than a diſcoloured hot, ſharp, liquid; a frequent poſition is formed for ſtaling without ſucceſs; and the extreme pain ſoon produces ſymptomatic fever, with ſhort breathing, heaving in the flanks, extravagant actions, and general exertions, that very much alarm with the apprehenſion of immediate danger. To allay which, it will be adviſeable to take off the ſpaſm or ſtricture from the inteſtines, by an expeditious ſolution and diſcharge of their contents, thereby preventing inflammation and its certain, if not immediate, conſequences. This

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deſireable event muſt be ſolicited by a combination of efforts, without inconſiderately waiting hour after hour for the reſult of a ſingle adminiſtration; a junction of aid muſt therefore be formed for the occaſion, and the following *glyſter* prepared and injected without delay:

TAKE of common gruel three pints;
Epſom ſalts four ounces.
Tincture of ſenna and olive oil each a quarter of a pint.

This being adminiſtered let a *laxative drink* be prepared with the following ingredients, and given ſo ſoon as circumſtances will permit:

TAKE ſenna one ounce;
Caraway ſeeds bruiſed, and cream of tartar, each half an ounce.—Boil for ten minutes in three quarters of a pint of water, in which diſſolve four ounces of Glauber ſalts, then ſtrain and add tincture of jalap one ounce.

If relief and plentiful evacuations are not obtained by theſe means ſo ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, prevent (if poſſible) the increaſe of inflammatory ſymptoms, by taking away a moderate proportion of blood from the neck; for, in this advanced ſtate of the diſorder, appearances of danger can only be ſubdued by a removal of obſtructions. It may therefore be naturally inferred (without introducing, in compliance with cuſtom, a multiplicity of preſcriptions to embarraſs the mind and perplex the judgment) that theſe effects can only be produced by perſeverance in a repetition of either or both the above, as exigencies may direct or dictate, till the neceſſary diſcharges are obtained; without which, inflammation and mortification will inevitably enſue. Glyſters muſt conſequently follow each other, without much intermiſſion, till the point is carried; to promote which, let ſmall quantities of warm thin gruel be frequently offered, with one ounce of nitre in each: warm maſhes may alſo be given, if the horſe ſhould be inclined or enabled to receive them.

Immediate eaſe generally ſucceeds the neceſſary evacuations, the ſubject then only labouring under the laſſitude that is ſo conſtantly the concomitant of extreme pain. All obſtructions therefore being removed, and plentiful diſcharges obtained, contribute the ſupport that nature will

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ſo evidently ſtand in need of, by preparing a comfortable warm maſh of oats and bran equal parts; into which ſtir of aniſeed, liquorice, and elecampane powders, each one ounce. In two or three hours after this maſh is conſumed give the following cordial *ſtomachic ball*, or drink, as may be moſt applicable to the intent or opinion of the operator or ſuperintendent; waſhing down either with two or three quarts of very thin gruel, if the horſe be inclined to take it:

TAKE mithridate and aniſeed (in powder) of each half an ounce;
Saffron and London philonium each two drachms;
Oil of aniſeed one drachm; Sirup (if neceſſary) to make the ball.

THE CORDIAL CARMINATIVE DRINK.

TAKE aniſe, coriander, and ſweet fennel ſeeds, of each one ounce; caraway ſeed and ginger each half an ounce. Let them all be reduced to a groſs powder, and boiled in a pint and half of gruel till reduced to a pint; then ſtrain, preſſing the ingredients, and let it be given of a proper warmth.

This will prove, upon moſt occaſions, all the medical aſſiſtance the ſubject will require; but after recovery his ſtate and condition ſhould be attended to; no ſtrong exerciſe or cold water can be proper for the firſt two or three days; his feeds ſhould likewiſe be regulated by appetite or inclination; rather feeding often and in ſmall quantities, than to hazard a relaxation of the tone of the ſtomach, and a debilitation of the digeſtive powers, by large feeds at diſtant periods. If there are any indications of weakneſs, languor, inactivity, loſs of appetite, heavineſs and averſion to motion, or ſlight ſymptoms of pain, proceed to a courſe of the *cordial balls*, p. 103, giving one every morning, or every night and morning, ſhould any of the above recited circumſtances render it neceſſary. Previous to the final diſmiſſion of this article, it cannot be inapplicable to enforce an exertion of the attention abſolutely requiſite in the management of horſes, where caſes of imminent danger (as in the preſent inſtance) may almoſt inſtantly ariſe from what at firſt may appear trifling and ſuperficial.

Invariable

Invariable reſolutions ſhould therefore be formed and adhered to, ſtrictly avoiding whatever may conſtitute the foundation of either trouble or danger. A horſe ſhould never be ſuffered to ſtand long in a wet and dirty condition after chaſe or journey; to drink cold water when hot, or ſpring water from well or pump when pond or river can be obtained: his feeds ſhould be likewiſe regularly diſpenſed, with proper reſpect to equation in time and in proportion in quantity. The quality as well as quantity of both hay and corn muſt ever be held in conſtant remembrance; theſe being jointly and individually neceſſary to a permanent eſtabliſhment of health, ſtrength, and condition. To poſſeſs all which in a high degree, and to be produced for ſtrong and powerful exertions in the field or on the road, his regular conſumption ſhould be two buſhels of oats and two truſſes of hay per week.

The ſtate of the body reſpecting the evacuations ſhould not be neglected; regularity in theſe will be equally neceſſary with punctuality in food; the ſtate of a horſe's body may be moſt accurately aſcertained by the appearance of his dung; if it is ejected of a fine bright colour (inclining to that of a new guinea,) moderate in conſiſtence, regular and adheſive in form, coming away without great efforts and an extenſion of the fundament, approaching to pain, the body may then be conſidered in a proper and healthy ſtate; but when the dung comes away with ſeeming labour, is remarkably hard in ſubſtance, very dark in colour upon falling, and ſtrong or fœtid in ſmell, it may be fairly concluded, the contents of the inteſtines are indurated, and nearly approaching a ſtate of diſeaſe. When they are obſerved to be in this condition a gentle promotion of evacuations, or courſe of purgatives, may be premiſed, as very ſalutary preventives to danger, expenſe, and trouble.

SCOURING, or LOOSENESS.

An aphoriſm of the juſtly celebrated *Boerhaave*, that "Nature never purges herſelf but when ſhe wants purging," is ſo firmly fixed upon the baſis of truth, that it has been very ſeldom ſubject to exception. But there are, in fact, rules ſo few, (either phyſical or moral) that will not admit

admit of ſome, it can create no ſurpriſe that the maxims of ſo great a man ſhould be entitled to their trifling proportion. To elucidate a text from authority ſo truly reſpectable, and bring the matter into a fair diſcuſſion for every comprehenſion, it will be unavoidably neceſſary to enlarge a little upon the ſubject we wiſh clearly to explain.

The fact is, when a quantity of groſs food and collected impurities are accumulated and pent up within the confined limits of the inteſtinal canal, whether obſtructed in the firſt or laſt paſſages, the inconvenience (though different in ſymptoms) may be ultimately the ſame in effect. For the aliment, by the obſtruction in its natural progreſs through the ſtomach or inteſtines, and preternatural retention there, acquires a degree of acrimonious malignity, that, at a certain period, depending upon the habit and conſtitution,) ſtimulates and begins to act upon the internal coat of the inteſtines, till, by the ſtimulus of one, and the irritability of the other, a ſolution of the excrements enſues; and Nature is enabled to relieve herſelf, by throwing off that load which the attention of the maſter, and the interpoſition of art, would ſometimes do well to remove. And this is the more neceſſary to be retained in memory, when it is recollected that where nature fails in, or is inadequate to, the production and completion of this effort in her own defence, ſhe becomes gradually overpowered; the inteſtines are enormouſly loaded, and the over-repletion at length inevitably conſtitutes the Gripes or Inflammatory Cholic, on which we laſt treated. But where Nature is fortunately adequate to her own work, and the accumulation is ſpontaneouſly carried off, *Boerhaave*'s maxim is ſtrictly verified; and it becomes palpably clear to every obſerver Nature does not purge herſelf till ſhe wants purging.

This kind of Lax or Looſeneſs, is moſt readily diſtinguiſhed from ſuch as ariſe from other cauſes; the horſe is previouſly dull, heavy, and inactive, ſeemingly oppreſſed, and viſibly overloaded, though without any appearance of extreme pain, but ſubject to a general diſquietude; the dung firſt comes awag with ſolidity; the evacuations then become more frequent, and at laſt looſe; the diſcharges are at length rapid in ſucceſſion, large in quantity, dark in colour, fœtid in ſmell; bearing the appearance of impregnation

impregnation with greaſe, as if with ſome foul oily ſubſtance in the inteſtines, ſimilar to the laſt diſcharge after the injection of a glyſter. Nature, in the preſent inſtance, generally performs her own work with ſo much eaſe, that the leaſt appearance of pain is hardly perceptible. In preference to the cuſtom of waiting day after day for its termination, thereby giving it an opportunity, by its acrimonious quality, (which may irritate and affect more or leſs, according to circumſtances and the ſtate of the ſubject acted upon) to debilitate the frame, it will be moſt prudent to give the following *laxative drink*, and aſſiſt Nature in carrying off what would be highly improper to reſtrain:

TAKE ſenna and cream of tartar each two ounces:
Epſom ſalts three ounces;
Ginger bruiſed half an ounce.—Boil in a pint of thin gruel for ten minutes; then ſtrain and let it be given a little warm, and the gentle operation encouraged by frequent ſmall quantities of gruel water.

On the contrary, ſhould this plan be rejected as unneceſſary, and the looſeneſs or ſcouring continue for any length of time, ſo as not only to expel the accumulated contents, but, by its ſharp and acid quality, to ſtimulate the inteſtines and cauſe an expulſion of the mucus, (with which they are internally guarded) with ineffectual ſtrainings and painful ſenſations, warm cordial reſtringents will be highly neceſſary, and may be adminiſtered in the following forms:

A CORDIAL RESTRINGENT BALL.

TAKE diaſcordium ſix drachms, gum arabic, prepared chalk, and armenian bole, each half an ounce; ginger (in powder) one drachm; oil of aniſeed forty drops; ſirup, a ſmall quantity, to complete the ball.

This may be repeated in ſix, eight, or twelve hours, as the ſeverity of the caſe may require; the *reſtringent maſh* (p. 22,) may be occaſionally brought into uſe. If ſolid food is refuſed, a gruel ſhould be given for drink, made ſo thick as to be but barely liquid. If the expected relief be not ſoon obtained, and the ſubject is affected with ſpaſms or

or twitchings in the inteſtines, add to the above ball two drachms of liquid laudanum, or ten grains of opium. If the horſe is inclined to drink frequently, (as in all probability he will be) give one ounce of gum arabic diſſolved in a ſmall quantity of water and added to his gruel once in every five or ſix hours.

Where a ball is found inconvenient, or a drink preferred, let the following be prepared:

TAKE calcined (commonly called burnt) hartſhorn three ounces;
Gum arabic one ounce;
Cinnamon half an ounce;
Ginger two drachms.—Boil in a quart of water till it will produce a pint clear of the ingredients; then ſtrain and add tincture of Japan earth one ounce and a half; liquid laudanum two drachms.

The above ball and drink are powerfully reſtringent; and, with the cordial aromatic aſſiſtance, are admirably calculated to reſtore the tone of the inteſtines, and reduce their irritability. No larger field for relief need be explored; increaſe or diminiſh any of the different ingredients, as circumſtances may require or judgment direct; and bring the doſes of either nearer to each other, if appearances of danger juſtify the neceſſity.

Should the predominant ſymptoms refuſe ſubmiſſion to a repetition of the medicines here preſcribed, prepare the following *anodyne glyſter*, and repeat it once in eight or twelve hours till ſucceſs attends the joint adminiſtration:

THE ANODYNE GLYSTER.

TAKE linſeed two ounces; gum arabic one ounce. Boil in two quarts of gruel for ſome time; then ſtrain and add of diaſcordium one ounce and a half; liquid laudanum half an ounce, and cold drawn linſeed oil four ounces. Let it be thrown into the body with a proper bag and pipe, uſing gentle preſſure.

So ſoon as the inteſtinal acrimony is obtunded by theſe means, and the excrements reſume their original form, let the return of natural ſtrength be ſolicited by every care and attention; give occaſionally warm comfortable maſhes, as moſt applicable io the ſtate of appetite, and let no water entirely

entirely cold be drank for ſome days; introduce your dry feeds by degrees, and let half a dozen of the *cordial balls*, (p. 103,) be brought into uſe; giving one every morning or evening to prevent flatulence, and act as a warm reſtorative ſtimulant to the ſtomach and inteſtines.

Having ſo much enlarged upon this diſtinct kind of Lax, or Scouring proceeding from repletion, it becomes neceſſary to animadvert upon the ſame diſorder, when originating in a different cauſe. A ſevere laxation, or looſeneſs, then is known frequently to ariſe from a depraved ſtate of the ſtomach, and a debility or weakneſs of the powers neceſſary to the purpoſes of digeſtion. The loſs of appetite is occaſioned by a relaxation of the elaſticity or natural tone of the ſtomach; the blood is impoveriſhed by a deficiency in its nutritious ſupport of chyle through the lacteals; and the bile become equally defective, in being deprived of its due proportion of ſtimulus, conſequently inadequate to the taſk it is deſtined to perform.

The chain of operation being thus obſtructed, the whole ſyſtem is in a great meaſure deranged, and the half digeſted aliment ſoon engenders fermentation by its acidity; and, in an effort of Nature, prepares itſelf for approaching expulſion. The inteſtines, from the crude indigeſted aliment, and inert ſtate of the bile, ſoon become relaxed, and their contents run off almoſt ſpontaneouſly, the horſe ſeeming little prepared for or concerned in the event. The diſcharges continuing, become in a few days almoſt inceſſant, and conſtitute frequent irritations, and ſevere ſtrainings to dung, with no other effect than an ichorous ſcalding liquid, or trifling evacuations of ſlimy mucus, from the internal coat (or lining of the inteſtines.)

In this particular caſe there requires a general relief to the univerſal debility of the inteſtinal track; the firſt ſtep to which muſt be to ſheath the acrimony, and reduce irritability in both the firſt and laſt paſſages; then gradually reſtore the powers of digeſtion, and invigorate the whole ſyſtem by a courſe of ſtomachic reſtoratives.

THE ANODYNE RESTRINGENT BALL.

TAKE of India rhubarb, and compound powder of gum dragon, each half an ounce; columbo root (in powder) two drachms; ginger (in powder) one drachm; opium fifteen grains: conſerve of orange peel ſix drachms; ſirup of diaſcordium ſufficient to form a ball.

This

This is to be repeated in twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four hours, as exigencies may require. For a ſubſtitute the following drink will prove equally applicable and efficacious.

THE ANODYNE DRINK.

TAKE linſeed, burnt hartſhorn, and gum arabic, of each one ounce; boil in a pint and half of water to a pint; then ſtrain and add tincture of cinnamon two ounces; liquid laudanum two drachms.

Let this be given every morning for three in ſucceſſion; the *reſtringent maſh* (p. 22) may be occaſionally offered, or, in refuſal of that and dry corn, give a warm maſh at proper periods, compounded of bran and ground oatmeal equal parts; if the ſtimulus and irritation continue. without any perceptible remiſſion or ſubmiſſion of ſymptoms, let the following *glyſter* be given once in every twenty-four hours.

THE ANODYNE STARCH GLYSTER.

TAKE boiled ſtarch, of moderate conſiſtence, three pints; gum arabic (in powder) two ounces; liquid laudanum half an ounce; cold drawn linſeed oil four ounces.

So ſoon as the purging (or rather irritation and ſtraining) is ſubdued, the appetite will conſequently increaſe, and become in ſome meaſure reſtored: attend to that circumſtance, and promote it by every poſſible means, aſſiſting for three or ſix mornings with one of the following *reſtorative ſtomachic balls*.

THE RESTORATIVE BALL.

TAKE Venice treacle half an ounce; Peruvian bark ſix drachms, columbo root and camomile flowers (in powder) of each two drachms; oil of caraways five-and-twenty drops; honey ſufficient to make the ball.

If the horſe ſhould be very much reduced in fleſh, continue weak in body and appetite, forming the appearance of general debilitation, let the frame be univerſally aſſiſted, and the cure completed by a dozen of the balls preſcribed (p. 103;) giving one every morning either in the ſtate there directed, or diſſolved in a ſufficient portion of gruel.

MOLTEN

MOLTEN GREASE

Is a diſorder produced in general by too great, ſudden, or powerful exertions, when a horſe is not in *proper condition:* as ſtrong and ſevere hunting, long and ſpeedy journies, or hard driving in carriages, when firſt taken from graſs loaded with impurities: juſt out of a dealer's poſſeſſion, full of light flatulent food; or when too full of fleſh for violent exerciſe. In ſuch caſes, from the internal heat, increaſed circulation, and temporary inflammation, the fat ſeated upon the membranes in various parts of the body undergoes rarefaction and rapid ſolution, making diſtinct efforts for diſcharge by the different emunctories. The proportion neareſt the veſſels becomes abſorbed by the blood (retarding circulation,) thereby producing ſome degree of fever; another part makes its appearance with the excrements; a third portion fixes upon the lungs, and obſtructs reſpiration; to theſe a laxation of the inteſtinal contents ſucceeds; and, laſtly, a looſeneſs, or ſcouring, of which we laſt treated; ſo that in the preſent inſtances we plainly perceive the poſſibility of almoſt a complication of diſorders, originating in a ſingle cauſe, and the foundation of THAT CAUSE *indiſcretion.*

A little reflection upon the incontrovertible truth of this obſervation will ſurely point out to every *humane* maſter and faithful ſervant the great danger of *over-riding*, *driving*, or *fatiguing*, any horſe whatever beyond the line of prudence and conſiſtency, when not in high condition for the ſervice he may be engaged in, whether turf, field, or road. Let it be conſtantly held in remembrance, more horſes are ruined and deſtroyed by cruelty and neglect than by chance or accident. The ſubject we now treat on proves (more than any other) the abſolute neceſſity of inſuring CONDITION previous to a courſe of conſtant buſineſs; this muſt be obtained by a proper removal of thoſe *impurities* or *viſcidities* that lay the foundation of what the lineal deſcendants from *Vulcan* have, time out of mind, denominated *humours.*

That proceſs, when firſt taken up from graſs, or too full of fleſh, is particularly explained under the heads of *feeding*, *bleeding*, and *purging*, in the early part of this work; including

cluding inſtructions that cannot be too much reſpected or perſevered in, by thoſe who wiſh to produce their horſes at all times, in ſuch ſtyle (for ſervices of difficulty or danger) as has long been the ſource of equeſtrian emulation in the ſporting world, from the lucky poſſeſſor of a numerous ſtud to the more humble dependant whom fortune perſuades to be *compulſively* content with one.

The ſymptoms are in different ſubjects more or leſs violent, according to the ſtate and condition at the time of attack; varying in all, either in a greater or leſſer degree, in proportion to the parts moſt affected by the ſudden revulſion and original cauſe. Wherever the ſolution has proved moſt partial, the effect will become moſt predominant; as for inſtance, upon the bowels, lungs, or circulation of the blood by abſorption; in the firſt great pain attends the laxation or looſeneſs; in the ſecond great difficulty of breathing from the expanſion of the lungs, may produce ſymptoms of inflammation there, as explained in p. 105, 106. And when the maſs of blood is generally affected, and preternaturally loaded, fever muſt conſequently enſue. Theſe ſymptoms, as before obſerved, all vary in different ſubjects; but one is *pathognomonic* or *invariable* in all, which is the general incorporation of a greaſy ſubſtance with the excrements, nearly ſimilar to the ſeparated particles of congealed oil in froſty weather; previous to the entire ſolution of the inteſtinal contents, and ſo long as the dung retains its uſual form, the greaſy hue appears only upon the ſurface, but as it advances in diſeaſe it becomes more intimately united.

So ſoon as ever the indications are perceived, proper methods ſhould be inſtantly taken to relieve Nature from the threatened oppreſſion, by ſuch evacuations as predominant ſymptoms direct; at any rate let plentiful bleeding be the firſt ſtep to reduce preſent, or prevent approaching, inflammation. If fever has not come on too rapidly, give, ſo ſoon as circumſtances will permit, the mild *laxative drink* preſcribed under the head of *flatu'ent cholic*, p. 164; but, ſhould the horſe be ſtrong and powerful, (the diſeaſe being in its infancy) give without delay the *purging drink*, p. 20, repeating it in three or four days, if preſent appearances juſtify the propriety of the practice.

If the ſubject is greatly depreſſed with palpable fever, diſquietude, loſs of appetite, and internal painful ſenſations,

glyſters,

glyſters muſt be ſubſtituted; but as theſe need not be compoſed of variety, make uſe of the *glyſter*, p. 120, which may be moſt eaſily prepared. To attenuate the blood, relieve the lungs and take off the heterogeneous load from the circulation, as well as to mitigate all ſymptoms of fevers (if ſuch there are) adopt the mode of treatment particularly deſcribed, p. 123, taking in the aſſiſtance of the *pectoral decoction*, p. 106, if the lungs are very much oppreſſed, and ſymptoms of approaching inflammation are at all apprehended. The appetite muſt be attended to and ſolicited in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, by comfortable maſhes, and the trifling minutiæ ſo often repeated in the preceding part of the work.

So ſoon as alarming or predominant ſymptoms ſubſide, proceed to a courſe of the mild *purging balls*, p. 107, going regularly three doſes, at ſuch periods as are beſt adapted to the ſtrength of the horſe. In a few days, after working off the laſt doſe, begin upon the following warm *diuretics*, (well guarded with aromatics) giving one every morning till the whole are taken.

THE CORDIAL DIURETIC BALLS.

TAKE Caſtile or pure white ſoap ten ounces;
Nitre and roſin each ſix ounces;
Aniſeed (in powder,) four ounces;
Camphor and ginger (in powder,) each one ounce;
Oil of juniper ſix drachms. Honey ſufficient to form the maſs; which divide into balls of two ounces each.

The above medicines and treatment are ſingularly adapted to every purpoſe in the cure of this diſeaſe; the *purging balls* before mentioned will prove much more adequate to this caſe than any that can be ſelected. This work begun by the *alterative purges* will be completed by the gradual effects of the *diuretics*; and, with proper attention to the rules laid down in the firſt pages of this work, the horſe may be ſoon produced in good ſtate and condition.

CLASS

CLASS X.

STRANGURY AND OTHER DISORDERS IN THE PARTS NECESSARY TO THE SECRETION AND EVACUATION OF URINE.

STRANGURY.

THE parts that by ſome defect or injury conſtitute the cauſe of theſe complaints are ſo nicely conſtructed and ſo remotely ſituated from every poſſible means of inſpection, that a great degree of judgment and delicate diſcrimination muſt be exerted before a diſtinction can be made, or a juſt and deciſive opinion obtained. The Strangury is an obſtruction or temporary ſuppreſſion of urine, and may ariſe from different cauſes; for, as before obſerved, the variety of parts appropriated to the ſecretion and excretion are ſo numerous as to render the exact cauſe of diſeaſe a matter of ambiguity and uncertainty, with even thoſe who *ought* to be the beſt enabled to form a deciſive opinion (or rather a *certain* conjecture) from their courſe of extenſive practice. The STRANGURY is ſometimes a concomitant to the inflammatory cholic, and is then the effect of preſſure from the indurated fæces or hardened dung retained in the rectum, or ſtraight gut. When it ariſes not from this cauſe, it may proceed from inflammation in the kidnies, ulcerations there, ſpaſms upon any particular part, or inflammation of the neck, or the bladder itſelf. When it is the conſequence of Cholic, and proceeds only from that original cauſe, it may be conſidered merely ſymptomatic, and will be entirely ſubdued

with the firſt complaint, to which the ſaline medicines and ſtimulus of glyſters there preſcribed will very much contribute.

The ſigns of this ſuppreſſion are too palpable to be miſtaken; the ſubject is (after a long retention of urine) in an almoſt perpetual poſition to ſtale without effect, indicating by action and attitude the expectation of an unuſual diſcharge; when, after frequent ſtraining, the effort terminates in a groan of ſeeming diſappointment.

The horſe in general is not in a great degree of acute pain, appears full in the flank, ſomewhat dejected, and, to a minute obſerver, ſeems not only conſcious of his inability, but to ſupplicate aſſiſtance and relief. The ancient practice of inflaming the parts by an immediate uſe of violent ſtimulants, as cantharides, turpentine, and large quantities of camphire, is with the ſtricteſt juſtice exploded; having been experimentally found, upon moſt occaſions, to increaſe, by their powerful ſtimulus and irritation, what they were intended to remove; by ſuch ill adviſed and miſtaken application of medicine, frequent inflammation has been produced and much miſchief enſued.

The moſt rational and certain means of obtaining ſpeedy relief will be to leſſen the ſtricture upon the parts, by a moderate loſs of blood; then reduce inflammation by emollient internals, promoting the ſecretion and evacuation of urine by very gentle ſtimulants and mild diuretics. This ſyſtematic method of obtaining a cure will not be ſo ſatisfactory to many of the ruſtic *learned* practitioners, who cloſely adhering to old cuſtoms, old rules, and old books, would rather attempt to force the very blood unſecreted through the urinary paſſages, by a courſe of *Spaniſh flies*, or *oil of turpentine*, than adopt any method, however improved, in the formation of which their *extenſive* abilities have not been conſulted.

By this abominable and infamous practice the lives of many valuable horſes have been taken away, the proprietor attributing to diſeaſe what nine times out of ten is the effect of ignorance. From an obſervation ſo juſt, or, in fact, a reflection ſo alarming, ariſes the palpable neceſſity of this work, and the probable utility of its publication, to the very great number of gentlemen and ſportſmen, who, reſiding in remote ſpots, or diſtant parts of the kingdom, cannot have conſtant recourſe to farriers of judgment, extenſive

ſive practice, and nice diſcrimination. To prevent therefore the frequent dreadful effects of confidence and ignorance on one hand, or an injudicious uſe of powerful and dangerous medicines on the other, every man will do well to interpoſe his authority, and be well and clearly informed of the cauſe and intended method of cure, previous to the adminiſtration of a ſingle medicine for any complaint whatever.

On the contrary, in the more populous and enlightened parts of the kingdom farriers are known whoſe abilities and practice rank them high in eſtimation; but as theſe are certainly not the growth of every ſoil, or produce of every pariſh, moſt owners of horſes conſtantly in their poſſeſſion will not find either their time or attention entirely waſted, by endeavouring *occaſionally* to form a tolerable acquaintance with the ſubject matter of the work before us. In a convenient or proper time, after bleeding, throw up the following *emollient glyſter*:

TAKE of thin gruel three pints;
Nitre two ounces;
Gum arabic one ounce and an half;
Olive oil four ounces;
Let it be injected moderately warm, and retained in the body as long as poſſible.

So ſoon after this glyſter as the horſe is inclined by appetite to receive it, give a maſh of two parts malt and one bran, they having been ſcalded together and ſtirred till of a moderate warmth; after this, if the ſubject has not ſtaled in conſequence of bleeding, glyſter, and maſh, have the following balls expeditiouſly prepared to forward the evacuation:

TAKE Caſtile ſoap ten drachms;
Sal prunella one ounce;
Camphire two drachms;
Aniſeed powder ſix drachms;
Oil of juniper one drachm and a half;
Sirup of marſhmallows ſufficient to make the maſs, which divide into two equal parts, giving one in ſix hours after the other, if the former is not ſucceſsful.

Theſe are very ſafe, mild, and efficacious, in general producing the deſired effect without any uneaſy ſenſations.

Where a drink is preferred, as coming into a more applicable mode of adminiſtration, the following will prove equally ſerviceable:

TAKE juniper berries (bruiſed) two ounces; boil in a pint and a half of water for ſome time, then ſtrain (to produce by ſqueezing the berries three quarters of a pint;) to this add of nitre and gum arabic (in powder) each an ounce.

This drink, or the above ball, to be repeated at diſtinct periods of four hours each (if a repetition of the firſt at the end of ſix hours does not effect the deſired purpoſe) till relief is obtained by plentiful evacuations.

Thus much by way of inſtruction where *ſtrangury* is occaſioned by ſpaſm, or inflammation of the bladder or neck; but, as it may alſo proceed from an inflammation or ulceration of the kidnies, and a paralytic affection or palſy of the ſame parts: in either of which ſymptoms are frequently doubtful, and ſeldom certain; circumſtances may conſequently vary in different ſubjects, ſo as to render the true ſeat of the diſeaſe a matter of conjecture only.

The only ſymptoms to which ſome certainty may be attributed are the following: if proceeding from ſpaſm on either part, there may be frequent periodical relaxations that will permit the urine to flow in ſmall quantities for a very ſhort time, when it may as ſuddenly ſtop; in this caſe the urine will be of its uſual colour, or at times rather deeper, as if not perfectly complete in its ſecretion from the blood. In ſuch caſe the treatment is exactly as already pointed out; but with the additional directions to repeat the glyſter and bleeding occaſionally, till the point is carried. The gentle *diuretic* medicines muſt be likewiſe continued at leſs diſtant periods; that is, their diſtinct doſes muſt be brought an hour nearer to each other, till the purpoſe is effected; this method being found greatly preferable to the "kill or "cure" practice, frequently producing inflammation, convulſions, and all their dreadful conſequences.

But where the cauſe originates in a palſy of, or ulceration upon, any parts neceſſary to the offices of evacuation, no great expectation of cure can be indulged; but more particularly in the former with which approaches certain death. When the kidnies become totally inadequate to their general purpoſe, a ſuppreſſion and general ſtagnation conſequently enſue, the loſs of the animal becoming inevitable;

table; and although relief is ſometimes moſt expeditiouſly obtained, in an inflammation of the parts, by the gentle method above directed, yet in an ulceration much is not left to hope. In this caſe there is viſible pain and diſquietude, the evacuation is not totally ſuppreſſed, being only at times temporarily obſtructed; it frequently alters its appearance, being ſometimes thick, depoſiting a turbid ſediment, as if impregnated with membranous matter; at other times tinged with blood, the evident effect of a corroded ſolution of the diſeaſed part. In this inſtance the following balls or drink only can be relied on, for any expectation of permanent relief or probable mitigation:

TAKE of myrrh one ounce, Caſtile ſoap and Locatelli's balſam each three ounces; nitre and aniſeed (in powder) each two ounces; balſam of Peru ſix drachms—Mix together with ſirup of marſhmallows, and divide into ſix balls, giving one every morning.

The diet ſhould be both nutritive and balſamic, conſiſting of warm maſhes impregnated with honey or malt; both or either of which will greatly contribute to the general purpoſe. If ſymptoms are mitigated, and relief obtained, by theſe means, ſurely farther inſtructions muſt be unneceſſary to recommend a perſeverance till the cure is completed; to which reſt, gentle exerciſe, and ſtable care, will prove very uſeful aids. When an obſtruction, or partial ſuppreſſion of urine, ariſes from ſpaſm, convulſion, or ſtricture, upon any of the parts neceſſary to be concerned in ſecretion or evacuation, they can only be allayed or removed by time and opiates, to relax the ſeat of diſeaſe, and reduce the irritability. The following *ball* will be applicable to that intention, repeating it at ſuch times as the circumſtances of the caſe may render neceſſary and unavoidable:

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap half an ounce; nitre, roſin, and compound powder of gum tragacanth, each two drachms: opium (in powder) ten grains; oil of juniper thirty drops.—Mix.

The following *drink* may be ſubſtituted, if a liquid is required, as it will prove equally efficacious:

TAKE

TAKE thin gruel three quarters of a pint; gum arabic, and nitre (in powder) each one ounce; liquid laudanum three drachms.—Mix.
This (as the ball above) may be occaſionally repeated.

Horſes are likewiſe liable to, and often ſuſtain, injuries upon the parts we now treat of, by being overloaded with heavy ſubſtances upon the loins, ſtrains in drawing great weights, and many other incidental circumſtances, to which they are conſtantly ſubject in their different employments. The defects ariſing from ſuch cauſes originate in a relaxation or rupture of ſome one or more of that infinity of membranous fibres, that in ſuch caſe, conſtitute the ſeat of diſeaſe. Theſe injuries diſplay themſelves by an evident wincing and local debility, perceptible upon the leaſt motion to the moſt common obſerver; they are alſo attended with great variations in the evacuation of urine, either by temporary ſuppreſſion or partial obſtruction, according to the original ſeat of pain and its effect upon the neighbouring parts. In theſe diſorders the urine is ſeldom copious, its diſcharge frequent, but in ſmall quantities; generally of a very high colour, and in many caſes tinged with blood.

Ariſing from whichever of the before-mentioned cauſes, a revulſion may be made by drawing blood from the neck; not more to prevent ſtagnation and conſequent inflammation, (if from a bruiſe) than to conſtringe the mouths of the finer veſſels, if lacerated or ruptured.

The following balſamic *reſtoratives*, blended with gentle *diuretics*, may be then proceeded upon, with the aſſiſtance of ſtimulative corroborants; as an external application, if the muſcular parts are ſuſpected to have ſuffered ſome degree of relaxation, by any of the means before deſcribed, an embrocation follows:

TAKE Locatelli's balſam ten drachms; myrrh (in powder) thrue drachms; balſam of tolu a drachm and a half; oil of juniper a drachm; liquorice powder to make a ball.

This to be given every other morning for a fortnight or three weeks, aſſiſted with an ounce of gum arabic, diſſolved and given in the water a little warm, and well impregnated with gruel, twice every day. If the caſe is ſo ſevere as to require (by its viſible debility) external aid, let a portion of

of the following *embrocation* be gently and patiently bathed upon the part affected twice or thrice every day.

TAKE opodeldoc and camphorated ſpirits, of each three ounces; oil of origanum two drachms; extract of Saturn one ounce; mix the extract with the ſpirits, then add the opodeldoc; and, laſtly, the origanum, ſhaking well together every time of uſing.

The medicines in this claſs are particularly efficacious, and will (by bringing the doſes nearer to each other in reſpect to time as occaſion or exigencies may require) be found greatly preferable to the dangerous ſyſtem of powerful ſtimulants, ſo forcibly recommended in former practice, when the adminiſtration of medicine was deſtitute of the numerous advantages reſulting from the indefatigable inveſtigations of modern improvement.

CLASS XI.

DISORDERS OF THE EYES.

THERE is no one part of this tract more entitled to ſerious inveſtigation than the ſubject now before us; for as no blemiſh or defect can take ſo much from the original value of a horſe as the loſs of his eyes, ſo it unluckily happens there are few caſes leſs underſtood or more improperly treated. The rays of information can be but trifling to the general reader, from a dull anatomical deſcription of the *globe*, *tunica cornea*; the *aqueous*, *cryſtaline*, and *vitreous humours*; the diſtinct anterior or *poſterior chambers*; the action of the *muſcles* or the *optic nerve*. The elaborate ſtudy of ſo complicate and delicate a ſtructure (in the formation of which ſuch an infinity of parts and technical terms are included) can afford but very ſlender intelligence to the literary enquirer; as ſuch a wonderful variety of minute diſtinctions cannot be comprehended by deſcription, a juſt and accurate diſcrimination of parts being only to be acquired by attentive and repeated diſſections.

We ſhall, therefore, for the advantage of general comprehenſion, conſider the eye in its external appearance only, with the diſeaſes and injuries to which it is liable, reverting occaſionally to the great delicacy of its ſtructure, and the exquiſite ſenſibility of the parts that conſtitute the whole. This ſuperficial deſcription, taken into conſideration, becomes diveſted of technical jargon, and diſtinctly comprehended by every individual in poſſeſſion of the bleſſing of ſight; upon which baſis may be formed a very fair idea, blending an occaſional reference to their own ſenſations; with ſuch explanations as will be introduced to make the different degrees of diſeaſe ſufficiently underſtood.

Previous

Previous to every additional obſervation, it becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary to introduce ſome few remarks upon the cruelty and inconſiſtency of ancient practice; ſubmitting ſuch concluſions and inferences as will naturally ariſe to thoſe readers who recur to this work for information, amuſement, or to ſink a tedious hour in the ſerious taſk of criticiſm. It has been before mentioned how exquiſitely ſenſible this organ is of irritation; and it muſt be admitted, no argument whatever can undergo a more candid diſcuſſion that in an application to our own feelings, inconveniences, and diſquietudes. To the ſenſations therefore of every individual I ſubmit the reflection, and venture to believe there are none who may honour me with a peruſal of theſe pages but will, by a momentary retroſpection, communicate to memory the recollection of ſome acute pain, or excruciating anguiſh, he muſt, in all probability, have experienced from either the obtruſion of an almoſt impalpable particle of duſt, or the attack of an inviſible inſect.

Revolving ſuch circumſtance for a few moments in remembrance, I claim his attention to the following corroboration of that infamous practice I have, in the courſe of this work, ſo repeatedly, and (I flatter myſelf) juſtly, condemned. For inſtance GIBSON directs an infuſion of unſlacked lime powerfully impregnated with ſal armoniac; and tells you at the ſame time "it is an excellent waſh for "all old obſtinate ulcers." Let any patient reader draw an imaginary parallel between the almoſt inexpreſſible irritability of this delicate ſtructure and the callous ſurface of an "obſtinate ulcer," he will then no doubt form a proper judgment to decide upon the conſiſtency of the practice. With a wonderful variety of alternatives, preſcribed in all poſſible forms, we are directed by BARTLET "to take off "the film, by blowing into the eye equal parts of white "vitriol and ſugarcandy finely powdered." And BRACKEN moſt *judiciouſly* recommends "glaſs finely powdered, mixed "up with honey and a little freſh butter."

A number of ſimilar inſtances might be introduced from different authors to juſtify the obſervations already made upon a practice ſo ſtrange in its original adoption, and ſo pernicious in its effects; I ſhall however draw the attention only to a few remarks, firſt upon the preſcription of GIBSON, whoſe compoſition muſt poſſeſs incredible virtue to prove equally applicable to an organ of ſuch exquiſite ſenſibility, and the foul ſurface of an inveterate ulcer. BART-

LET'S

LET's wonderful noſtrum of *white vitriol* and *ſugar candy* is alſo moſt ſingularly entitled to *admiration*; for the corroſive quality, of its ingredients, and the mode of application taken into the conſideration, will render it unneceſſary for me to obtrude a ſingle thought of my own upon the occaſion. But the *infallible ſpecific* of BRACKEN cannot be ſuffered to paſs without *proper reſpect*, as it muſt afford matter of ſpeculation to the curious, to enquire by what means an eſtabliſhed compoſition for even the deſtruction of rats, ſhall be ſo *magically* diveſted of its pernicious effects, as to be admitted a ſalutary application to that part of the frame endowed with the greateſt portion of ſenſibility.

Theſe remarks ſubmitted to public conſideration, we proceed to expatiate upon the different diſeaſes of the eyes, whether as natural blemiſhes, hereditary defects, or proceeding from external injuries. Such liſt might be very much extended by enlarging diſtinctly upon the remote and ſeparate diſorders; as the *gutta ſerena*, *cataract*, *film*, &c. but as relief is rarely obtained in theſe caſes, a very minute and extenſive deſcription of the component parts that conſtitute the cauſe, can add but little, if any, to the general information.

The *gutta ſerena* is a partial or univerſal loſs of ſight, where no palpable defect or fault appears in the eye, except that the pupil is a little more enlarged or contracted. The appearances of this blemiſh are various, as well as the cauſes and effects, ſome of its ſubjects being totally blind, and others barely enabled to diſtinguiſh between light and darkneſs. The ſigns are a blackneſs of the pupil of the eye, its ſize being larger or leſs than uſual, according to the cauſe. In order to the cure attend to the cauſe as the firſt ſtep to an adminiſtration of medicine, from which, in truth, no great expectation can be formed either internally or externally; more particularly from the former, as the ſeat of diſeaſe is ſo very remote from the centre of medicinal action. If the defect ſhould originate in a contraction of or compreſſion upon the optic nerve, very little can be done with an expectation of ſucceſs; and much leſs if it ariſes from a palſy of that or any neighbouring part.

A *cataract*, like many other diſeaſes, is attributed by different practitioners to different cauſes, though the greater part coincide in opinion that the defect is in the cryſtalline humour of the eye, which, becoming opaque, prevents

vents the admiſſion of thoſe rays upon the *retina* that conſtitute viſion. To enter at large into the profeſſional definition of theſe diſtinct diſeaſes, and moſt minutely into the probable or poſſible means of relief, would be to extend this ſubject beyond the limits or compaſs of the work itſelf. I ſhall therefore reconcile to myſelf the communication of a fact almoſt univerſally acknowledged—that little even in the human ſpecies is expected from the famous operation of couching; an experiment that is, "taking it all in all," productive of advantages ſo very trifling, the recommendation of it here can avail but little, particularly as the expenſes added to the hazard and uncertainty of cure could gain but few proſelytes to the practice.

In all blemiſhes or defects where a thickening of ſome one of the coats, membranes, or humours of the eye, has formed an appearance of *cataract* or *film*, it has been an eſtabliſhed and moſt contemptible cuſtom to beſtow a plentiful application of *corroſive* powders, unguents, and ſolutions, for the purpoſes of obliteration; without a ſingle reflection upon the abſurdity of endeavouring to deſtroy by corroſion, what is abſolutely ſeparated from the ſurface by a variety of membranous coverings, according to the diſtinct ſeat of diſeaſe; with which it is impoſſible to bring the intended remedy, into contact, without firſt deſtroying the intervening or ſurrounding parts by which the inner delicate ſtructure is ſo numerouſly guarded. It may not be inapplicable to ſtrengthen this remark, by reverting to the great difficulty of diſſolving a ſtone in the human body, to effect which ſo many unſucceſsful attempts have been made; the mere ſolution of the *calculus* out of the body is a matter univerſally known to the Faculty; but the great and difficult object of cure is to diſcover a *ſolvent* that will act upon the ſtone in the bladder of the patient without injury to the parts in its paſſage or where it is contained.

This is a bleſſing too great, I fear, ever to be obtained by even the nobleſt exertions of human ſtudy and application. Seeing therefore the cauſe juſt treated on in nearly a ſimilar point of view, with the almoſt palpable impoſſibility of removing ſuch obſtacles, without increaſing the malady, I am conſequently prevented from introducing a chain of preſcriptions that can poſitively only amuſe or deceive, as the methods hereafter pointed out for the relief of different cauſes or external injuries may be in the above caſes adopted as palliatives according to circumſtances; but

ſorry

ſorry I am to acknowledge, that in ſuch inſtances NATURE will, in all probability, prove the leaſt dangerous and expenſive FARRIER.

The caſes that moſt frequently occur, requiring medical aid or topical application, are generally the effects of *cold*, *blows*, *bites*, or other external injuries. In thoſe proceeding immediately from *cold*, you perceive a viſible inflammation upon the globe of the eye, and internal ſurrounding parts, as the edges of the eye lids, &c. The eye ſeems diveſted of its former tranſparency, bearing a thick cloudy appearance upon its outer covering, and is conſtantly diſcharging an *acid ſerum* or ſharp water that in a ſhort time almoſt excoriates the parts in its paſſage. The horſe drops his ears, becomes dull and ſluggiſh, frequently ſhaking his head, as if to ſhake off the ears, becomes low and depreſſed, diſplaying, in every action, pain and diſquietude.

Here a revulſion of the perſpirable matter has by ſome obſtruction (either partial or univerſal) been thrown upon theſe parts, to the effects of which they become more liable from their extreme delicacy and conſequent irritability. To remove which bleeding (in proper proportion) muſt precede every other conſideration; to this ſucceeds a ſpeedy adoption of, and perſeverance in, the methods directed, p. 98, with occaſional references to p. 119, and the following pages for inſtructions, ſhould ſymptomatic fever attend. To cool the parts and allay the irritability occaſioned by the ſcalding ſerum, prepare the following lotion.

TAKE ſugar of lead one drachm;
White vitriol two ſcruples;
Spring water half a pint;
Brandy or camphorated ſpirits one ounce or two table ſpoonsful.
Let the eyes and ſurrounding parts be gently waſhed with a ſponge or tow, impregnated with the above ſolution, twice or thrice every day.

Should the inflammation not ſeem likely to ſubſide, but continued fixed on the part threatening violence, have recourſe to a dozen of *diuretic* balls, p. 51, uſing gentle work or moderate exerciſe.

The effects ariſing from blows or bites may be diſplayed by different appearances, according to ſeverity of the injury ſuſtained. Should inflammation and ſwelling proceed from

from either cauſe, bleeding will be a preparatory ſtep to an early reduction of both; a repetition of which, at proper diſtances of time, may always be juſtified by a non-ſubmiſſion of ſymptoms. The following preparation from GOULARD'S Extract, for the purpoſe of external application, becomes immediately neceſſary, and is accurately proportioned for this particular occaſion:

TAKE extract of Saturn (commonly called Goulard's) three drachms;
River or pond water one pint;
Camphorated ſpirits one ounce;
Mix the extract with the ſpirits, then add the water, and let the parts affected be plentifully embrocated three or four times a day, according to the emergency.

If a large ſwelling, laceration, or wound attends, after waſhing with the above, apply a warm poultice of bread, milk, and a little of the lotion, ſoftened with a ſmall portion of lard or olive oil, bandaging on, and covering with a hood, to ſecure its poſition. In caſes of leſs danger, and in remote ſituations diſtant from towns, and the eaſy procuration of medicines, the following may be ſubſtituted, and plentifully uſed:

TAKE beſt white wine vinegar half a pint;
Spring water a quarter of a pint;
Beſt brandy a wine glaſs or half a gill—Mix.

A wound upon any of the external parts, occaſioned by an inſtrument or ſevere bite, muſt be treated as directed under that head. The above compoſitions are properly adapted to every purpoſe for which they are preſcribed; nor can more powerful or efficacious repellents or aſtringents be applied to thoſe parts, unleſs by the rude hands and ruder heads of uncultivated adventurers and deſperate practitioners.

The former elaborate and deſtructive compoſitions of corroſive powders, blended with greaſy ſubſtances, in the form of unguents, as well as the poiſonous lotions, are long ſince exploded, as totally inadequate to the purpoſes for which they were ſo *learnedly* diſplayed; even that infallible of all infallibles, the great ſecret of Sir HANS SLOANE, is at length buried in oblivion, and has given place to more modern improvements. In all caſes where the globe and pupil

pupil of the eye retain their tranſparency, ſubject only to ſurrounding inflammation, that not ſeeming inclined to ſubmit, occaſional bleedings, a courſe of diuretics, as before preſcribed, or three doſes of mild *phyſic*, may be adopted; aſſiſting the whole with a frequent uſe of either *lotion*, as moſt applicable to reigning ſymptoms.

The HAWS are a preternatural enlargement of the corners of the eyes, become horny, and, being overgrown, approach the pupil, giving the eye the external appearance of bad formation. The inſtrumental extirpation of theſe ſubſtances has been a favourite practice of long ſtanding; and, like all others, has had its alternative proportion of failure and ſucceſs. After ſeparation has been effected by the hand, needle, and inſtrument, of the operative FARRIER, any ſimple ſtyptic or aſtringent is generally applied, and it is then juſt an even bet, or chance, whether you ſucceed in the intentional effect of your operation; for, having ſeen it repeatedly productive of inflammation, and, laſtly, total blindneſs, I cannot conſcientiouſly recommend the practice; on the contrary to eſtabliſh my own want of taſte, I would encounter the leſſer evil of the two, and rather (for my own riding) prefer a horſe with *large haws* to one *without eyes*. This opinion may appear ſingular to the *profeſſors* of *farriery*, to whom I have ſo particularly addreſſed a variety of paſſages in the early part of this work, and indeed to whoſe approbation it cannot lay claim, being in direct contradiction to the *pecuniary* preponderation of their profeſſional judgment and execution.

CLASS

CLASS XII.

MALLENDERS, SALLENDERS, LAMPAS, CURBS, QUITTORS, AND RINGBONES.

MALLENDERS

ARE cracks, or oozings, ſituate directly upon the back part of the knee joint, occaſioned, in general, more by neglect than any caſual or conſtitutional defect in the ſubject. The matter they diſcharge is, in ſome thin and acrimonious, in others it forms a glutinous accumulation in its oozing, and bears the appearance of ſmall ſcabs or ſcurfy eſchars upon the ſurface, conſtituting the want of flexibility or ſeeming lameneſs in the joint. The firſt ſtep to cure is, to have the parts well waſhed with ſoap and warm water (forming a ſubſtantial lather,) repeating the operation night and morning till the eſchars relax from their rigidity, and ſeparate of themſelves. And this will be more readily promoted by rubbing in a proper proportion of the following ointment, in an hour after the waſhing, when, by time and wiping, they are tolerably dry.

TAKE camphorated ſperma ceti ointment two ounces;
Cinnabar of antimony and oil of tartar, per deliquium, each half an ounce;—Mix, and uſe plentifully twice a day.

So ſoon as the cracks are perfectly free from ſcabs or ſcurf a cure may reaſonably be expected, by waſhing with equal parts of vinegar and tincture of myrrh, moiſtening the ſurface occaſionally with the *urguent* before-mentioned. But where, from long neglect, or an acrimony of the juices, they

they have acquired a degree of virulence, not ſubmitting to the above treatment, let them be dreſſed twice a day with the ſtrong *mercurial ointment*, previouſly waſhing them well with a compound of vinegar, water, and ſoap lees, equal parts. Should a perceptible foulneſs in the ſubject juſtify the meaſure, take away a proper quantity of blood, and give an ounce of *nitre* diſſolved in water twice a day for a fortnight, or a ſhort courſe of the *diuretic* balls, p. 51. Where humours are attendant upon other parts likewiſe, a gentle courſe of *mercurial phyſic*, ſucceeded by antimonial alteratives, may be preferred; ſelecting both from the variety of preſcriptions under thoſe heads, taking care to proportion your quantities to the ſtrength of the ſubject.

SALLENDERS

ARE upon the inſide of the hough, or hock, what the MALLENDERS are upon the backſide of the knee; they originate in the ſame cauſe, and are cured by the ſame means, rendering unneceſſary and ſuperfluous any farther obſervations under this head.

LAMPAS

Is an enlargement of the roof of the mouth, particularly in young horſes; and ſometimes becomes ſo prominent as to project below the teeth of the upper jaw, preventing the teeth of the lower from coming into contact for the purpoſe of maſtication. The horſe is by theſe means not only deprived of a great proportion of the *nutriment* neceſſary to his ſupport, but becomes *poor*, *weak*, *dejected*, and out of condition. Cuſtom has eſtabliſhed an uſeful and expeditious extirpation, by the actual *cautery* or RED HOT IRON; and, though I am no advocate for ſuch *fiery* remedies, where they can be avoided, yet this is a cure ſo ſpeedily effected by an expert *operator*, and the horſe's ſuffering is ſo trifling, that when a compariſon is drawn between the temporary inconvenience, and the immediate advantage, no heſitation can be made reſpecting the operation.

It

It is admitted, againſt the operation, that the LAMPAS appearing in young *horſes* the roof conſtantly continues to flatten and the teeth to riſe, conſequently time alone may and conſequently would ſurmount the obſtruction; but where they are very prominent, the poor animal muſt patiently wait many months for a good *meal*; and will ſoon prove, by his *emaciated* appearance, the applicable tranſpoſition of the ancient adage, that "while the *teeth* grow the "STEED ſtarves."

When the operation is performed, waſh the part twice or thrice with the following:

TAKE honey of roſes and tincture of myrrh, each one ounce.—Mix.

QUITTOR.

A QUITTOR may originate in a blow, bruiſe, laceration, or what is called a *ſtub* between hair and hoof. An injury ſuſtained, likely to conſtitute this blemiſh or defect, cannot be too ſoon ſubmitted to the inſpection of a FARRIER of extenſive *practice*, whoſe conduct will be conſequently regulated by a proper reſpect to his own reputation. I mean ſuch application ſhould be early made where the CASE is alarming; or, in more ſuperficial concerns, when by circumſtances or neglect it becomes the immediate buſineſs of the operative FARRIER.

As injuries of this kind open a large field for inſtructions, many of which muſt conſequently depend upon the appearances of the parts when injured, I can impart ſuch directions only as correſpond with the defect in its ſtate of infancy:—So ſoon as the accident is diſcovered, (which it ought ſoon to be, in the general examination of a *horſe*'s feet, that ſhould always take place upon his return from *chaſe* or *journey*,) waſh well with a ſponge and warm water, to enſure a thorough cleanſing; then apply a pledget of tow, moiſtened with Friar's balſam, tincture of myrrh, or camphorated ſpirits, repeating it once in twenty-four hours, covering the exact ſpot with a portion of ſheet tea lead, encloſed in a ſmall piece of linen, bandaging firm. All *unctuous* or *greaſy* applications ſhould be avoided, and great care taken not

to immerſe the foot in dirt or water till the part is perfectly united, and the ſurface ſufficiently hardened not to admit particles of ſand, gravel, or any other extraneous matter. And this caution becomes the more neceſſary when it is remembered that real QUITTORS have originated from this very want of attention more than in any other circumſtance; many have been formed and confirmed in what, properly managed, would have been merely a ſuperficial and temporary inconvenience. See p. 77, 78.

CURBS.

A CURB is too univerſally known to require a minute deſcription; it is a conſiderable ſwelling below the hough, rather on the inſide and back part of the hind leg, and ſeems to have been formed by an accumulation of extravaſated fluids that, in their ſtagnation, have acquired a *calloſity*. It is productive of perceptible pain in action, and ſoon eſtabliſhes different degrees of lameneſs in different ſubjects. In its early ſtate attempts may be made with ſome of the powerful repellents, p. 41 or 43; but, upon non-ſubmiſſion, after fair trial, recourſe muſt be had to one of the following bliſters, care being taken to ſecure the application by bandage, the better to enſure a probability of ſucceſs.

TAKE mercurial ointment ſix drachms;
Cantharides and euphorbium (in powder) each two drachms;
Oil of origanum a drachm and a half;
Corroſive mercury one drachm;
Mix the ointment with the powders, and add the oil.

Or,

TAKE ſpirit of turpentine and olive oil each one ounce.
Euphorbium and cantharides each two drachms;
Oil of origanum three drachms.—Mix.

Where theſe applications are unattended with the deſired ſucceſs, the ceremony of firing by an expert and judicious operator, with the additional aid of long reſt, are the only alternatives that can be adopted.

RINGBONES.

THE extirpation and cure of theſe come ſo immediately into the line of deſcription and mode of treatment with the laſt article, as to render animadverſion entirely unneceſſary: they conſtitute an inconvenience very rarely to be ſurmounted in private practice, conſequently fall to the inſpection and management of the OPERATIVE FARRIER.

Docking, cropping, nicking, and ſhoeing, are ſo immediately the concerns of the *ſmith* and *farrier*, that they claim no part of our attention in this publication, being totally unconnected with the inveſtigation of diſeaſe or method of cure. It has been the intention, through the courſe of this work, to render both the original cauſe of complaint, and neceſſary adminiſtration of medicine, as clear as the nature of each caſe would admit; ſuch explanatory paſſages having been blended with the different parts as muſt perfectly reconcile the whole to every comprehenſion. Enough has been ſaid under the diſtinct heads of GREASE, HIDEBOUND, SURFEIT, MANGE, and FARCY, to inculcate not only a juſt idea of the blood's circulation, its changes and effects, but to eſtabliſh a clear and perfect conception of all thoſe cauſes that conſtitute the foundation of diſeaſes ſo long *ſagaciouſly* diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of "HUMOURS," in a failure of a more ſcientific or ſatisfactory explanation.

Influenced originally in the plan and formation of this work by no other motive than the general good; and after twenty years experience and obſervation, being more perfectly convinced of the growing neceſſity for ſuch publication, as a prelude to future improvement; with an anxious wiſh that it may prove an excitement to ſome more powerful agent, whoſe ſuperior abilities may do the ſubject greater JUSTICE.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

THE author having found it moſt applicable to the intentional utility of the preceding work to form the different diſeaſes, conſequent effects, and reſulting obſervations, into diſtinct claſſes, rendering the whole a chain of unprecedented convenience to the inquirer anxious for information; yet there remaining a variety of very uſeful obſervations and inſtructions that cannot with propriety be blended with either, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to elucidate the whole by ſuch *additional remarks* as muſt render the work of much greater and more general utility.

A circumſtance no leſs worthy obſervation than any of thoſe already enlarged on is, the very little reſpect paid to neatneſs and conſiſtency in the management of draft horſes, who, beyond every poſſibility of contradiction, not only earn their living more laboriouſly, but contribute more to the opulence and ſupport of the natives than any other breed of horſes in the kingdom. When I advert to the management of draft horſes, I wiſh not to be underſtood the pampered carriage horſes of the great, ſupported in the ſtyle of hunters, for the various purpoſes of public parade and perſonal oſtentation, but that infinity of uſeful animals univerſally employed in agriculture, road waggons, the barge and coal trade, as well as many other purpoſes equally laborious and equally advantageous to commerce and the community. Theſe horſes have undoubtedly the greateſt portion of labour, and moſt probably the leaſt of care and attention; from the extenſive concerns of the proprietors they are more generally intruſted to the *very indifferent* management of ſervants; to whoſe accounts may be juſtly placed a majority of thoſe defects or misfortunes that ſo frequently occur from blows, bruiſes, and a long train of probable indiſcretions. From ſuch variety

of

of careleſſneſs, inattention, and improper management, proceed *bad eyes*, *broken wind*, *greaſe*, *cholic*, and many other incidental diſquietudes: but what renders it a matter of ſtill greater regret is, their falling under the unavoidable medical ſuperintendence of thoſe very VILLAGE farriers whoſe brilliancy of imagination and fertility of invention are ſo particularly diſplayed in different parts of the work.

Diſeaſes ſo evidently reſulting from neglect and bad management, may be as certainly prevented by proper care and attention; taking them therefore in rotation, we may venture to affirm—that by far the greater part of thoſe defects in the eyes, frequently terminating in a loſs of ſight, are more the effect of external injuries than internal deficiencies. The multiplicity of horſes, particularly of the *cart kind*, whoſe reſpiration is attended with ſo much difficulty upon all occaſions, (but ſingularly ſo upon increaſed exertions) as to be termed "broken winded" may be moſt readily and clearly accounted for in the following manner. Excluſive of what has been already ſaid upon this ſubject under its diſtinct head (and to which the reader is referred,) a few additional obſervations become immediately applicable upon a ſubject of ſo much conſequence, which cannot be too clearly explained, or too perfectly underſtood. For *time*, *obſervation*, and *experience*, having ſufficiently demonſtrated how very much the viſcidity of the blood is increaſed by *coarſe*, *full*, and *foul* feeding, there need be no heſitation in affirming the ſtate of the *lungs*, (or, in a more familiar phraſe, the ſtate of the *wind*,) to be *more* or *leſs* affected by the *large* or *ſmall* quantities of *chaff*, or groſs latter crop of clover hay, conſumed by this breed of horſes during their conſtant work; particularly in *farmers' ſtables*, where a great part of their aliment conſiſts of thoſe articles with a ſmall portion of corn. Of chaff thus uſed and intermixed with the corn, let it be underſtood there are different kinds, as the chaff of *wheat*, *oats*, and a compound of hay and wheat ſtraw cut together; of all which it is hardly poſſible to aſcertain the moſt prejudicial. To theſe the winter conſumption of peas-haum and barley-ſtraw may be reckened no inconſiderable additions, the great quantity maſticated to gratify the appetite affording ſo little nutriment in proportion to the accumulation, that the ſtomach is perpetually overloaded with groſs and heavy impurities, which, by its evident preſſure upon the

diaphragm,

diaphragm, not only affects the elaſticity of the lungs (ſee p. 110,) but engenders a large portion of viſcid glutinous matter, with which the finer veſſels of the lungs, in broken-winded horſes, are found to abound, upon inſpection, after death.

To ſuch ſtrange and inconſiſtent manner of feeding may be added an abſurdity of equal magnitude, in conſtant practice with the ruſtic world in general, but farmers' ſervants in particular, of permitting their horſes to drink an immoderate and unreſtrained quantity of water after full feeding, and the uſual rotational abſtinence of twelve hours; by which mode of practice the tendency to this defect is very much increaſed.

In reſpect to the ſimilar failure in horſes of a ſuperior claſs, I will, without the leaſt cauſe for heſitation, venture to pronounce more have been injured in this reſpect by the careleſſneſs of *boys*, or inadvertency of *ſervants* (in that infernal ſyſtem of HARD GALLOPING immediately AFTER water,) than by any other means whatever; in fact, it is a plan ſo palpably contradictory and deſtructive, that it ſhould never be permitted by the *maſter*, or adopted by the *groom*. And there can remain no ſhadow of doubt but this complaint in every claſs of horſes may be moſtly prevented by proper care and attention in the ſuperintendents; the irregularities in *food*, *water*, and the inconſiſtencies already pointed out, contributing much more to the original cauſe of ſuch defect than the erroneous formation of parts ſo *hypothetically* aſſerted by thoſe who have wrote before on this ſubject.

Another circumſtance requiring the minute inſpection and attentive obſervation of every proprietor of draft horſes is, that injurious practice of country ſervants (called carters) in giving large quantities of *aniſeed*, *diapente*, *fœnugrec*, *elecampene*, and other powders, intermixed with their *food*, upon a weak and ill-founded opinion that thoſe articles make their teams appear fine in coat and full in fleſh: indeed ſo ſtrongly are they bigoted to the opinion in many (but particularly the *weſtern*) parts of England, that they expend, (unknown to their employers) a very conſiderable portion of their earnings to gratify this ſtrange infatuation. But the evil does not reſt here, miſchievous invention has gone ſtill further, and they frequently apply *oil of vitriol*, and even *aquafortis*, upon the *tongue* of the horſe, to prevent,

as

as they ſay, " his taking cold by the uſe of the before-
" mentioned ingredients." However abſurd, inconſiſtent, *cruel*, or unnatural, this practice may appear, to ſuch as are unacquainted with the low cunning or ruſtic fineſſe of thoſe employed in the management of what are called " cart ſtables," I aver the fact, as repeatedly brought home to perſonal knowledge and experience; aſſerting likewiſe its having occaſionally coſt me much trouble in endeavouring to deter the parties from ſo injurious and deſtructive a practice, by which alone many fine and valuable horſes have been doomed to diſquietude, diſeaſe, and ſometimes *death*, the cauſe remaining a matter of myſtery to all but the inhuman perpetrators. So palpable a fact ſtands in need of no farther animadverſion, being introduced merely to prove that " ſuch things are," and how evidently neceſſary the eye of circumſpection becomes in the maſter, to counteract the miſchievous imprudence of the ſervant.

We now come to a cauſe of diſeaſe very fully treated upon and clearly explained in the ſecond claſs; and as there are few diſeaſes productive of more trouble, expenſe, and diſappointment (or ſo frequently relinquiſhed as incurable,) the neceſſary advice by way of precaution cannot be conſidered obtruſive. For minute obſervations upon the *greaſe* in *cart horſes* the reader is referred to page 48 of the work; in continuation of which it is abſolutely neceſſary to recommend a total reduction of the enormous quantity of hair that is (in compliment to ancient cuſtom) permitted to remain upon the legs and heels of horſes of this deſcription, that does, beyond every degree of doubt, contribute greatly to the original cauſe of this diſeaſe. For ſuch predominant reaſon it is earneſtly recommended to the proprietors of draft horſes whatever, to keep their heels as cloſely trimmed as poſſible; the advantages are numerous and ſtriking, the harbour for dirt and filth in winter, and the formation of ſweat and duſt in ſummer, will be equally avoided; to which conſiderations may be added the legs being more readily and perfectly cleaned at *all ſeaſons* of the year, and the indolence or neglect of ſervants will, by theſe means, be more particularly counteracted.

No juſt cauſe can be aſſigned by the moſt obſtinate why the heels ſhould not be kept equally clean with the carcaſs; it is a mode of conduct univerſally adopted with horſes of a ſuperior claſs, and reaſon juſtifies the aſſertion,

tion—that it is as abſolutely proper and conducive to health with the one as the other. In addition to this precaution, there is another equally neceſſary upon the leaſt appearance of *crack*, *ſcratch*, or eruption; the parts ſhould be immediately waſhed well with a ſubſtantial lather of ſoap and ſoft water, then wiped dry, and managed as directed, p. 46, aſſiſting with a courſe of DIURETIC BALLS, ſelected from the index; for which purpoſe no medicine can be more admirably adapted, as they gently ſtimulate and gradually promote the ſecretions, carrying off, by the mildneſs of their operation, thoſe ſluggiſh viſcidities that found the origin of diſeaſe. It is alſo a circumſtance of material conſolation to the owner, that, during this courſe, the horſe is perfectly adequate to his ordinary employment, free from the reſtraint he muſt be conſequently laid under by the uſual purging medicines; and the leaſt doubt need not be entertained but ſuch ſeaſonable adminiſtration will obliterate the foundation of much diſquietude and trouble.

The laſt ſubject we ſhall enlarge upon of this kind is very frequently both dangerous and alarming, being in general cauſed more by the inexperience or indiſcretion of *boys*, neglect of *ſervants*, or want of knowledge in the *maſter*, than any other complaint in the long liſt of diſeaſes to which the horſe is incident. Experience and accurate obſervation fully juſtify the declaration that *nineteen* out of every *twenty* attacked with the flatulent cholic, or *fret*, become ſo from the previous and uncertain quantity of water inconſiderately given, or permitted to be taken, either when they are exceedingly hot and the blood in the ſtate of increaſed circulation, or after being kept a conſiderable time in extreme thirſt; when, in either caſe, it is generally known they will ſwallow very large quantities with the greateſt avidity. And it may not be conſidered inapplicable to obſerve, that, ſince the former editions of this work appeared in public, I have been twice requeſted to give my opinion and advice in different caſes of the *flatulent cholic*, occaſioned by the inadvertency of ſervant boys, who had unluckily brought on the complaint in its utmoſt ſeverity by the very means beforementioned, as well as a ſingular caſe of the *ſtrangury*, by the horſe's being continued his round in a mill, without permiſſion to ſtale, notwithſtanding his indications and frequent attempts for that purpoſe. Theſe alluſions are introduced merely to prove the indubitable fact, that ſuch inſtances

ſtances occur much more from inattention and neglect than the effect of chance.

Having communicated ſuch information upon the cauſe of theſe diſeaſes as may probably contribute, in ſome degree, to their prevention, it becomes equally neceſſary to introduce a few additional remarks upon caſual inconveniencies that very frequently occur, and yet could not poſſibly be ranked in any of the particular claſſes that conſtitute the body of the work. The diſagreeable conſequences that ſometimes happen from the common operation of *bleeding* (by an injudicious or inexperienced practitioner) ſeem firſt entitled to obſervation; more particularly as inſtances are not wanting of very alarming ſwellings forming immediately on the part of inciſion, ſome of which terminate very unfavourably, either in an indurated tumour, a painful inflammation, tedious ſuppuration, and conſequent diſcharge of matter; a loſs of the vein; or (by imprudent and injurious treatment) more diſtreſſing events than either. Such caſes ſhould always be particularly attended to upon their earlieſt appearance, when there is little doubt but they will ſoon ſubmit to the following mode of management, which I have never yet known once to fail in a great variety of caſes.

TAKE extract of Saturn, commonly called Goulard, one ounce;
Pond or river water half a pint;
Camphorated ſpirits two ounces.

The extract and camphorated ſpirits to be firſt well ſhaken together, then add the water, letting the tumour and ſurrounding parts be moſt plentifully bathed with the compoſition three times a day, bandaging on a flannel or ſubſtantial pledget of tow wet with the ſame, till the ſwelling ſubſides and is nearly obliterated.

The oppoſite opinions that have been confidently promulgated, upon the properties of Goulard's extract of Saturn, afford applicable opportunity to venture a few words upon its qualities, and the eſtimation it is held in, and entitled to, among thoſe whoſe extenſive practice muſt have enabled them to decide upon the certainty of its effects. Every valuable diſcovery unavoidably meets its opponents from either pique, prejudice, obſtinacy, or ignorance; the virtues

tues of this medicine as an external may therefore not be univerſally acknowledged; but, ſo far as a long and attentive experience will permit me to decide, I feel myſelf fully juſtified in contributing my mite of approbation to the extent of its efficacy upon numerous occaſions. Particularly as a very powerful corroborant in deep ſeated ſtrains; a repellent in the early ſtate of inflammatory and painful ſwellings, as well as a general ſpecific in moſt injuries to the eye, by blows, bruiſes, or external accidents: its peculiar property of preventing gangrene or mortification, by plentiful incorporation with poultices or other topical applications, will be fully proved by thoſe who have occaſion to make the experiment.

By this ſmall and diſintereſted tribute to its excellencies, I mean not to be conſidered its immaculate panegyriſt, extolling its efficacy to a degree of unlimited infallibility, ranking it with the *noſtrums* of the day, and publiſhing a *faſhionable certificate* of its poſſeſſing the property of baniſhing every poſſible ill; but to bring its properties fairly into the ſcale of public inveſtigation, upon the foundation of my own recommendation, juſtified by accurate obſervation, affording me every reaſon to believe that, where it has been brought into uſe without any good effects being produced by the application, it has failed more from the injudicious dilution of the preſcriber, or inferior quality of the preparation, than any want of efficacy in the medicine alone; and this I am the more readily induced to believe by the repeated diſcoveries of erroneous proportions in compoſition, even upon the confeſſions of thoſe whoſe want of practice had left them totally inadequate to the taſk of forming a competent opinion upon the different caſes they had undertaken.

From this medical animadverſion we return to the conſideration of tumours before deſcribed, which, having taken a view of in their early ſtate, we proceed to conſider in the more advanced and dangerous ſtages. Upon their non-ſubmiſſion to the treatment already explained, a tendency to induration or ſuppuration may naturally be expected, and in fact diſcovered upon cloſe examination; this being perceived, the latter had better be ſolicited by every poſſible means, beginning with the poultices and fomentations ſelected from the Index; where a variety may be found under their different heads. If appearances are favourable,

favourable, promiſing ſpeedy maturation, let the treatment be regulated by the directions, p. 90, the progreſs and cure being promoted by the very means ſo minutely deſcribed. But ſhould theſe endeavours be productive of diſappointment, and no ſtep gained towards a diſcharge of matter, the ſwelling retaining its original firmneſs, without the leaſt indication of fluctuation, an induration of the tumour may be apprehended; to prevent which, ſtimulating ſpirituous applications become immediately neceſſary, and ſhould be plentifully beſtowed:

TAKE ſpirits of wine half a pint;
Camphire ſix drachms;
Oil of origanum two drachms;
Diſſolve the camphire in the ſpirits of wine (by frequent ſhaking,) then add the oil of origanum.

The part tumefied to be well bathed with a ſufficient proportion of this liniment twice or thrice a day, leaving a flannel or pledget of tow upon the part wet with the ſame, bandaging up warm; this, by its penetrative property, will ſo reſolve and rarify the contents of the tumour, and ſtimulate the veſſels, as to leave but little doubt of a gradual repulſion. Should that however not take place ſo ſoon as expected, two drachms of the ſtrong mercurial ointment had better be well rubbed upon the part every morning, about two hours preceding the uſe of the ſpirituous application before preſcribed. If the ſwelling has been permitted to remain ſo long unattended to, that this mode of treatment becomes ineffectual, there is very little hopes of removing the blemiſh by any other means, and, in all probability, they had better never be attempted.

There are other inſtructions neceſſary to introduce upon certain complaints, that like thoſe before-mentioned, have not been definable under any of the diſtinct claſſes that form the body of the work. Of theſe a *canker* in the foot ſeems entitled to preference, as a defect or misfortune attended with great pain and diſquietude to the horſe, as well as conſtant anxiety and loſs of labour to the maſter. This complaint is in general occaſioned by neglect, in ſuffering the *thruſh* (by its unchecked continuance) to aſſume a degree of inveracy, corroding the ſurrounding parts and conſuming the frog by its acrimonious and penetrative property; promoting the growth of fungus in proportion to the deſtruction of parts originally ſound. The ſafeſt and

moſt

moſt expeditious method of reducing which will be by occaſional applications of lint well impregnated with the following lotion, and properly ſecured upon the part, till, being entirely ſubdued, the cure may be effected with dreſſings of the precipitate digeſtive (p. 79,) and the ſurface afterwards hardened by waſhing with tincture of myrrh:

TAKE of corroſive ſublimate and Roman vitriol, of each one drachm;
Spirits of wine one ounce;
Spring water half a gill.
Let the ſublimate and vitriol be reduced to a very fine powder in a mortar; then add the ſpirits by ſmall proportions; and, laſtly, the water, keeping the whole cloſely ſtopped for uſe.

To prevent defects in the feet, good ſtable management is at all times neceſſary, but more particularly that kind of management diſtinctly adapted to the foot of the horſe; for every experienced ſportſman or judicious obſerver muſt have perceived how very much the ſtate of the feet vary in different ſubjects; the hoofs of ſome horſes being exceedingly hard and brittle, others equally ſoft and ſpongy. It is worthy obſervation that the feet of all horſes are generally managed in the ſame way, without reverting to this material conſideration; that is, by ſtopping the bottom and oiling the hoof; a mode of treatment exceedingly proper with the hard-footed horſe, but by no means with the other. Horſes whoſe hoofs are ſoft and ſpongy, or, the frog impaired, ſhould have their feet ſtopped, as directed in p. 46, and the hoof frequently hardened with vinegar, chamber-lye, or ſalt and water.

A canker in the mouth is frequently very troubleſome from its ſituation, and ſometimes productive of great diſquietude by the length of its continuance; it originates in any excoriation or wound in the mouth, becoming foul, and containing a corroding ſlough (in the nature of a *ſitfaſt*) that muſt be brought away or deſtroyed before a cicatrix can be formed to perfect a cure. Various ancient rules and preſcriptions have been tranſmitted from generation to generation for the performance of this elaborate buſineſs; ſome totally inadequate to the intent, and others ſo *efficaciouſly* powerful as to render the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe. To remove every degree of ſuſpenſe, as well as prevent trouble and diſappointment in the purſuits of noſ-

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trums and *far-fetched* remedies, the following method of cure may be relied upon:

TAKE borax and burnt allum of each half an ounce; let them be reduced to a very fine powder and diſſolved in a quarter of a pint of boiling water; when cold add one ounce of ſtyptic tincture, and let the parts be plentifully touched with the ſolution twice every day, till the ſlough comes away; when the cure may be completed, by touching occaſionally with tincture of myrrh and white wine vinegar equal parts.

SANDCRACKS are cavities or cracks in ſome part of the hoof that are in general longitudinal, and the effect of a ſpontaneous ſeparation occaſioned by the hardneſs of the hoof, or ſome external injury upon the part. Such defect, whether from chance or accident, ſhould be well examined ſo ſoon as perceived, and the mode of management regulated by appearances. The leading points are to prevent the admiſſion of dirt or gravel, and to harden the ſurface with frequent applications of tincture of myrrh; avoiding all unctuous and greaſy applications till the cure is completed. On the contrary, ſhould the caſe prove internal and deep ſeated, the aſſiſtance of an operative farrier of extenſive practice cannot be too ſoon obtained, to prevent, if poſſible, thoſe blemiſhes and defects of the feet that inevitably reduce a horſe to little or no value whenever they happen.

The neceſſary and unavoidable remarks upon the management of draft horſes in the Appendix, and the additional obſervations interſperſed with the work, render unneceſſary every apology for their introduction; particularly when it is known to have originated in an anxious deſire of the author to render the whole as perfect as poſſible, in gratitude for its very flattering reception through ſeveral large editions.

SUP-

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Stable Directory,

OR

Modern Syſtem of Farriery.

THE unlimited approbation of an indulgent public having ranked the Directory very high in general eſtimation, it would diſplay an evident want of gratitude in the author not to render the work as perfect as a conſtant accumulation of *experimental remarks* will permit, and to farther increaſe its acknowledged utility, by the addition of every profeſſional *improvement* that can in the leaſt tend to enlighten a ſubject ſo earneſtly inveſtigated even by thoſe who formerly affected to neglect the ſuperintendence of both *ſtuds* and *ſtables*, as matters too trifling for *perſonal* conſideration.

Such indifference is no longer to be obſerved, or complained of, among the moſt opulent or faſhionable; for the wonderful avidity with which the numerous editions of the Stable Directory have been purchaſed in this, and *repeatedly printed* in a neighbouring kingdom, are demonſtrative proofs that the ſubject has acquired *new life* from ſuch publication, and that the *medical* and *chirurgical* parts of Farriery are emerging very rapidly from the *rude* and *illiterate* hands in which they were originally placed.

Upon this flattering improvement the author has to gratulate the public, as well as his own ſenſations, upon a

ſeries

ſeries of ſuch uninterrupted ſucceſs; for the great purport of his publication may be conſidered in a certain degree gratified, when the firſt fortunes and abilities no longer ſilently and implicitly ſubmit the nobleſt and moſt valuable animal on earth to the ignorance and obſtinacy of every unenlightened adventurer, but with a generous emulation condeſcend to inveſtigate the origin of diſeaſe, and comprehend the rational method of cure. This palpable conviction has ariſen from the very great number of noblemen and gentlemen of the firſt eminence, who have not only honoured the author with their confidence and correſpondence, upon the great efficacy of his Medicines, but called in his aſſiſtance upon caſes of the greateſt *difficulty* and *danger*, where a ſtrict attention to his inſtructions has been attended with the *moſt perfect ſucceſs*.

In a work of ſo much extent, involving ſuch variety, and aiming ſo much at general reformation, perfection *at firſt* was not, *could not*, be expected; conſtantly increaſing practice and experience, with inceſſant application and attention, muſt *perpetually* throw new lights upon many parts of the whole, and render perfectly applicable the communication of ſuch remarks as may tend to make complete as poſſible, a tract, in which the public at large have proved themſelves ſo immediately intereſted.

Thus far by way of apology, for introducing under the appendage of *a Supplement*, what became in fact a matter indiſpenſable; for to its *neceſſity* ſuch a combination of circumſtances bear powerful evidence, that it was no longer to be avoided: the *literary* complaints of *ſome*, and *anonymous* expoſtulations of *others*, upon the ſubjects we proceed to treat, as well as the perſonal ſuperintendence and aſſiſtance the author has been required to give, in theſe very caſes, *ſingular*, *alarming*, and even *fatal*, where nature has been ridiculouſly checked, or obſtinately oppoſed, render ſuperfluous any farther defence for its introduction.

Although the ſubject matter of this *addition* is ſuppoſed to conſtitute a mere animadverſion upon lameneſs proceeding from thorn wounds and punctured or lacerated tendons, yet there are variety of experimental obſervations (however inferior, individually conſidered) that become equally neceſſary to our preſent deſign of rendering the work as nearly applicable as poſſible to the wants or wiſhes of ſo very numerous a body of readers.

To

To juſtify, in a great meaſure, the mode of practice to be inculcated, and hereafter laid down; to counteract the malicious or prejudiced remarks of the intereſted or diſſatisfied, as well as to eſtabliſh, upon an *incontrovertible baſis*, the rational, proper, and ſucceſsful, methods of treatment, *recent caſes* in point will be quoted; and however improper it may be to introduce the names of characters too eminent for ſuch publication, yet no kind of ſecrecy will be at all neceſſary reſpecting the parties whenever thoſe ſubjects become the profeſſional topics of converſation between the author and his friends.

Such *caſes* will be likewiſe illuſtrated to demonſtrate the conſiſtency, propriety, and ſucceſs, of *modern practice*, in oppoſition to the ancient ſyſtem, ſo repeatedly enlarged upon in the courſe of the work. A very great number of literary applications having been addreſſed to the author, from different parts of the kingdom, requiring a farther explanation upon *many* ſubjects, and a continuation of *others*, it is his earneſt deſire to elucidate *every paſſage*, ſo as to render it perfectly clear, and to deſcend to ſuch *minutiæ*, for the gratification of inquirers, as did not appear ſo immediately neceſſary in the firſt formation of the Directory.

But the doubts of *ſome*, and the timidity (added to the inexperience) of *others*, having thrown difficulties in the way of the moſt ſimple operations, it becomes a duty incumbent to obviate thoſe complaints, and leave in future (if poſſible) little room for oppoſition from the intereſted or diſſatisfied.

Theſe obſervations are only made to prevent ſurpriſe at the occaſional introduction of ſome remarks in the courſe of this addition, that may to the more experienced and enlightened reader, ſeem very much inferior to the magnitude of the ſubject, not conſidering how many there are whoſe infantile judgment muſt receive *every inſtruction* from the pages before them.

Under the influence of this conſideration it becomes (particularly after the frequent oppoſition from ſervants or grooms) perfectly applicable to introduce a few inſtructions upon the very ſimple act of *neatly delivering* a ball to the horſe, without a fear of regurgitation, a circumſtance that very frequently happens to thoſe who are little acquainted with the proper mode of operation: and theſe directions will

not (to many) appear ſo immediately neceſſary, unleſs I communicate what will hardly be thought *poſſible*, but by thoſe who know the circumſtances to be well authenticated, in my own neighbourhood, where it very lately occurred.

A valuable horſe, the property of Capt. W——, having been under a courſe of the Pectoral Cordial Balls for a ſevere cold, eleven had been given without the leaſt difficulty; but in giving the twelfth and laſt of the courſe, the ſervant not perceiving the ball paſs the gullet, erroneouſly conceived the ball was lodged in the throat, and (ridiculous as it may ſeem) abſolutely ſet moſt manfully to work with *half a broom handle* to diſlodge the ball, till he had ſo bruiſed and lacerated the ſurrounding parts, that a violent inflammation enſued, and it was not till after the induſtrious efforts of a fortnight, that the poor animal could be pronounced out of danger from this *new* and very extraordinary mode of operation.

To obviate ſuch trouble, and to render unneceſſary the uſe of the farrier's *favourite inſtrument*, "a balling iron," (only calculated to increaſe the difficulty) I preſume to introduce ſuch inſtructions for the adminiſtration of a ball as will enable the operator to deliver it with the greateſt eaſe to himſelf and ſafety to the patient. Firſt holding the ball in the *right hand*, longitudinally and equally ſurrounded by the fingers and thumb, let the *left* be inſinuated on the off ſide of the mouth, when, taking gently hold of the tongue, draw it ſpeedily out between the tuſk and the grinders, then graſping it with firmneſs, introduce the right hand with the ball, and paſſing it up with a proper degree of reſolution, to the higheſt poſſible point, lodge it upon the root of the tongue, inſtantly puſhing it forward with your fingers, and withdrawing your hand, place it under his jaw, let looſe the tongue, and raiſe his head, where, holding it for a very ſhort ſpace, the ball is perceived to paſs without the leaſt difficulty: while, on the contrary, a horſe, either *timid* or *refractory*, is made much more ſo by the painful uſe of an iron that, from its very ſhape, appearance, and method of introduction, is evidently calculated to promote or increaſe the difficulty it was intended to prevent.

Theſe particulars, trifling as they may appear to thoſe expert in the practice, are nevertheleſs more particularly

neceſſary in the preſent improving ſtate of medicine, where reformation is making ſuch rapid ſtrides, that the adventurous opinions of ruſtic farriers, and the dangerous compoſitions they provide, bid exceedingly fair to encounter a partial oblivion: and as numbers of the firſt ſporting eminence have publicly declared their unalterable determination to commence and continue their *own farriers*, ſuch directions cannot be too clearly explained or univerſally known.

It will, previous to a continuation upon the ſubject, be perfectly in point to obſerve, it was not till after a rapid ſale of the *third edition* of the STABLE DIRECTORY, that I entertained the leaſt idea of preparing my moſt *efficacious medicines* for the accommodation of the public in general; and even then the thought occurred not more from the frequent ſupplies, required by noblemen and gentlemen at remote diſtances, than an obſervation of great weight, made by one of the moſt opulent ſporting characters in the kingdom.

'That having repeatedly purchaſed his Purging Balls 'ready prepared, he was eternally perplexed and diſap-'pointed in their effects; ſome being exceedingly *violent* and '*dangerous*, while others under the ſame *name*, *price*, and '*deſcription*, were ſcarcely perceptible in the operation, 'and this frequently happened in the ſame ſubject; a con-'traſt ſo oppoſite, he could no way reconcile but by a ſup-'poſition that ſo large a quantity might be made together, 'as to render impracticable a regular incorporation of the 'ingredients.'

A remark ſo perfectly appoſite and apparently juſt immediately determined me upon the perſonal preparation of my moſt powerful preſcriptions, under the *ſeal and ſignature* of

"TAFLIN'S GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES,"

as a counteraction to the adulteration ſo fully explained in the preface; and it is no ſmall recommendation to the undertaking, or gratification to the proprietor, that, from the firſt hour of embarkation, amidſt the incredible conſumption in the metropolis, and almoſt every part of England, to the amount of *many hundred dozens*, not a ſingle complaint of the inefficacy of *purgatives*, *pectorals*, *diuretics*, or any

any of the whole liſt of his advertiſed medicines, has ever reached the author. On the contrary, innumerable congratulations upon their various good effects are conſtant in arrival; but as declarations bearing ſo much the appearance of faſhionable attachment to *ſelf-intereſt*, will not be univerſally believed palpable proofs of their general utility, the applicable introduction of a few conciſe inſtances of their acknowledged efficacy, cannot be conſidered obtruſive, when evidently and equally adapted to the promotion of *public good*.

Before I proceed to the inveſtigation and proper treatment of thorn wounds, punctured or lacerated tendons, and their dreadful effects, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary I refer the reader to my concluſive remark upon the WINDGALLS, in the claſs under that head, in the early part of the STABLE DIRECTORY, where it will be found how very emphatically, I have repreſented the *hazard*, the *danger* (not to add the *folly*) of attempting their cure by perforation, and endeavoured to inculcate, *moſt forcibly*, the only probability of ſucceeding in the effort, by performing the operation with a *biſtory*, and 'the motion of *elevation*.'

After ſuch cautions, ſo earneſtly urged, it is ſtrange to relate, that within the circle of my own practice I have been required to give my aſſiſtance in *two caſes*, where very fine and valuable horſes have been irretrievably loſt, and doomed to the hounds they had ſo nobly followed, by the raſh and imprudent officiouſneſs of two of the faculty, who preſuming moſt certainly more on their confidence than their judgment, ſacrificed to ſelf-conſequence and the deſtructive lancet, hunters of *figure*, *faſhion*, *ſpeed*, and *value*, not to be exceeded in the kingdom, ſtrengthening by their imprudence, the obſervation of a celebrated writer, 'that 'more have died by the improper uſe of the lancet than 'the point of the ſword.'

To prevent in future (if poſſible) ſuch contemptible efforts of profeſſional ſterility, to guard the unwary from becoming dupes to their own credulity, and the dangerous efforts of hazardous experiments, is much more the motive of inducement to recite ſuch caſes, than any promiſed expectation of permanent relief from the mode of treatment moſt applicable to the predominant ſymptoms of either, which will nevertheleſs be accurately explained.

CASE

OF A

PUNCTURED TENDON.

In the month of Auguſt, 1788, I was applied to by a character of the firſt eminence to give my opinion upon one of the firſt hunters in England, for which he had been repeatedly offered a hundred and twenty guineas Upon my arrival I found the horſe labouring under the moſt excruciating and indeſcribable agony, totally unable to ſet his off hind foot to the ground, and from the higheſt poſſible condition very much emaciated in a few days with the extremity of pain. Inveſtigating by inquiry the cauſe of complaint, I was informed that a ſtudent in ſurgery, from one of the hoſpitals, had lately been upon a viſit to the family; he was frequently in the ſtables, and perceiving an enlargement juſt above the footlock joint, which denominating a *windgall*, he diſplayed a great deſire to obliterate by *perforation*. This being too kindly (too inadvertently) permitted by the owner, he attempted the operation with *a common lancet*, but with ſo little fortitude and ſucceſs, that in making his inciſion, the natural motion and rejecting effort of the animal, faſcinated the inexperienced operator in his firſt attempt, and deprived him of his inſtrument (which was the next day found in the litter) but not till he had given a deſtructive proof of his inability, and afforded a moſt ſtriking corroboration of the remarks before alluded to in "The Directory," upon this unlucky mode of extirpation.

Proceeding to minute inſpection, I found the whole joint and ſurrounding parts in the higheſt ſtate of tenſion and inflammation; the orifice of the injury ſo very trifling as barely to admit the end of a probe, and ſo exceeding painful as not to bear the leaſt preſſure, but by much difficulty and perſeverance; from every predominant ſymptom (and they were

were all equally violent) I could not entertain a momentary doubt, but the *extenſor tendon* was as much punctured, lacerated, or divided, as the diminutive ſize of the inſtrument uſed, and the obſtructive motion of the horſe would admit. This apparent fact I was induced to believe (by the ſeverity of pain, and almoſt uncommon violence of ſymptoms,) that the point of the lancet was *broken off* in the attempt, and retained in the wound: upon premiſing this fear to the groom, he aſſured me that was not the caſe; for the inſtrument was perfect *when found.* How that could be, after remaining under a horſe in his litter for twenty-four hours (as the lancet was not produced) will never be clearly reconciled to my *own opinion*, who have ſo conſtantly ſuch an inſtrument in my hand.

To return: finding the orifice (ſmall as it was) diſcharge, *upon preſſure*, a bloody ichor, or indigeſted ſanies, and the edges to have acquired a very rigid calloſity, I determined (that the digeſtion might not be a moment retarded, when ſufficiently ſuppurated for ſeparation) to enlarge the orifice, by dividing the integument *ſuperficially* with the biſtoury, to the length of an inch in the whole.

I then proceeded to the immediate uſe of a fomentation, prepared exceedingly ſtrong from the various aromatic herbs, as roſemary and lavender blended with wormwood and camomile, continuing to foment the whole limb, from above the hough downwards, with a large ſponge conſtantly impregnated with the decoction, hot as it could be applied, without injury, for at leaſt a quarter of an hour, then dreſſing with a pledget of very warm yellow digeſtive, covered the whole *affected part* with a powerful ſuppurative poultice, twice every day, till a tolerable diſcharge was promoted, which was not for ſome conſiderable time; and even then effected by increaſing the heat of the fomentation and the ſtrength of the poultice, as much as circumſtances would bear.

The general intent of the treatment was in ſome degree anſwered; for the pain was greatly mitigated *(except in motion)* and the diſcharge moderate, but ſo very *fœtid*, and of ſo corroſive a tendency, that it formed *ſinuſes* in every direction downwards, ſurrounding the bones to the different depths of two, three, or four inches. A ſeparation of parts in the preſent complication was abſolutely impracticable, without rendering to a certainty the remedy worſe than

than the diſeaſe. Thus ſituated, no hope of cure could be entertained but by a reunion of the divided parts, to promote which, a conſtant ſyringing with detergents was adopted at every dreſſing, the wound was covered with lint, plentifully impregnated with the ſtable digeſtive, as warm as could be applied with ſafety, firſt inſinuating as much as poſſible within the orifice (in manner of a tent,) and covering all with a common poultice of bread, milk, and oil, as the beſt bed for ſo tender a part.

By a perſeverance in this mode of treatment the ſinuſes were perfectly united from the bottom, and the wound completely healed (or cicatrized) in little more than a month from the time of my being called in, with no other *external* inconvenience than a trifling enlargement of the joint, and an apparent calloſity of the integument. But, as I had every reaſon to believe, from the firſt moment of inſpection, ſo it terminated in oppoſition to every humane endeavour of the owner; for, after a run of near twelve months, with no other perceptible advantage than a ſeeming relief from violent pain, and without the power of walking or uſing even *gentle motion* with the foot affected, an end was unavoidably put to his exiſtence, amply demonſtrating the danger of experiments, and the prudence of ſometimes

"Bearing thoſe ills we have,
"Rather than fly to others we know not of."

A caſe of the ſame complexion, and produced by the *very ſame means*, will hereafter come under recital; but, as its termination has been very different from the former, I ſhall introduce others in the way they occurred.

After all that has been theoretically and practically advanced by different writers (including what has been ſaid upon the ſame ſubject in The Stable Directory) it will, no doubt, afford the moſt ſingular ſatisfaction to many, that an opportunity has offered to introduce a ſucceſsful and well authenticated caſe of the Farcy, where a complete cure has been effected by the rational ſyſtem already laid down, with no other variations but ſuch as temporary appearances rendered unavoidably neceſſary.

A SUCCESS-

A SUCCESSFUL CASE

OF

THE FARCY.

In the month of September, 1788, I was called to one of the moſt opulent characters in Windſor-Foreſt (reſiding in the neighbourhood of the caſe before-mentioned,) who, having a blood mare labouring under a very ſevere and uncommon eruption, was told by his groom and ſtable attendants, that the diſeaſe in queſtion was the Farcy, for which *no cure* could be expected.

Having conſulted every author in his library (and they were all there) who had written upon the diſeaſes of horſes, he was pleaſed to ſay, 'he could diſcover no ſatisfactory 'inveſtigation or explanation of the origin, no ſyſtematic 'mode of treatment, or probability of cure, but in the 'Stable Directory; which had given him ſo perfect a re-'preſentation of FARRIERS' practice in general, that he 'was determined to entruſt no caſe of conſequence to 'their management, and enjoined me to undertake the ſu-'perintendence.' I found, upon inquiry, the mare had been bled in an early ſtage of the appearance; but, the owner being a long time abſent from home, the mare had been continued at full feed, and no medicinal ſtep taken to reſtrain or counteract the progreſs of diſeaſe.

That I might the better aſcertain the preſent ſtate of the blood, I ordered three pints to be taken away, which, almoſt immediately after its extravaſation, formed a rigid coagulum, producing upon the ſurface a coat of ſize more than two inches thick, ſo *very viſcid* that a penknife, exceedingly ſharp, barely effected its ſeparation, the craſſamentum uncommonly livid and adheſive, denoting a great degree of inflammation.

This was the exact ſtate I had reaſon to believe I ſhould find it in, from every external appearance and examination; for, upon taking off the pellicle from any particular

puſtule,

puſtule, I obſerved the diſcharge to be of glutinous conſiſtence, putrid and offenſive, very different from what we ſometimes find *an acrimonious ichor*. As a preparatory ſtep to the introduction of medicine, I inſtantly altered the regimen to warm maſhes three times a day, with hay in ſmall quantities, and one ounce of nitre diſſolved in both the morning and evening portions of water, making two ounces for every twenty-four hours; during this mode of commencement, I perceived the off leg behind to ſwell ſo rapidly, from the footlock joint to the ſtifle, and throw out ſuch a general fulneſs, particularly on the inſide the thigh, that I could not entertain a momentary doubt but a critical formation of matter would inevitably take place. To promote which, with all poſſible expedition, I encreaſed the ſupport, by ſubſtituting plenty of corn for the maſhes, and called in the additional aid of ſtrong and frequent fomentations, hot as could be uſed without injury (with two large pieces of ſponge alternately) for the threatened ſuppuration was too extenſive to admit the application of poultices by any bandage that could be invented. This criſis was evidently an effort of Nature in our favour, and a few days afforded great probability of ſucceſs; for two ſmall apertures appearing on the inſide of the thigh, at about three inches diſtance (from which flowed matter of the conſiſtence before deſcribed,) and the probe paſſing directly through both, forming a complete ſinus, I made an entire ſeparation with a biſtoury, and obtained a diſcharge almoſt incredible. I perſevered in my fomentation, and dreſſing with warm digeſtive; but at the ſecond dreſſing I diſcovered deep ſeated ſinuſes forming in different directions, and ſurrounding the hough joints, where no ſharp pointed inſtruments could be inſinuated without danger. In the next four-and-twenty hours another wound appeared on rather the fore part of the inſide of the joint, directly upon the *flexor tendon*, bearing all the marks of virulence and inveteracy, continuing to throw out ſuch ſucceſſions of fungus as not to be conceived by thoſe unacquainted with the practice.

In this predicament followed a ſecond ſtruggle for ſuperiority between the natural anxiety and impatience of the employer, and the judgment and reputation of the employed; the former repeatedly dooming the patient to the King's kennel at Aſcot, the latter as conſtantly imploring *her reſpite*; which having with much difficulty finally obtained, I immediately

immediately formed my medical arrangement, and proceeded without variation or interruption in the following way. Having two days before begun a courſe of my (adverti ſed) alterative powders, in the morning and evening feeds of corn, (firſt ſprinkled with water to inſure their adheſion and conſumption) I now added an ounce of Peruvian bark in powder to be given twice every day, in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel, repeating the ounce of nitre in the water, night and morning, without intermiſſion.

I adopted this plan upon a perfect confidence, that ſuch ſyſtem would effect all that could be expected from medicines *internally*; then directing my attention to the complicated wounds and ſinuſes (that in fact bore a deſperate aſpect,) my great hope and expectation conſiſted in correcting the morbid matter, and ſupporting nature; as neither ſtrength or appetite ſeemed yet to fail, nor had conſtant pain viſibly diſtreſſed the patient, or reduced the frame.

The almoſt unprecedented growth of fungus bidding defiance to every conſiſtent *corroſive cauſtic*, or *eſcharotic*, I had no alternative to effect my purpoſe but the edge of the knife; to this never failing reſource I daily applied for extirpation, repeating the ſuperficial ſcarifications longitudinally and tranſverſely, ſo as not only to excite plentiful diſcharges of grumous inflammatory blood, but to diſunite and deſtroy the very foundation of this obſtruction to cure. After theſe ſcarifications the wounds were dreſſed with the precipitate ointment, and covered with warm digeſtive, a mode of treatment that ſoon gave the whole a very healthful appearance, and promiſed gradual improvement.

As I have before obſerved, the ſinuſes were ſo ſituated amidſt the muſcular and ligamentary parts, that inſtrumental ſeparation was not only dangerous but impoſſible; a cure could therefore only be obtained by a perſeverance in the mode of treatment beſt adapted to the exigency of diſeaſe. Availing myſelf of experimental obſervation, I continued to cleanſe them thoroughly at every dreſſing with the injection of tincture of myrrh (by means of a long necked ivory ſyringe,) the beſt *balſamic detergent* for foul wounds, inveterate ulcers, or deep ſeated ſinuſes, I have been able to diſcover in the whole claſs of internals, during a long and attentive practice.

Proceeding

Proceeding regularly in this track, with a punctual adminiſtration of the internal medicines before recited, and the external application ſo minutely deſcribed, the mare, in little more than ſix weeks, was completely cured, perfectly free from every appearance of *eruption*, *lameneſs*, or *diſeaſe*, and is now in foal by a celebrated Arabian of the Royal ſtud.

To thoſe who may wiſh to have farther animadverſion upon the diſtinct and acting properties of the medicines internally applied, I can only obſerve, ſuch explanation would very far exceed the limits originally preſcribed for the extent of this addition; it muſt therefore ſuffice to ſay, if I had formed a hope of reducing *inflammation*, correcting *acrimony*, and reſcuing the whole maſs of blood from an inveterate and dangerous ſtate of *morbidity*, by the uſe of the *alterative powders*, *bark*, and *nitre*, I muſt conſider myſelf exceedingly fortunate, that they compleated in *conjunction*, what, perhaps, might *never* have been effected by *any part* of the whole.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE

OF

LIGAMENTARY LAMENESS.

THE former caſe was ſucceeded by a ſevere ligamentary lameneſs in the carriage horſe of a gentleman, within three miles of my own reſidence, that had ſuſtained conſiderable injury in the articulation of the *hip joint*, by a violent fall, in ſuddenly ſlipping up when wantonly exerting himſelf (at liberty) with his companion returning from paſture; the lameneſs was ſo very ſevere that it was with the greateſt difficulty he could draw the near hind leg after him, and felt great perceptible pain in being obliged to move it forward, which he did with palpable reluctance, not bearing

bearing the leaſt weight upon it, or hardly permitting it to touch the ground.

In four days after the accident I was required to give my aſſiſtance, and found, by the external appearance, that the article called *opodeldoc* had been very plentifully uſed, till the ſoap it contained had ſo caked and accumulated upon the ſurface, (cementing the hair into ſuch a ſolid maſs) as to render the penetration of any ſpirituous application abſolutely impoſſible. This fact I clearly demonſtrated to the owner, and was not at all ſurpriſed to hear he had reaped no advantage from his induſtrious application.

It was unavoidably neceſſary to adopt a very different mode of proceeding; I therefore recommended the immediate and frequent uſe (three times a day) of a ſtrong and hot fomentation with a ſponge, as before directed, not only to thoroughly cleanſe the ſurrounding parts from the *ſaponaceous obſtruction* of corroborants, but to take off the ſtricture from the part, and relax the porous ſyſtem, preparatory to the rubbing in of the following ſtimulants, that their penetrative properties might obtain the readier powers of action upon the internal parts affected.

After the uſe of the fomentation for full ten minutes, I ordered half a gill (two ounces) of *camphorated ſpirits* to be gradually rubbed over the whole, immediately following it up with the ſame quantity of my advertiſed "*embrocation for lameneſs or ſtrains*," rubbing it in with ſuch degree of perſeverance, as to leave no doubt of its penetration, and to let theſe be repeated after each time of uſing the fomentation.

Having ſuperintended this ceremony at the firſt operation, I was requeſted to give my opinion, "how long I imagined it might be before the horſe would be able to bear his (poſt chaiſe) part of a journey to Southampton, which the family was under promiſe to make?"—To which I undoubtedly replied, the taſk of deciſion was too arduous to undertake, but in leſs than a month or ſix weeks was not to be expected.—On the fourth day, however, the ſervant was diſpatched for a ſupply of camphorated ſpirits, and another bottle of the embrocation, with information from his maſter, that "the horſe was mending ſurpriſingly." In a few days after, having a profeſſional journey to the ſame neighbourhood, I made inquiry a matter of convenience, and found at the houſe that the horſe had

had ſet out upon his journey, with the family, in about *ten days* after my being called in, from whence he returned as perfectly ſound as before the accident.

From the circumſtances of this caſe (amidſt many others,) I am induced to bring forward an obſervation I have repeatedly made upon the uſe of *opodeldoc* in animals, where its moſt eſſential parts cannot come into immediate contact with the ſkin, as is evidently the ſtate of the caſe with horſes, cattle, dogs, &c. where the hair, in greater or leſs quantities, upon the integument, ſo entirely abſorb the ſoap in the firſt operation of rubbing, as to form an adheſive obſtruction to porous admiſſion, and a conſequent rejection of the more penetrative ingredients in every future application. And I cannot indulge the ſhadow of doubt, but thoſe who have tried the experiment, or made the obſervation, will eaſily recollect the *ſaponaceous maſs and obſtruction* upon the ſurface I have endeavoured to explain. Under this conviction (and the beſt of conviction, incontrovertible experience) I will venture to affirm, however applicable and uſeful it may be univerſally acknowledged for various complaints of the human frame, I ſhall never ſubſcribe to any pre-eminence of efficacy in its application to quadrupeds.

CASE

CASE

OF A

Punctured or Lacerated Tendon.

In the month of November, 1789, I received a letter of ſolicitation from a gentleman very high in a certain royal eſtabliſhment, requeſting my immediate attendance in London to give my opinion upon a horſe that, from a mere ſuperficial defect, and *complicated experiments*, was rendered a perfect cripple, without hope or expectation of cure. In ſuch predicament, it became a determined deciſion with the proprietor, that my perſonal inveſtigation ſhould conclude the ſcene of anxiety, by dooming the ſubject to *immediate death*, or producing a plauſible ray of hope for his recovery.

Upon my arrival in town, and introduction to the owner, I received information, that about three months before, a kind of flatulent or fluctuating tumour appeared upon the inſide of the near hough, diſplaying great tenderneſs upon preſſure and conſiderable pain in action; notwithſtanding which, it was obſerved to vary ſo much in effect, as to be productive of lameneſs at one time and not at another. Theſe circumſtances were communicated by the groom to his maſter, and by him in caſual converſation to one of the faculty, a ſurgeon of no ſmall eminence, who kindly offering his aſſiſtance, a chirurgical inſpection took place, which terminated in the daily application of different poultices to promote ſuppuration; theſe were continued till the joint opinion of ſurgeon and groom pronounced the matter "perfectly ripe" for expulſion. Upon ſuch conſultation, in the abſence of the owner, the inciſion was unluckily made, and ſtill *more unluckily* immediately upon the *flexor tendon*, and directly upon the part where it lay neareſt the ſurface. To the diſappointment

pointment in this operation, ſucceeded diſtruſt, diſcontent, and cavillings, between the projectors; for no *matter*, no *ſanies*, digeſted or indigeſted, following the inſtrument of ſeparation, mutual conſternation enſued, and language little ſhort of reproach prevailed with either party. This contrariety of opinion (ſomething ſimilar to the frequent oppoſition between doctor and nurſe) ſoon effected the entire abdication of the ſuperior, and left the groom to an uninterrupted exertion of his own judgment and medical abilities. To prove the extent of which, he prepared an artificial probe, and continued its conſtant introduction, for two inches or more, directly upon *the tendon*, thereby abrading and rendering more irritable a part already injured, and conſequently ſuſceptible of additional pain upon every erroneous application. His maſter was ſtill abſent (in a diſtant part of the kingdom) and the caſe became every day more alarming, not only in its conſtantly increaſing enlargement of the joint, but perpetual and inceſſant pain, from which he had no relief. Nature had, in oppoſition to the interpoſitions of art, cloſed the orifice and healed the wound; notwithſtanding which, the lameneſs was greater than before. This was matter of additional perplexity to the *ſcientific* ſuperintendent, who was now convinced nothing but a practice *entirely new* could ſucceed.

The better to eſtabliſh which (upon a vulgar and generally received opinion, that *mercury* is a ſpecific for every ill) he procured a pot of *ſtrong mercurial ointment*, and perſevered in its conſtant uſe by friction, till finding every effort to ſucceed abortive, he *obliquely* courted the advice of a *popular* farrier, ſtanding very high in public eſtimation, whoſe ſublimity of explanation certainly entitles him to general confidence.

He moſt ſagaciouſly *diſcovered* and *obſerved*, 'a vein was 'loſt, which could only be *recovered* by the application of 'a *ſtrong bliſter*.' However ſtrange or ridiculous a propoſed remedy, ſo violent and extraordinary, may appear to the judicious or experienced reader, it met no oppoſition from the party concerned; for, coming from the high ſounding authority of ſo much eminence, it was *haſtily* procured, and as *raſhly* applied. I doubt not its effects may be much better conceived than deſcribed; external fire upon internal conflagration could but add to the excruciating

ing pain, or rather wanton perſecution, of a ſubject ſuffering under ſuch a ſucceſſion of cruel and inconſiderate experiments.

This account having been given me in recital, as well as the preſent ſtate of the horſe, I could not entertain a doubt of the flexor tendons being punctured by the original operator, or lacerated by his ſucceſſor, in the *daily probings* that were to effect ſo expeditious a cure. Proceeding, however, to the ſtables, I found the patient upon *three legs*, in a ſtall barely five feet wide, in a ſtate of the greateſt agony; his leg in an almoſt conſtant contractive motion, abſolutely groaning with the extremity of pain, the whole limb perceptibly waſted, the frame emaciated, the joint much enlarged, the cicatrix exceedingly tender, bearing no preſſure upon the tendon, and an uncommon ſtricture upon the ſurrounding parts, wherever the bliſter had taken effect; and, to render the buſineſs of inquiry complete, I found circumſtances had varied very little for near two months, but that ſymptoms had continued nearly in the ſame ſtate.

Every action, every predominant trait tending to corroborate my firſt opinion upon the caſe, I could not heſitate a moment to pronounce, that whatever had been the origin of the ſimple tumour *(perhaps a blow)* that had, however, never been aſcertained,) the cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſing ſcene was abſolutely and beyond all poſſibility of doubt or contradiction, a puncture or laceration of the tendon.

Obſcured as the caſe was, by what is too much the practice, *complicated opinions* and *various experiments*, in addition to the length of time ſince the injury had been ſuſtained, great or ſanguine hope of ſucceſs was not to be entertained. I nevertheleſs obſerved, if the owner wiſhed to adopt ſuch ſyſtem as alone ſeemed calculated to alleviate ſymptoms and afford relief, giving the whole a fair and perſevering trial of three weeks or a month, without any perceptible advantage, I ſhould then (however diſagreeable the office muſt be) certainly not heſitate to adviſe the propriety of paſſing the only ſentence that could extricate the ſubject from a life of extreme pain and perpetual miſery.

My propoſal having been inſtantly and moſt cheerfully acquieſced in by the great humanity and anxious wiſh for preſervation in the owner, I ordered, *without delay*, a coach-houſe, or *open ſtable* to be procured (which was very luckily obtained

obtained in the ſame yard) and covered with litter, for his immediate reception, a parcel of hay being ſuſpended at each end, to excite his alternate motion from one end to the other when either bundle was conſumed.

Ingredients were immediately procured for the following decoction:

TAKE roſemary leaves, Roman wormwood, lavender flowers, marſhmallow leaves, and camomile flowers, of each four ounces; boil in ten quarts of water till reduced to eight, then ſtrain.

The whole limb was then fomented (with two large pieces of ſpunge alternately, as hot as the decoction could be brought into uſe without danger) from the very ſtifle to the footlock joint, continuing it for a quarter of an hour *at leaſt*, each time of uſing the fomentation, and repeating it three times a day at equal diſtances of time, rubbing in after every operation, upon the hough joint and neighbouring parts, a two ounce phial full of the following anodyne ſolution:

TAKE ſpirits of wine - one pint,
camphire - - an ounce and a half,
opium - - - two drachms.

The camphire and opium were reduced to ſmall pieces, then frequently ſhaken in the ſpirits till diſſolved, and cloſe ſtopped for uſe.

That no part of my plan might be omitted, tending in the leaſt to promote a poſſibility of ſucceſs, I continued in town a day extraordinary, to ſuperintend the commencement and regulate the proceeding; was preſent during the firſt operation, leaving him at full liberty in the looſe ſtable I had recommended (as the firſt probable ſtep to improvement,) not without ſome degree of hope, upon ſeeing him enjoy a ſeeming temporary ſuſpenſion from pain, during the warmth of the fomentation, which he abſolutely leaned to, and courted the application of, in a very particular manner.

From theſe applications (however well adapted to predominant ſymptoms and the exigency of the caſe) *infallible expectations* could not be formed; nevertheleſs, I had experimental reaſon and conviction to believe the properly regulated

regulated heat and frequency of the fomentation, might not only gradually reduce the rigid callosity of the integument and stricture upon the part where the blister had been applied, but also relax the porous system, giving admission to the anodyne for the reduction of irritability, and the corroborants to excite a degree of warmth and stimulus upon the internal parts.

However well founded any doubts of cure might have been, from the combined severities of the case, I was most agreeably deceived in the suspicious opinion I had formed; for little more than a fortnight brought me a letter of information, that every distressing symptom was alleviated; the horse fed well, and seemed almost free from pain; the stricture upon the joint was greatly subdued, and the local enlargement promised gradual reduction. A *second* account followed the *first* in a few days, from which it appeared, the horse lay down and got up with little difficulty, put his foot to the ground, bore a great part of the proportional weight upon it in motion, and even walked several steps in succession without halting. These encouraging appearances powerfully dictated an unremitting perseverance in the mode of treatment already described, without the most trifling variation, which has succeeded so well, that a letter now lies before me from the owner, wherein he says, 'The 'horse has been walked out twice, when he did not appear '*the least lame*, and I hope he will be soon enabled to take 'his journey to Wokingham, there to profit by the win-'ter's run you have kindly provided for him. I am very 'glad to hear of the Supplement you mention, and hope 'soon to see it published. I think the *cure* of my own horse '*an uncommon one*.'

As the introduction and illustration of cases may not be perfectly applicable to the expectation of those who wish to meet little more than a dictatorial arrangement of prescriptive matter, it will be perfectly in point, not only to explain their utility, but the cause of communication for general inspection.

The public having so extensively honoured the Stable Directory with such decided approbation, even in the infancy of its appearance, and before its *theory* could have been universally reduced to *practice*, it must afford the highest gratification in return, to receive corroborating and well authenticated proofs of the consistency of its reformation,

and that the confidence ſo generouſly placed in the medical inſtructions, has ſuffered no proſtitution or diſgrace, amidſt their numerous trials and critical inveſtigations. However liberal the candid and impartial part of the world may have been in their encomiums upon the original work (or congratulations to the author,) its contents could only appear to the public as a mere matter of conjecture, (upon the propriety of which every reader had a ſubſtantial reaſon to entertain doubts,) till ſuch doubts were removed by a repetition of ſucceſs, and a palpable confirmation of the acknowledged utility of improvement in practice.

Naturally reverting to one or another of the caſes already recited, it muſt be perfectly appoſite to repeat the abſurdity, the wonderful inconſiſtency, of ſubmitting the management of valuable (or indeed any) horſes, to the ſtrange and inconſiderate experiments of thoſe who have no one qualification but their unbounded confidence (or rather impudence) to recommend them, or juſtify the dreadful havock they conſtantly make among this moſt uſeful part of the creation, if we may be fairly allowed to decide, by the great numbers annually doomed to death, in the penury and credulity of one claſs, or the invincible obſtinacy and ignorance of the other.

The penury and credulity I allude to (and which cannot be too often or emphatically repeated,) is that kind of ſaving knowledge in the employer, inevitably productive of a *double deception*; for (without beſtowing even a remote thought upon the defective abilities of the *employed)* his imagination outſtripping reflection, rapidly reaches an *ideal cure* at the *leaſt expenſe*, totally forgetting that ſelf-preſervation is a concomitant to low cunning, and conſequently more is laviſhed upon the ignorant, obſtinate, confident, or neceſſitous, for the promotion of miſchief and danger, than would amply compenſate the enlightened practitioner for his aſſiſtance in all caſes of emergency. Numerous facts might be adduced to demonſtrate the truth of theſe aſſertions (notwithſtanding the cautions ſo repeatedly advanced in different parts of the Directory,) ſome of which may perhaps appear hereafter.

It becomes, however, immediately applicable to obſerve *(even here)* how very much depends, in all caſes of difficulty and danger, upon drawing that nice and critical line of diſtinction in the mode of treatment conſtituting *right or wrong*,

wrong, conſequently deſtruction or cure. Notwithſtanding the palpable neceſſity of ſuch accurate inveſtigation, time and obſervation daily demonſtrate, in a variety of caſes, the number of deaths that frequently happen, where it is abſolutely natural to ſuppoſe the parties called in to *relieve*, had come with a fixed determination to *deſtroy*; juſtifying this idea by the many, who, not paying the leaſt attention to Nature, or her indications, the origin, cauſe, or ſymptoms of diſeaſe, proceed to their *predetermined* applications (whether internals or externals) with no emulation to *inſpire* no reputation to *loſe*, no refined ſenſations to *ſoften*, conſequently no *anxious deſire* to prompt a ſpeedy alleviation of pain, or mitigation of ſufferings in the animal, unluckily deſtined to undergo a repetition of raſh, cruel, and inconſiderate experiments.

To corroborate the juſtice of this remark, is it at all neceſſary to go farther in retroſpection than the laſt caſe recited?—Can any rational practitioner, whoſe conduct is regulated by integrity, and a proper attention to the indications of Nature, come forward and explain, what could be expected from the repeated application of *ſtrong mercurial ointment* by one operator, or the meaning of 'a loſt vein, 'and its intentional recovery by the uſe of a ſtrong bliſter,' in the other?

Whatever may have been the intent or expectation of *either*, the event has fully proved the facts ſo repeatedly urged beyond the power of contradiction; ſuch unmeaning efforts of ſterility can only be the combined effects of vanity and preſumptuous impudence in the firſt, profeſſional ignorance, or the moſt unlimited confidence and deception in the latter.

Out of theſe conſiderations will ariſe conviction to ſuch as do me the honour of attentive peruſal, that the major part of ſuch pretenders to patronage merely poſſeſs abilities ſufficient to proceed in their invariable ſyſtem of impoſition, with very little beyond a conſtant and ſucceſsful depredation upon the property of thoſe who unfortunately require their aſſiſtance.

During the ſuperintendence of the caſes before recited, many of inferior conſequence, but equally ſucceſsful, intervened,—A gentleman of the firſt *popular eminence* in Surry, communicated a complete cure of the *greaſe* in one of his carriage horſes by the ſtrong diuretic balls, and a ſubſequent

courſe of alteratives, after paying a tedious and implicit obedience to the dictates of a neighbouring farrier, without the *leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs*.—Five inſtances have occurred in my own neighbourhood (excluſive of diſtant communications) where horſes have been almoſt inſtantaneouſly relieved from the excruciating pain of cholic and fret, by the preſcribed balls, after failure of the different farriers' *potations*, moſt powerfully impregnated with their favourite ſpecific, *gin and pepper*, to which miſtaken remedy, and obſtinate attachment, I have known many fall victims, where the inflammation has been *by theſe means* promoted, and Nature too much exhauſted to admit the leaſt relief.

THORN WOUNDS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general explanation of the different kinds of wounds, and their diſtinct modes of treatment, ſo fully enlarged on, under proper heads, in the Stable Directory, there is a certain claſs not particularly noticed, that from their ſeverity bear ſo great an affinity to caſes of punctured tendons, as to become (at the requeſt of many reſpectable correſpondents) the immediate ſubject of animadverſion.

The inflammation, tenſion, pain, ſuppuration, and wounds, frequently ariſing from injuries ſuſtained by thorns, nails, ſtubs, or other pointed ſubſtances equally prejudicial, are univerſally known to become not only exceedingly troubleſome, but often productive of great danger. The penetration of ſuch can ſeldom take place without the probability of diſagreeable or alarming conſequences; if in the fore part of either leg, the perioſteum, ligamentary parts, or articulation of the knee and footlock joints, may be ſeverely affected; if the back part of *either*, the tendon by being

being punctured or lacerated, may receive irreparable injury. From theſe various chances, it is not at all ſurpriſing that lameneſs, originating in cauſes ſo trifling in their early appearances ſhould frequently prove ſo truly diſtreſſing in the event; for it is well known but few of theſe accidents occur without terminating in ſuppuration and its tedious effects: and there can be no doubt but very many of theſe happen, from want of proper attention to circumſtances, immediately after diſcovery of the injury ſuſtained.

Punctures from thorns, in general, are conſidered merely as a temporary or ſuperficial inconvenience, upon ſuppoſition that the integument is alone affected, without the leaſt reference to parts more immediately and materially concerned. From ſuch miſconception and error in judgment ariſe the diſappointments that ſo frequently enſue in unexpected *formations of matter, ligamentary lameneſs,* or *tendinous contractions.*

Although the general mode of treatment has been in a great degree particularly explained in different parts of the original work, and will be ſtill more enlarged on, it is abſolutely impoſſible to deſcend to every minutiæ, without becoming too tedious and deſultory; ſome unforeſeen ſymptoms will occur *in all caſes* (after every poſſible deſcription) to juſtify diſcretional variations, and render ſuch variations unavoidable as the predominant appearances may require.

Few perforations are made by ſubſtances of the above deſcription but what conſtitute lameneſs in a *greater* or *leſs* degree, either of *long* or *ſhort* duration: the examination cannot be made too ſoon, or the cauſe (if retained) too expeditiouſly extracted.

If the injury ſuſtained be merely ſuperficial, not penetrating enough to indicate conſequences of the kinds before mentioned, the readieſt mild aſtringents become immediately applicable, to cloſe the mouths of the lacerated veſſels, and harden the ſurface. Of this claſs none can be better adapted than two tea-ſpoonfuls of Goulard's Extract of Saturn, with a large table ſpoonful of brandy; or, in want of the former, equal parts of vinegar and brandy will become an uſeful ſubſtitute. Two or three gentle bathings with *either* compoſition will in all ſlight caſes generally

generally effect the purpoſe, and prevent farther inconvenience.

On the contrary, ſhould appearances not ſubmit to theſe applications, but by ſwelling, conſtantly increaſing pain, tenſion, and inflammation, threaten maturation, it will not admit of a doubt that the tendon has been in ſome degree punctured or lacerated; the ligamentary parts forming the union at the articulation of the joints injured, or a retention of extraneous matter has taken place from the orifice of the original wound.

In all, or either of theſe, the great hope of expeditious relief muſt depend ſolely upon the *proper and conſiſtent* mode of treatment that is immediately adopted to promote ſuppuration; the general error has been productive of inconceivable miſchief. It has been the eſtabliſhed cuſtom to form a combination of the ſtrongeſt ſtimulants human invention could deviſe, without a ſingle reflection upon (or one moment reverting to) the TIME inevitably neceſſary for the extravaſated contents to become *mature* for their diſcharge by a critical effort of nature.

It has been the univerſal and long ſtanding practice in all tumours or inflammatory ſwellings threatening a formation of matter, to rely *entirely* upon the effects of poultices (compoſed of the moſt powerful ingredients) calculated to ſtimulate the parts and excite early digeſtion. However judicious and approved this practice may have been, it will admit of ſome improvement, and even that juſtified by *reaſon* and *experience*; conſtantly obſerving (from the quantity of hair upon many horſes, in addition to the thickneſs of the ſkin) how difficult it muſt be for the penetrative power of the poultice to come into immediate contact with the offending and indigeſted matter, as well as the long time neceſſary to obtain a diſcharge by *ſuch means alone*; I in almoſt every caſe of tumours, or inflammatory ſwellings, adopt the uſe of very *warm* fomentations, for a conſiderable length of time preceding the application of each poultice (which ſhould be renewed night and morning,) and am perfectly convinced of the advantages gained by the practice. No profeſſional animadverſion is required to elucidate or juſtify this aſſertion; the deſcribed ſtate of the parts, and correſponding property of the application, ſufficiently demonſtrate the certainty of ſucceſs dependent upon the execution; for the

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good effect of ſuch mode of treatment is not only evident in an early relaxation of the integument and porous ſyſtem, but in a gradual communication to the ſeat of inflammation, being indubitably calculated to promote, *moſt powerfully*, a ſpeedy and plentiful evacuation.

During the perſeverance in this practice, it will be found no uncommon circumſtance in ſuch formations (more particularly in large inflammatory tumours,) for Nature to make her efforts in two or three diſtinct places at the ſame time, where oozings may be perceived from the different apertures; it will now be proper that every attention is paid to the nature of the diſcharge, to aſcertain the ſtate of maturation, whether it is *partial* or *univerſal:* if the ſuppuration is perfect, and evidently ready for evacuation, let a ſuperficial inciſion be made in length, adapted to the ſize of the tumour, and that at the loweſt or moſt depending orifice (or ſituation of the part) that the diſcharge may become the more ſpontaneous, and impeded by no obſtruction. But ſuch operation ſhould by no means (as is very frequently the caſe) be attempted till the part is properly prepared, and in need of aſſiſtance: over officiouſneſs and eager impatience in counteracting or anticipating the indications of Nature, are often productive of thoſe very diſquietudes it is our intereſt to prevent.

Should the diſcharge conſiſt of a bloody ichor, or a kind of watery indigeſted ſanies, the maturation may be deemed *partial*, and exceedingly unfavourable. The ſwelling in ſuch caſe is generally hard in one place and pliable in another, the wound (or different apertures, as it may be) diſplaying a fiſtulous appearance that threatens more conſequence and inconvenience than a caſe of *univerſal* ſuppuration.

Theſe appearances will require an increaſed perſeverance in the repeated uſe of fomentation and poultice, adding more heat to the former, and emollients to the latter, continuing each twice a day without remiſſion. Increaſe the circulation and invigorate the ſyſtem by *an ounce of bark* in powder (given in gruel,) or *a pectoral cordial ball* every morning, and correct the acrimony in the blood and juices by one of *the alterative powders* in the feed of corn in the evening: theſe attentions will generally effect a ſalutary change in the conſtitution, and produce a promiſing diſcharge of healthy matter.

Too

Too much caution cannot be introduced to prevent the opening of tumours or ſwellings of any kind, before the contents are ſufficiently ſoftened (or ripe) for diſcharge. Such premature operation never fails to give a rigid calloſity to the edges of the wound; and they cannot unite ſo favourably as when the caſe is more judiciouſly conducted.

Where *ſinuſes* are ſuperficial (as for inſtance, from one aperture to another of thoſe before deſcribed,) and the integument is becoming putrid by the corroſive quality of the matter, an immediate ſeparation with the biſtoury, or *diſſecting knife and director*, is the beſt practice, as the divided parts ſoon ſlough off with a dreſſing, and make way for ſucceeding incarnation.

Should *ſinuſes* lead to remote parts, or ſo furround the joints as to forbid (or render dangerous) the uſe of an inſtrument, let them be daily ſyringed with tincture of myrrh, ſo long as the wound continues foul and unfavourable; when it is thoroughly cleanſed, and aſſumes a promiſing aſpect, let the injection be altered to half tincture and half warm water, continuing its uſe at each dreſſing, which ſhould be regularly perſevered in night and morning.

In wounds of this deſcription, the rapid growth of *fungus*, (commonly called proud fleſh) is almoſt incredible: this ſhould be carefully attended to in the infancy of its appearance, and, if at all luxuriant, muſt be repeatedly touched *in various directions*, with the edge of a lancet, biſtory, penknife, or any other applicable inſtrument exceedingly ſharp; then dreſſed with a ſubſtantial pledget of the following precipitate ointment, covered with the warm ſtable digeſtive, and a bandage beſt adapted to the part affected:

TAKE red precipitate, finely powdered, half an ounce, yellow baſilicon two ounces, and let them be well incorporated upon a marble ſlab for uſe.

When the fungus is entirely ſubdued, and the cure nearly completed, this ointment may be omitted: but I believe it can be very rarely laid aſide with propriety; for I find in my general practice, it is almoſt impoſſible to relinquiſh it *totally*, the excreſcence continuing to ſhoot, in many caſes, till the wound is *perfectly healed*.

This

This mode of treatment will alſo be found moſt ſtrictly applicable to broken knees of any conſiderable conſequence without diſtinction, ſome very remarkable caſes of which have fallen under my inſpection, that have had their different terminations: of the moſt ſingular was the *very horſe* whoſe "ligamentary lameneſs" in the hip joint is deſcribed in the *third caſe*, that has a very ſhort time ſince loſt his life, after being totally ruined by a broken knee, received upon a projecting flint in the road between Henley and Wargrave, that, ſeparating the ligamentary union of articulation at the joint, not only produced an immediate hourly increaſing inflammatory and incredible enlargement of the *whole limb*, but a fixed contraction (without the power of even reſting the foot on the ground,) in oppoſition to every attempt to relieve, by three of the moſt eminent practitioners in the centre of the royal ſtuds, when, after the faireſt exertions for ſome weeks, he was unavoidably doomed to the death it was impoſſible to prevent.

A ſecond, much more ſevere in external appearance than the foregoing, was a bred mare (got by an Arabian, late in poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Rumbold, now of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales,) and was attended with equal ſucceſs; for although the integument and ſoft parts of the knee were entirely deſtroyed, as if taken off with an inſtrument (by a violent fall on a very hard gravel road in Windſor-Foreſt) ſo as almoſt to deſtroy every expectation of cure, yet by a daily reduction of the *fungus*, and ſtrict attention to the conformation of the edges of the wounds, a citatrix was formed and cure completed, bidding defiance to the eye or touch of the moſt judicious inveſtigator; which is the more extraordinary, as the colour of the mare is a delicate grey. This caſe is only quoted to prove the poſſibility of preventing theſe accidents from becoming ſo perpetually prejudicial, when properly attended to; while on the contrary they become irreparable injuries, in being left to the courſe of nature; for, ſuffered to cicatrize with a prominence conſtituting an *eſchar*, they prove an irretrievable blemiſh, that a very few days proper attention (in moſt caſes) would probably prevent.

Having gone through every neceſſary inſtruction that can be poſſibly advanced for the treatment and cure of the different kinds of lameneſs proceeding from various cauſes,

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one additional remark cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too ſtrictly obſerved. It is the great advantage to be gained in the progreſs and confirmation of every cure, from the uſe of an *open ſtable, bay of a barn,* or ſuch other proper receptacle, in preference to a very abſurd cuſtom, exceedingly common (but more particularly in the metropolis, perhaps from the general want of room) of confining a horſe by the head, labouring under a ſevere and tedious lameneſs, in a ſtall ſo very narrow, that it is *abſolutely impoſſible* for him to enjoy one ſingle extended motion in a ſtate of nature; his ſituation is in fact ſo contracted that he is rendered incapable of exerting his powers, or knowing his own ſtrength. He has no room for the moſt trifling action but in a compulſive poſition, and can move from *ſide to ſide only,* under every reſtraint and diſadvantage.

To eſtabliſh and render compleat the cure of infirmities proceeding from relaxed, punctured, or lacerated tendons, ligamentary lameneſs, thorn wounds, or indeed almoſt any other cauſe, liberty, under certain limits, (as before deſcribed) ſhould have equal weight with every other conſideration; and this can be effected in no one way ſo well as the line of mediocrity already pointed out; for in ſuch moderate receptacle they not only acquire a perfect knowledge of their own ſtate and ability, but by gentle efforts, voluntary motion, and gradual uſe, the relaxed or defective parts recover their former tone and elaſticity; while, on the contrary, by turning *invalids* out too ſoon to open paſture (or with other horſes,) after ſevere injuries of this kind, they often forgetting (or not conſcious of) their late deficiencies, become full of action and play upon obtaining their liberty, and are not unfrequently returned to the ſtable in a *worſe ſtate* than at the origin of complaint.

Previous to the concluſion of ſuch complicated remarks as have been introduced for the purport of general information (calculated in reſpect to *minute particulars,* much more for the totally *uninformed* than the very many ſportſmen who, poſſeſſing a portion of experience, ſtand in need of no inſtruction,) it becomes a matter of indiſpenſable neceſſity to add a few words upon the great danger (in fact cruelty) of adhering cloſely to ſome parts of ancient practice, that have no one plea but their antiquity, and the invincible obſtinacy of their advocates to recommend them.

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Of this claſs none ſtand in a more conſpicuous or ridiculous point of view than thoſe who, I have obſerved in the body of the work, perſiſt 'in a maxim, never to be 'obliterated, that *old laws*, *old times*, and *old books*, are 'beſt.' Among theſe, none are more deſtructive in their perſeverance than thoſe who, in oppoſition to every judicious opinion, every enlightened refinement and experimental conviction of the certain danger (and often fatal conſequence) continue to give COLD WATER, during the proceſs of PURGING MEDICINES, under the *contemptible aſſertion* and *pretended belief*, that it adds to the *eaſe* and *certainty* of the operation.

That this is a deceptive cuſtom, ſhamefully perſevered in by numbers of the illiterate and confident, without the knowledge, and againſt the decided opinion of their employers, is a fact too notorious *with me* to admit of contradiction; and one of thoſe, upon the ill effects of which has been founded objections to *phyſic*, though in many inſtances the danger has been attributed to more remote cauſes, and *the truth* (from fatal conſequences) has never been aſcertained.

Caſes of this kind have occurred, within my own knowledge, where the *cauſe* has been confeſſed, when the effect was unerringly perceptible; both the *pores* and the inteſtines (already preternaturally relaxed by the adminiſtration of medicine, additional cloathing, and ſurrounding warmth) ſuffer ſudden collapſion, by the *ſtyptic* power of the *frigid* element producing an almoſt inſtantaneous obſtruction to every ſecretion; the perſpirative matter thus obſtructed, is directly fixed in the extremities, conſtituting *rheumatic pains*, that frequently terminate in *palſy*; or its effects upon the ſtomach and inteſtines, then in the higheſt ſtate of irritability, are found to produce the moſt excruciating *cholic*, *ſpaſm*, *convulſions*, *inflammation*, or *mortification*, that in either caſe generally ends in death: though lingering inſtances are frequently ſeen, where eight, ten, or twelve days of dreadful anxiety precede the termination.

Theſe remarks upon ſo critical a ſubject are introduced to point out the certain danger, and to ſuppreſs, if poſſible, ſo abſurd, ſo inconſiderate, and contemptible, a practice, that, it is natural to conclude, can be continued

ed but from a motive of inherent obſtinacy, determined *not to be convinced*, amidſt all its dreadful conſequence. I am, however, moſt earneſtly induced to hope, from an anxious and unalterable deſire to improve the ſubject and reform the practice, that the ancient adage of "Better "late than never," and due reflection, will be productive of a gradual reformation, particularly when it is now univerſally known, and acknowledged by every impartial obſerver, that the inſtructions in the former part of the Directory, for management in PHYSIC, have undergone the ordeal of public inveſtigation, and been honoured with general approbation.

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DISEASE IN THE CANINE SPECIES

CALLED

THE DISTEMPER.

THERE can be no doubt but the inferiority of this ſubject, to the magnitude of the former, will prove matter of obſervation to thoſe whoſe principal inquiries are directed more to the diſcovery of defects, than the applauſe of perfections. Theſe *few* will, however, bear no proportion to the large body of liberal minded *ſportſmen* to whom it is principally addreſſed, and for whoſe uſe it is almoſt ſolely communicated. Nor would it *even now* have been obtruded, upon public opinion, but at the particular requeſt of gentlemen who, having profited by the inſtructions, were anxious for the promotion of general utility.

It may, with the ſtricteſt juſtice, be permitted to boaſt ſome degree of affinity to the ſubject ſo largely treated on, when it is conſidered how very common an appendage one animal is to the other; ſo much ſo, that in field ſports their ſafety and perfections ſeem not only to go *hand* in *hand*, but it is difficult (out of the metropolis) to find the poſſeſſor of a horſe, or horſes, that thinks himſelf at all equipped without hounds, greyhounds, pointers, ſpaniels, or terriers, in his train alſo.

Under the influence of this obſervation, I can poſſeſs no fear of its favourable reception among thoſe who fairly inveſtigate the rationality of medical innovation, or condeſcend to court and patroniſe experimental improvement; preſuming upon the numerous and flattering plaudits beſtowed upon my former publications, I can heſitate but little

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in ſubmitting to inſpection the obſervations I have made upon a diſeaſe, whoſe annual deſtruction is generally known, in every part of the kingdom, with no other deſcription or definition in origin, cauſe, or effect, than "THE DISTEMPER;" of which having endeavoured for ſome years to form an opinion with accuracy, as predominant ſymptoms and appearances would permit, I ſhall tranſmit them, with the mode of treatment that has hitherto (particularly under my own execution) proved ſucceſsful, without a *ſingle loſs*, to juſtify a doubt of the practice when properly perſevered in.

It is now near twenty years ſince I commenced my obſervations upon the nature and indications of the diſeaſe in queſtion, and found, by my inquiries from others, and my own occaſional remarks, the remedies generally adopted and eſteemed *infallible ſpecifics*, were calculated ſo little to counteract or remove the predominant ſymptoms of diſtreſs in the animal, that it produced no ſurpriſe, not more, than *one in twenty* ſhould recover when attacked with the uſual ſeverity.

In my endeavour to form ſome rational idea of the origin or cauſe of complaint, I could derive *from others* not the leaſt aſſiſtance; all the information I could collect, (even from the moſt confident and ſelf-ſufficient) was, that 'the diſorder was in *the head*, and a green (or ſeton) 'in the poll in the manner of an iſſue, was the only re-'medy to be relied on.'—Of this general conciſe explanation and cure I ſo far availed myſelf, as not to omit the inſpection of a ſingle ſubject in my own neighbourhood, where the *received opinion* might be juſtified or diſproved by the event. And I muſt candidly declare, after months of the ſtricteſt attention, I never could perceive a greater proportion than *one in ten* recover from the ſuppoſed effect of this *infallible green or ſeton*; and therefore we may very fairly infer, thoſe that recover under this practice, derive their cure much more from the aſſiſtance and efforts of Nature, than the effect of ſo uncertain and inapplicable a remedy.

Finding ſo little ſatisfaction or truth in this part of the general opinion, I became more anxious to diſcover how far '*the head*,' as before mentioned, was the ſeat of diſeaſe; but, after every minute attention, and inceſſant obſerva-

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tion (even with my own pointers and ſpaniels in ſucceſſion,) I could diſcover no one trait of conſequence, to juſtify the idea, nearer than a tumefaction of the glandular parts on each ſide the throat, which, in a greater or leſs degree, affected the different ſubjects according to the mildneſs or malignity of diſeaſe.

Previous to the more particular deſcription of prevalent ſymptoms in the animals labouring under the complaint, a few general obſervations may be introduced without the leaſt digreſſion. I plainly perceived the diſeaſe to be much more *epidemic* than *infectious*, and that the time of attack varied in the different kinds; but that the ratios of nineteen in twenty were affected before they were *twelve months old*. I obſerved hounds, grey-hounds, pointers, and larger dogs, were uſually attacked between eight months old and twelve; while ſpanils, terriers, and the ſmaller kinds, ſuffered between four months and nine. I alſo remarked the females were in general leſs afflicted than the males, many eſcaping entirely, and thoſe that did not, were neither ſo ſeverely affected, nor for ſo great a duration.

Having, about the exact time of forming my predetermined chain of of obſervations, young pointers and ſpaniels in my poſſeſſion, upon whoſe breed I had every reaſon to fix conſiderable eſtimation, they not only ſoon gave me opportunity to become exceedingly accurate in my remarks, but to adopt ſuch remedies as I ſhould find moſt applicable (in my opinion) to the ſymptoms of diſeaſe.

Of theſe a pointer, of nearly eight months old, was the firſt attacked. The earlieſt ſymptoms of diſeaſe were dulneſs, loathing of food, frequent ſickneſs, and conſtant vomiting: theſe producing in a few days great depreſſion and laſſitude, were ſoon followed by perpetual huſkineſs in the throat, and difficulty of reſpiration; the noſe remarkably dry, and mouth exceedingly hot, with occaſional ſtrainings to evacuate by ſtool without diſcharge.

Not having been able to reconcile to myſelf the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs from the uſual operation of 'burning a 'green in the poll with a *red hot iron*,' under an idea of the complaints being in the head, and having from hourly attention, as well as the moſt accurate obſervation, every reaſon to believe the diſeaſe particularly affected the *throat*, *ſtomach*, and *inteſtines*, it was natural I ſhould advert to ſuch

ſuch remedies as were more immediately adapted to thoſe parts. My firſt intent was to promote evacuation, under a perfect conviction there muſt be a very violent obſtruction in the ſtomach or ſome part of the inteſtines; to remove which, I prepared a ſmall ball with a ſcruple of *jalap*, four grains of *calomel*, and two of *ginger*; forming it into a proper conſiſtence with *conſerve of hips*, then covering it with a ſmall portion of *freſh butter* to facilitate its paſſage, gave it in that form; where it remained no longer than during its ſolution in the ſtomach, almoſt inſtantly returning in a ſtate of liquefaction, entirely unaccompanied by any other ſubſtance whatever: this I repeated five or ſix times, in leſs than three days, with no better ſucceſs.

As the diſeaſe advanced in reſpect to *time*, the general ſymptoms became more violent; the animal, from the firſt attack, having never taken any food but warm milk (and that in the moſt trifling quantities,) was incredibly emaciated: there was a very great contraction and hollowneſs of the flank, occaſioned by a perceptible ſtricture of the muſcles, that, producing an hourly increaſing weakneſs of the loins, ſeemed to indicate the approach of inevitable diſſolution; the *hinder parts* had abſolutely declined. and could *no longer* perform their office; when lifted up he could not ſtand without ſupport, his hind legs ſinking under him; and, by the frequent twitchings and convulſive ſpaſms, he ſeemed encountering the agonies of *immediate* death.

No refinement of thought, no ſublimity of expreſſion, is neceſſary to convey a deſcription of the preſent dilemma. Every ſportſman, whoſe mind is embelliſhed by the nicer ſenſations, and whoſe heart is inſtinctively open to alleviate the ſufferings of theſe partners of, and contributors to, our pleaſures, theſe nocturnal protectors of our property; as well as the many *(though no ſportſmen)* who have their favourites of different ſpecies, and are no ſtrangers to their *attachments*, *fidelity*, and *gratitude*, have, no doubt, *ſometime ro other*, ſtood in a ſimilar predicament.

Convinced by the ſtate of the extended ſubject, nothing could be expected but *death*, any rational experiment, that could be put into immediate practice, was perfectly juſtifiable to promote a further inveſtigation of the cauſe, or very ſlender and improbable *chance* of the mitigation or cure

cure of diſeaſe. Almoſt hopeleſs of even time ſufficient to adminiſter the medicine, I prepared a ball, containing three grains of *emetic* tartar, and ten of *jalap*, forming the maſs, and paſſing it as before. I alſo incorporated one ounce of the ſpirit of hartſhorn (by frequent ſhaking) with a quarter of a pint of olive oil, and bathed all the affected parts of the throat, ſo as to leave the hair underneath the neck plentifully charged with the compoſition.

For rather more than half an hour, during the ſolution of the ball, and its conſequent effect upon the ſtomach, the ſubject ſeemed to undergo the moſt painful ſenſations; agitating vibrations (or tremblings) of the whole frame were very frequent; his eyes, *nearly cloſed*, ſeemed totally fixed, and the foam iſſuing from both ſides of his mouth (as he lay extended at his utmoſt length,) left not the leaſt expectation of ever ſeeing him *even once more* upon his legs; when ſuddenly riſing (after repeated efforts) a perfect frame or ſkeleton, and reeling three or four feet from the carpet he lay on, he threw up (with very little exertion or ſtraining) near half a pint of viſcid limpid coagulum, ſo tenacious and adheſive that there was not the leaſt poſſibility of partial ſeparation. After this emotion, he could not return to the ſpot he had ariſen from without aſſiſtance; to which, being carried and laid down, he appeared ſomewhat more at eaſe.

Still convinced no ſatisfactory termination could be obtained, or even expected, without farther exertions, and not entertaining the leaſt doubt, by ſymptoms before deſcribed, but the inteſtines were equally the ſeat of diſeaſe, and principally concerned in the origin of complaint, without the power of reaching *that cauſe* by any other means, I was determined to perſevere in my experiments, and proceeded accordingly in the following preparation.:

Strong decoction of rue, half a pint;
Lenitive electuary, and common ſalt, of each a quarter of an ounce;
Olive oil, two table-ſpoonfuls.

Theſe being properly mixed were adminiſtered as a glyſter, of warmth ſufficient to ſtimulate the internal parts to action.

This was however expelled almoſt inſtantly upon its injection with great rapidity, as having met ſome obſtacle in its courſe through the inteſtine, which ſerved only to excite an unremitting perſeverance to obtain relief; particularly as I had ſufficient reaſon to believe, by every look and *endeavouring action* of the animal, that he had already found ſome degree of mitigation by the evacuation from his ſtomach and the relaxation of the inteſtine. The glyſter was repeated in two hours, with an almoſt immediate ejection, producing no other advantage than additional alleviation of predominant ſymptoms; the ſubject became evidently more at eaſe, diſplaying in his looks certain marks of relief; the ſtricture upon the abdominal muſcles was conſiderably reduced, and I had little doubt but the ſtate of the ſtomach and inteſtines was in ſome degree altered by the ſalutary diſcharge from the former, as well as the good effect and warmth of the internal fomentation upon the other.

Appearances ſo highly gratifying (and thoſe produced in a few hours by experiments new and uncertain) afforded me the beſt encouragement to exert every endeavour that could tend to crown the event with ſucceſs. In about an hour after the laſt operation, a plate of bread and milk was offered boiled well together; ſupporting the head and fore parts from the ground as he lay, in hopes he might be able to take a ſmall portion of nutriment, that would aſſiſt exhauſted Nature and ſupport the frame; he however, after giving proof of his inclination ſo to do, failed in the attempt from *abſolute weakneſs*, and was compelled to decline it.

Notwithſtanding this failure, every other circumſtance tended to convince me the dog was in ſome degree mending: confirmed, beyond a doubt, where the obſtacle lay, and firmly perſuaded the *foundation of relief* was already communicated, I, for the firſt time, became enlivened with a ray of expectation it might be totally removed. To accompliſh this very deſirable point, I was determined no time, no trouble, on my part ſhould be omitted, and therefore dedicated the *following night* to a verification of that excellent motto and excitement to induſtry, "*Perſevere and* "*conquer.*" The ſubject continued to become much leſs diſquiet, not a ſymptom but appeared leſs violent, and he even doſed without extreme pain. In the middle of the night

I repeated

I repeated the glyſter, which was then retained a conſiderable time, and again diſcharged, as thrown up without the leaſt appearance of, or admixture with, excrement.

After this retention and evacuation of the injection, he tottered, unſupported to his bed, and lay down evidently better. In leſs than an hour after this effort and emotion he took, with ſome degree of eagerneſs, the bread and milk that had been prepared (previouſly warmed;) about eight in the morning I renewed my injection, which, after being retained for at leaſt ten minutes, came away with a large portion of *diſcoloured crudities*, as if brought from the interſtices of the inteſtines by the repeated waſhings of the injection.—This produced additional and very ſtriking advantages: he was ſeemingly relieved in all reſpects, the ſtricture of the muſcles upon the inteſtines, and the contraction of the loins, were both evidently better, and the violence of every former ſymptom promiſed gradually to ſubſide; he ſoon took, and continued to take, occaſional ſupplies of the bread and milk well boiled, of thin conſiſtence, for the purpoſe.

The glyſters were repeated every four or five hours, without remiſſion, with little variation in advantage and appearance, till ten or eleven had been given, their good effects being plainly perceptible in every repetition; when, after a ſucceſſion of ſevere trials and repeated ſtrainings for many minutes, one entire maſs was voided, compoſed of every kind of extraneous ſubſtance ſuch animal could have been ſuppoſed to ſwallow with food during its puppyiſm. It clearly conſiſted of graſs or hay, wonderfully matted or interwoven with hair, and particles of ſand or gravel cemented together ſo *exceedingly hard*, that it might be fairly ſuppoſed to have been prepared by art, and paſſed through a mould by ſome inſtrument of powerful preſſure.

This extraordinary expulſion occaſioned no ſurpriſe; on the contrary, it removed every ſuſpenſe—confirmed every ſuſpicion—and left no one doubt of the *cauſe* of complaint or *certainty of cure*. The animal, almoſt from this moment, became a new ſubject, demonſtrating in every action, his change of ſituation; notwithſtanding which, the operation, in a few hours, was *once more repeated*, and in its effect brought away ſome looſe remains exactly correſponding with the ſubſtances before deſcribed. From this time he ſuffered no farther inconvenience but what was the reſult

of previous pain, want of nutriment, and bodily debilitation: he continued daily to improve not only in his renewed eſtabliſhments of health, but, the enſuing ſeaſon, in his expected qualifications; after which I parted with him, for a very valuable conſideration, to a gentleman going to Scotland, who purchaſed him with an avowed intent to improve the breed, he being perhaps as fine a figure, with *ſize*, *bone*, *ſpeed*, and *perfection*, as ever entered the field.

To this ſucceeded, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, the caſe of a young ſpaniel, in *every reſpect the ſame*, but with much leſs ſeverity; the ſymptoms, in fact, were not violent to alarm, and being exceedingly ſlight, were immediately counteracted by the ſame means with a very ſlender portion of perſeverance.

Perfectly ſucceſsful in theſe attempts, and gratified in the effect of experiments planned only upon my own private opinion and obſervations, with an intent to inſure (if poſſible) the certainty of cauſe and probability of cure, it will not be thought extraordinary, I wiſhed for, and even courted opportunities to juſtify, or render nugatory, the diſcovery I was ſo anxious to aſcertain.

I ſoon found it impoſſible to ſucceed in my inveſtigation and purſuit with ſubjects the property of others; there I could only adviſe or recommend (without the power of abſolute dictation,) where probably various circumſtances—the pride, indolence, or peculiarities, of the parties might prevent the performance of either one or the other.

During my increaſed deſire to proceed in ſuch ſpeculative inquiry, a brace of pointer puppies were brought me by a gentleman from Banbury in Oxfordſhire, of ſo good a breed, and ſo high in eſtimation, that the *ſire* was ſent for from *Newport Pagnel* in *Buckinghamſhire*, to the dam at Banbury merely for this ſingle procreation. Theſe were both attacked in their *ſeventh month* and within a few days of each other; one being in figure—ſhape—marks and promiſing appearance—very much like the dog before deſcribed, had already (and perhaps from that very reaſon,) become a great favourite; and to *this* every attention, every ceremony and operation hitherto rigidly performed (as no two caſes could be ever more ſtrictly alike,) with no alteration in form, no variation in effect, but exactly correſponding in every particular with the caſe firſt recited: the ſymptoms were

all

all equally violent, the danger as great, the cure as improbable, and the recovery as perfectly complete.

This caſe occurred in the ſummer of 1781, and the dog is now in poſſeſſion of a gentleman at Binfield in Windſor Foreſt, who has repeatedly declared he ſhould *never change his maſter:* and it may not be inapplicable to add, he even *now* poſſeſſes all the perfections of a young dog: and when he was my property, a neighbouring friend repeatedly offered to hunt him in the field, and oppoſe his good qualities againſt any *ſingle* pointer in the county for a hundred guineas. Thus were two of the fineſt dogs in the kingdom preſerved by the effects of experiments, that had they not been brought into trial could never have proved ſucceſsful.

Whatever might have been my predominant wiſh reſpecting the other ſubject of diſeaſe, profeſſional engagements totally precluded every poſſibility of beſtowing the ſame perſonal attendance upon *both*, had they been equally high in my eſtimation: this very want of opportunity had nevertheleſs its convenience, ſo far as it contributed to eſtabliſh the practice I had adopted with ſo much promiſed ſucceſs. The uſual ſymptom continued to increaſe with the violence ſo particularly deſcribed in the firſt caſe, till the fourteenth day, when the ſlight ſpaſms and twitchings produced convulſions of ſome duration; from theſe he ſometimes continued perfectly free for four or five hours, when they returned with increaſing ſeverity, but frequent intermiſſion: on the eighteenth day they became inceſſant, rendering the ſight truly diſtreſſing, and cloſing the ſcene after a convulſive fit of near four hours without the leaſt deviation or relief.

From the event of this *unaſſiſted* caſe, (as well as many others among my ſporting friends,) in direct contraſt to thoſe already recited, I had a very fair and undoubted plea to gratulate myſelf upon a diſcovery that had hitherto promiſed every hope of ſucceſs upon repetition and juſtly laid claim to the teſt of *farther trial*, when time ſhould afford opportunity for additional demonſtration.

Such proofs have ſince occurred as leave no room to doubt the propriety of the practice, firſt in a pointer, ſon of the dog whoſe recovery is before mentioned, and now in a gentleman's poſſeſſion at Binfield, who was attacked when about nine months old; and, though not affected with the

ſeverity

ſeverity of the two pointers whoſe caſes have gone before, (perhaps in conſequence of the remedies being brought *very early* into uſe,) yet he ſuffered ſo much from the diſeaſe, as to render his recovery for ſome days a matter of great uncertainty. The mode of treatment ſo particularly explained was punctually adhered to, in both the emetic ball and repetition of the glyſters; the effect proved equally favourable; and although the evacuations were not critically the ſame, they were nearly ſimilar to thoſe in the caſes of recovery before deſcribed. This dog proved equally valuable in field qualifications with his ſire; and was diſpoſed of at the requeſt of a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood, to whoſe generoſity I ſtand indebted for innumerable inſtances of his partiality.

If I had the leaſt reaſon to entertain doubts of the ſucceſs of my endeavours, and earneſtly wiſhed another caſe to eſtabliſh the point beyond all cauſe of controverſy, ſuch additional proof ſoon occurred, leaving every inſtance in favour of the attempt and practice, without a ſingle counteraction to juſtify a doubt of its conſiſtency.

The conſtantly increaſing claims upon profeſſional attention to objects of greater importance having induced a *ſuſpenſion of the gun*, with the diſpoſal of my pointers, and inviolable (or rather *invincible)* attachment to the ſpecies, ſoon procured me an epitome of the faſhion, in a brace of terriers; and ſuch being obtained in preference from *a palace* (rather than the cottage) were equally remarkable for their breed and beauty, ſoon becoming, as *pointers had been*, objects of adequate attention. Of theſe the male was attacked under ſix months old, in every reſpect as all the others that had been ſubjects of my obſervation, and with ſo much continued ſeverity and increaſing violence of ſymptoms, that I did not entertain either expectation or idea of its recovery. The ſame plan of operation was purſued as with all the reſt, varying the proportions only to age, ſize, and ſtrength (by reducing the compoſition of the ball to two grains of emetic tartar, and eight of jalap, and the glyſters, to half the quantity given to larger dogs,) till his recovery was aſcertained to a certainty, and he is now in my poſſeſſion, with the female, that has never been at all attacked, at leaſt to become perceptible. This was the *fifth* ſucceſsful trial upon animals under my own inſpection, and not to be controverted by the

piqué

pique or prejudice of thoſe who may conceive the matter too trifling for the preſs, or the ſpecies too inſignificant for the proceſs.

Having however (ſpeaking from experimental ſenſations) every reaſon to believe there are of all claſſes great numbers who would moſt readily encounter not only fatigue, but difficulty and expenſe, to extricate from diſeaſe and threatening death favourites of this ſpecies, it is from the flattering hope of their plaudits, that I have gone entirely out of the line of *literary ambition*, and deſcended to the deſcriptive minutiæ of a ſubject that may, from the more SUBLIME and DIGNIFIED practitioner, undergo every poſſible accuſation of profeſſional degradation, from which I court *no exculpation*, ſolicit *no acquittal*, make *no appeal*, but to the more deciſive and honourable opinion of the *ſporting world in general*, to whoſe encouraging partiality it is ſolely addreſſed, and to whoſe conſideration and particular uſe it is moſt reſpectfully ſubmitted.

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